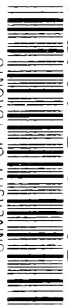


UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



3 1761 01519847 6

Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2008 with funding from  
Microsoft Corporation











# VALUABLE STANDARD WORKS,

PRINTED FOR

LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN, LONDON.

## VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

### TRAVELS

IN THE

#### INTERIOR OF SOUTHERN AFRICA.

By WILLIAM J. BURCHELL, Esq.

With an entirely new Map, and numerous other Engravings from the Author's own Drawings. In 4to.

*Nearly ready.*

Mr. Burchell's Researches in the Interior of Africa, during five years, over 4,500 miles of ground, besides numberless lateral excursions, have produced a multitude of discoveries and observations which have never yet been laid before the public.

### TRAVELS IN PALESTINE,

through the Countries of Bashan and Gilead, East of the River Jordan; including a Visit to the Cities of Hama and Gamala, in the Decapolis.

By J. S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq.

Member of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta; and of the Literary Societies of Madras and Bombay.

Vol. 4to. with Maps, Plates, & Vignettes. 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Bds.

### A VOYAGE TO AFRICA,

INCLUDING

PARTICULAR NARRATIVE OF AN EMBASSY TO ONE OF THE INTERIOR KINGDOMS, IN THE YEAR 1820.

By WILLIAM HUTTON,

Acting Consul for Ashantee, and an Officer in the African Company's Service.

In 1 Vol. 8vo. with Maps and Plates.

### A VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY

INTO THE

#### SOUTH SEA AND BEERING'S STRAITS,

for the Purpose of finding out a North-East Passage, undertaken in the Years 1815, 16, 17, and 18, at the Expense of his Highness the Chancellor of the Empire, Count ROMANZOFF, in the Ship *Rurik*, under the Command of the Lieutenant in the Russian Imperial Navy, OTTO VON KOTZEBUE.

In 3 Vols. 8vo. with Plates and Maps. 2*l.* 5*s.*

### TRAVELS

IN

#### GEORGIA, PERSIA, ARMENIA, ANCIENT BABYLONIA, &c. &c.

During the Years 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820.

By SIR ROBERT KER PORTER, &amp;c. &amp;c.

Vol. II. which completes the Work, in 4to. with numerous Engravings of Portraits, Costumes, Antiquities, &c. &c. *Nearly ready.*

Also, may be had, Vol. I. Price 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Bds.

### SKETCHES

OF

#### MANNERS, SCENERY, &c.

IN THE FRENCH PROVINCES;

#### WITH AN ESSAY ON FRENCH LITERATURE.

By the late JOHN SCOTT, Esq.

Author of the "Visit to Paris," &c.

Second Edit. In Svo. 14*s.*

*By the same Author,*

VISIT TO PARIS IN 1814, 4th Edit. Svo. 12*s.* Bds.

PARIS REVISITED IN 1815, 3d Edit. Svo. 12*s.* Bds.

### AN ACCOUNT OF CEYLON,

WITH TRAVELS IN THE INTERIOR OF THE ISLAND.

By JOHN DAVY, M.D. F.R.S.

In 4to. with a new Map and other Engravings, 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Bds.

### VIEWS OF AMERICA,

In a Series of Letters from that Country to a Friend in England, during 1818-19-20.

BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN.

In 1 Vol. Svo. 13*s.*

### TRAVELS

IN

#### THE INTERIOR OF BRAZIL;

With Notices on its Climate, Natural Productions, Agriculture, Commerce, Population, Manners, and Customs: and a particular Account of the Gold and Diamond Districts. Including a Voyage to the Rio de la Plate.

By JOHN MAWE, Mineralogist.

Second Edition, illustrated with coloured Plates, and a Map, Svo. Price 18*s.* Bds.

### SKETCHES OF INDIA.

By A TRAVELLER.

FOR FIRE-SIDE TRAVELLERS AT HOME.

In Svo. Price 10*s.* 6*d.* Bds.

### THE THREE VOYAGES

OF

#### CAPTAIN JAMES COOK,

Round the World.

Printed Verbatim from the Original Editions, with Engravings.

A New Edition. In Seven Volumes, Svo. 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

### LETTERS

Written during a TOUR through NORMANDY, BRITAIN, and other Parts of FRANCE, in 1818; including Local and Historical Descriptions, with Remarks on the Manners and Character of the People.

By Mrs. CHARLES STOTHARD.

With numerous Engravings, after Drawings by CHARLES STOTHARD, F.S.A.

In 4to. Price 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Bds.

### A SECOND JOURNEY

THROUGH

#### PERSIA TO CONSTANTINOPLÉ,

Between the Years 1810 and 1816. With an Account of the Proceedings of his Majesty's Embassy, under his Excellency Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. K.S.L.

By JAMES MORIER, Esq.

In Royal 4to. with Maps and coloured Plates, 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Bds.

### TRAVELS

IN THE IONIAN ISLES,

IN ALBANIA, THESSALY, AND GREECE,

In 1812 and 1813.

By HENRY HOLLAND, M.D. F.R.S. &amp;c. &amp;c.

In 2 vols. Svo. illustrated by a Map and Twelve Engravings, Price 1*l.* 15*s.* Bds. The 2d Edition.

**TRAVELS IN  
VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE EAST;**  
Being a Continuation of Memoirs relating to European  
and Asiatic Turkey, &c.  
Edited by ROBERT WALPOLE, M.A.  
4to. Price 3*l*. 3*s*.

**MEMOIRS ON  
EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC TURKEY,**  
From the Manuscript Journals of Modern Travellers  
in those Countries.  
Edited by ROBERT WALPOLE, A.M.  
Second Edition. 1*a* 1 Vol. 4to. with Plates. 3*l*. 3*s*. Bds.

**THE PERSONAL NARRATIVE  
OF  
M. DE HUMBOLDT'S TRAVELS TO THE EQUINOCTIAL  
REGIONS OF THE NEW CONTINENT,**  
*During the Years 1799—1804.*  
TRANSLATED BY HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,  
Under the immediate Inspection of the Author.  
Vol. 5, in 2 Parts, 8vo. Price 1*l*. 4*s*. Bds. Also Vols. 1 to 4,  
8vo. Price 2*l*. 17*s*. Bds.

*By the same Author,*  
**RESEARCHES on the INSTITUTIONS and MONU-  
MENTS of the ANCIENT INHABITANTS of AME-  
RICA.** A New Edit. in 2 Vols. 8vo. 1*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*. Bds.

**AN ACCOUNT OF  
TIMBUCTOO AND HOUSA,**  
Territories in the Interior of Africa.  
By EL HAGE ABD SALUM SHABEENIE,  
To which are added, LETTERS descriptive of various  
JOURNEYS through West and South Barbary, and  
across the Mountains of Atlas.  
By JAMES GREY JACKSON, Esq.  
In 8vo. Price 14*s*. Bds.

**AN ACCOUNT OF  
THE KINGDOM OF CAUBUL,**  
AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,  
IN PERSIA, TARTARY, AND INDIA;  
Comprising a View of the Afghaan Nation, and a His-  
tory of the Dooraunee Monarchy.  
By the Hon. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,  
The 2*d* Edit. in 2 Vols. 8vo. with a Map and 14 Plates.  
Price 2*l*. 2*s*. Bds. A few Copies of the first Edit. in  
1 Vol. 4to. with Plates, Price 3*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*. Bds.

**TRAVELS  
TO  
DISCOVER THE SOURCE OF THE NILE,**  
In the Years 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, and 1773.  
By JAMES BRUCE, of KINNAIRD, Esq. F.R.S.  
The Third Edition. In 7 Vols. 8vo. with an eighth  
Volume, in royal 4to. consisting of Engravings, chiefly  
by Heath, Price 6*l*. 6*s*. in Boards.

**HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.  
THE PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL  
CORRESPONDENCE  
OF  
CHARLES TALBOT,**  
*Duke of Shrewsbury,*  
Principal Minister of King William, for a considerable  
Period of his Reign.  
By the Rev. ARCHDEACON COXE.  
In 1 Vol. 4to. *Nearly ready.*

This Collection comprises his Epistolary Interchange  
with the King, as well as with Lords Somers, Sunder-  
land, Oxford, Halifax, and other distinguished Charac-  
ters of the Time; and is elucidated with Historical  
and Biographical Notices. With a Portrait of the  
Duke of Shrewsbury, from an original Painting, by Sir  
Peter Lely.

**MEMOIRS  
OF THE  
COURT OF KING JAMES THE FIRST**  
By LUCY AIKIN.  
In 2 Vols. 8vo. *Nearly ready.*

**MALAY ANNALS:**  
Translated from the Malay Language.  
By the late Dr. JOHN LEYDEN.  
With an Introduction.  
By SIR THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES, F.R.S. &c.  
In 8vo. Price 10*s*. 6*d*. Boards.  
Also may be had,  
The PORTICAL REMAINS of the late DR. JOHN LEYDEN  
with Memoirs of his Life. By the Rev. JAMES MORTON.  
In 8vo. Price 12*s*. Boards.

**A UNIVERSAL  
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;**  
Containing Accurate Accounts of the Lives, Char-  
acters, and Actions of the most Eminent Persons of  
Ages and Countries.  
By JOHN WATKINS, LL.D.  
A New Edition, revised throughout, and brought do-  
to the present Time.  
In 1 Vol. 8vo. Price 1*l*. 5*s*. Bds.

**THE HISTORY OF THE REBELLION  
In 1745 & 1746,**  
Containing the Causes of the Pretender's Defeat  
Culloden, and a Variety of interesting Anecdotes  
hitherto unknown.  
By CHEVALIER JOHNSTONE,  
Aide-de-Camp to Prince Edward Charles Stewart, &c.  
Lord George Murray.  
8vo. 2*d* Edit. with Portraits. Price 15*s*. Bds.

**THE HISTORY  
OF THE  
REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD.**  
*To which is prefixed,*  
**A VIEW OF THE PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT  
ENGLAND,**  
IN PROSPERITY AND STRENGTH,  
TO THE ACCESSION OF HIS MAJESTY.  
By ROBERT BISSET, LL.D. Author of the "Life  
Burke," &c. &c.  
*Completed to the Death of the King.*  
In 6 Vols. Octavo. A New Edition. Price 3*l*. 3*s*. Boards.

**MEMOIRS  
OF THE  
LIFE OF BRYAN WALTON, D.D.**  
Bishop of Chester, and Editor of the London Bibles  
Polyglotta.  
By the Rev. HENRY J. TODD, M.A. F.S.A. &c. &c.  
2 Vols. 8vo. with Portrait.

**THE LIFE OF WESLEY,**  
AND THE  
RISE AND PROGRESS OF METHODISM.  
By ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq.  
Member of the Royal Spanish Academy, of the Royal  
Spanish Academy of History, and of the Royal Insti-  
tute of the Netherlands, &c.  
Second Edit. In 2 Vols. 8vo. with Portraits. 1*l*. 8*s*. Bds.

*By the same Author,*  
**THE HISTORY OF BRAZIL,** including a History of the  
Jesuits in PARAGUAY, and of their other Establi-  
shments in the Heart of South America. 3 Vols. 4to.  
with a Map, 7*l*. 15*s*. Boards.—Vol. III. may be had  
separately, Price 3*l*. 3*s*. Bds.

**MEMOIRS OF  
THE LIFE OF NICHOLAS POUSSIN**  
By MARIA GRAHAM.  
In 8vo. Price 10*s*. 6*d*. Bds.

# MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF ANNE BOLEYN,

Queen of Henry VIII.

By MISS BENDER.

Two Volumes, small 8vo. Price 16s. 2d Edit.  
with 2 Portraits.

By the same Author,

MEMOIRS of the late Mrs. ELIZABETH HAMILTON.  
2d Edit. in 2 Vols. 8vo. with a Portrait, 12. 1s. Bds.

MEMOIRS of Mr. JOHN TOBIN, Author of the HONEY  
MOON. In 8vo. Price 12s. Bds.

# THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES,

For the Recovery and Possession of the

Holy Land.

By CHARLES MILLS, Esq.

Author of "A History of Muhammedanism."

The Second Edition. In 2 Vols. 8vo. Price 14. 4s. Bds.

# THE HISTORY OF GREENLAND.

New Edition, with Plates, and considerable Addi-  
tions and Improvements. 2 Vols. 8vo. 14. 1s. Bds.

# THE LIFE OF JAMES THE SECOND,

King of England, &c.

Published from the Original Stuart Manuscripts.

By the Rev. J. S. CLARKE, LL.D. F.R.S.

In 2 large Vols. 4to. Price 64. 6s. in Boards.

\* This Work comprises the History of Great Britain and  
Ireland, from the latter Part of the Reign of Charles the First, to the  
beginning of King William's Reign.

# ANNALS OF THE

# EIGN of KING GEORGE the THIRD;

Brought down to his Death.

By JOHN AIKIN, M. D.

The 2d Edit. In Two Vols. 8vo. Price 14. 5s. Bds.

# LIFE OF WILLIAM, LORD RUSSELL,

With some Account of the Times in which he lived.

By LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

With a Portrait engraved by Fittler.

The 3d Edit. in 2 Vols. 8vo. Price 14. 1s. bds.

# SOME ACCOUNT OF THE

# LIFE OF RACHAEL WRIOHTHESLEY,

LADY RUSSELL,

BY THE

# EDITOR OF MADAME DU DEFFAND'S LETTERS.

The 3d Edit. in 8vo. Price 12s. bds.

# MEMOIRS OF

# THE COURT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

By LUCY AIKIN.

In 2 Vols. 8vo. 14. 5s. Bds. with a Portrait. 4th Edit.

# UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

In Twenty-four Books.

Translated from the German of JOHN MULLER.

3 Vols. 8vo. 14. 16s.

# THE

# HISTORY OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS,

from their First Appearance in Europe to the End of  
their Dynasty in England; comprising the History of  
England, from the earliest Period to the Norman  
Conquest.

By SHARON TURNER, F.S.A.

The 3d Edition, in three thick Volumes, 8vo. corrected  
and improved, with a Map. Price 24. 5s. Bds.

By the same Author,

the HISTORY of ENGLAND, from the Norman Con-  
quest to the Conclusion of the Reign of Henry V.  
Also the History of Religion in England—the History  
of English Poetry, and of the English Language  
and Prose Literature. In 2 Vols. 4to. Price 24.

# MEMOIRS OF JOHN, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH,

With his Original Correspondence,

Collected from the Family Records at Blenheim, and  
other authentic Sources.

By WILLIAM COXE, M.A. F.R.S.F.S.A.

Archdeacon of Wilts.

The Second Edition. In 6 Vols. 8vo. with an Atlas  
in 4to. Price 54. 5s. Bds.

Also, by the same Author,

HISTORY of the HOUSE of AUSTRIA from the Founda-  
tion of the Monarchy, by Rodolph of Hapsburgh,  
to the Death of Leopold the Second, 1218 to 1792.  
A New Edition, 5 Vols. 8vo. Price 34. 13s. 6d. Bds.

MEMOIRS of the KINGS of SPAIN of the HOUSE of  
BOURBON, from the Accession of Philip the Fifth to  
the Death of Charles the Third, 1700—1758, from  
Original Documents and Secret Papers. The 2d  
Edition. In 5 Vols. 8vo. Price 34. in Boards; or in  
Imperial 4to. 124. 12s. Bds.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE and ADMINISTRATION of SIR  
ROBERT WALPOLE, Earl of Orford, with Original  
Correspondence and Authentic Papers never before  
published. A New Edition, in 4 Vols. 8vo. Price  
24. 6s.

LIFE of HORATIO LORD WALPOLE, selected from  
his Correspondence and Papers, and connected with  
the History of the Times from 1678 to 1757. 2 Vols.  
8vo. 8d Edit. Price 14. 6s. Bds.

# MEMOIRS OF THE

# PROTECTOR, OLIVER CROMWELL,

And his Sons, Richard and Henry:

Illustrated by original Letters, and other Family  
Papers.

By OLIVER CROMWELL, Esq.

A Descendant of the Family.

With Six Portraits, from original Pictures.

Second Edit. 2 Vols. 8vo. Price 14. 8s. Bds.

# A GENERAL

# HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

By THOS. DUNHAM WHITTAKER, LL.D. F.S.A. F.R.S.

Vicar of Whalley, and Rector of Heysham, in Lancashire.

Parts I. to VI. (Richmondshire.)

Price 24. 2s. each; or on large paper, with proof im-  
pressions of the plates, Price 44. 4s.

# THE

# ANNUAL BIOGRAPHY and OBITUARY,

With Silhouette Portraits.

Comprehending the Biography of all the principal  
Characters, interspersed and illustrated with a Variety  
of original Letters, Documents, and Anecdotes; and  
containing an Analysis of recent Biographical Works,  
with a general Biographical List of Persons recently  
deceased. Vol. 5, for 1820; also, Vols. 1 to 4, 15s. each.

# HISTORICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

South of India.

Founded chiefly on Indian Authorities, collected by  
the Author while officiating for several Years as Poli-  
tical Resident at the Court of Mysoor.

By COLONEL MARK WILKS.

In 3 Volumes, 4to. Price 64. 6s. Boards.

# MEMOIRS OF THE PRIVATE AND PUBLIC

# LIFE OF WILLIAM PENN.

By THOMAS CLARKSON, M.A.

In Two Vols. 8vo. Price 14. 4s. in Boards.

# SPANISH AMERICA;

Or a Descriptive, Historical, and Geographical Account  
of the Dominions of Spain, in the Western Hemisphere,  
Continental and Insular; with Maps.

By R. H. BONNYCASTLE, Captain in the Corps of  
Royal Engineers.

### THREE MONTHS

PASSED IN

## THE MOUNTAINS EAST OF ROME,

During the Year 1819.

By MARIA GRAHAM,

Author of a Journal of a Residence in India.

Second Edit. In 8vo. with 6 Plates, 10s. 6d. Bds.

THE

## REMAINS OF HENRY KIRKE WHITE,

*With an Account of his Life.*

By ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. Poet Laureate.

In 2 Vols. 8vo. the 8th Edition, with a Portrait, and two other Engravings, Price 14. 1s.

### MEMOIRS OF THE

## LIFE OF COLONEL HUTCHINSON,

Governor of Nottingham Castle and Town.

Written by his WIDOW LUCY.

In 2 Vols. 8vo. 3d Edit. Price 14. 1s. Bds.

### HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF

## DISCOVERIES AND TRAVELS IN ASIA.

By HUGH MURRAY, F.R.S.E.

Author of Historical Account of Discoveries in Africa.

In 3 Vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s. Bds.

### HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF

## DISCOVERIES AND TRAVELS IN AFRICA.

In 2 Vols. 2d Edit. enlarged. Price 14. 7s. Bds.

## FINE ARTS AND PERIODICALS.

### A PICTURESQUE VOYAGE

ROUND

Great Britain;

Containing a Series of Views illustrative of the Character and prominent Features of the Coast.

By WILLIAM DANIELL, A.R.A.

The FIRST VOYAGE contains 25 Plates, illustrative of the Coast from the Land's End, Cornwall, to Holyhead, with descriptive Letter-press, 7l. 10s. half-bound.

The SECOND VOYAGE comprehends Holyhead and Portpatrick, with the intermediate Parts, illustrated in 25 Plates, and detailed Narrative, 7l. 10s.

The THIRD VOYAGE comprises 42 Plates, with Descriptions of the South-west Coast and Part of the Western Isles of Scotland, 7l. 10s. half-bound.

The FOURTH VOYAGE, comprehending the Isles of Skye, Harris, and Lewis; the North-west and Northern Coast of Scotland; the Orkneys; and the East Coast from Duncansby Head to Dundee, illustrated with 42 Plates, 7l. 10s. half-bound.

### CHRONOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

## THE ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A.

Nos. I. to VII. Price 12s. each, Med. 4to.; & 12 Imp. 4to. To form the Fifth Volume of the Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain.

## THE ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN,

Displaying a Series of Select Engravings, representing the most beautiful, curious, and interesting ancient Edifices of this Country, with an Historical and Descriptive Account of each Subject.

By JOHN BRITTON.

In 4 vols. Med. 4to. 2l. 2s. or Imp. 4to. 3l. 10s.

## THE CATHEDRAL ANTIQUITIES

OF ENGLAND;

Or, an Historical, Architectural, and Graphical Illustration of the English Cathedral Churches.

By JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A.

The following Portions are complete, and may be had separate, in Boards, viz. Salisbury Cathedral, with 31 Engravings, med. 4to. 3l. 3s.; imp. 4to. 5l. 5s.; cr. 8l.; sup.-roy. fol. 11l.—Norwich, with 25 Plates, med. 4to. 3l. 10s.; imp. 4to. 4l. 4s.; cr. fol. 6l. 10s.; sup.-roy. 8l. 16s.—Winchester, with 30 Plates, med. 4to. 3l. 3s.; imp. 4to. 5l. 5s.; cr. fol. 8l.; sup.-roy. fol. 11l.—York, with 35 Engravings, med. 4to. 3l. 15s.; imp. 4to. 6l. 10s.; cr. fol. 10l.; sup.-roy. fol. 12l. 12s.—Lichfield, with Engravings, med. 4to. 1l. 15s.; imp. 4to. 3l. 3s.; sup.-roy. folio, 6l. 6s.—Oxford, 11 Plates, med. 4to. 1l. 4s.; imp. 4to. 2l. 2s.; sup.-roy. folio, 4l. 4s. Nos. I. and of Canterbury are also published.

## AN HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL

ESSAY

RELATING TO

## REDCLIFFE CHURCH, BRISTOL.

By JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A.

In royal 8vo. Price 16s.; in medium 4to. Price 14. 1s. and in imperial 4to. Price 14. 11s. 6d. Bds.

\* \* The two Sizes in 4to. correspond with the Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain.

## THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,

Or Critical Journal.

Nos. I. to LXX. Price 6s. each.

THE

## EDINBURGH ANNUAL REGISTER

Vols. I. to X. Price 11l. 5s.

## THE BRITISH THEATRE;

Or, a COLLECTION of PLAYS, which are acted at the Theatres Royal, Drury-Lane, Covent-Garden, and Hay-Market, printed under the Authority and by Permission of the Managers, from the Prompt-Books, with Biographical and Critical Remarks.

By Mrs. INCHBALD.

With elegant Engravings. In 25 Vols. royal 18mo. Price 6l. 16s. 6d.; or on fine Paper, with Portraits and Proof Impressions of the Plates, Price 13l. in Bds.

## THE MODERN THEATRE;

Or, a COLLECTION of SUCCESSFUL MODERN PLAYS, acted at the Theatres Royal, London. Printed from the Prompt-Books by Authority of the Managers.

Selected by Mrs. INCHBALD.

In 10 Vols. royal 18mo. to correspond with Inchbald's British Theatre, and Collection of Farces. Price 2l. 10s. and on fine Paper, Price 3l. 15s. Bds.

## A COLLECTION OF FARCES,

And Other Afterpieces,

Which are acted at the Theatres Royal, Drury-Lane, Covent-Garden, and Hay-Market. Printed under the Authority of the Managers from the Prompt-Books.

Selected by Mrs. INCHBALD.

In 7 Vols. royal 18mo. Price 1l. 15s. Bds.; or on fine Paper, with Portraits, Price 2l. 12s. 6d.

## PORTRAITS

OF

## ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGES OF GREAT BRITAIN;

With Biographical and Historical Memoirs of their Lives and Actions.

By EDMUND LODGE, Esq. Lancaster Herald, F.S.A.

The Work will consist of Twenty Parts, forming Two Volumes in Folio, printed in the finest manner. Each Part will contain Six Portraits with Biographical Memoirs attached, published Quarterly.—Nineteen



## A SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY.

By M. MALTE BRUN,

Editor of the "Annales des Voyages," &c.

Parts II. and III. Price 7s. 6d. each.

The Work is to be completed in Seven Octavo Volumes, Five of which have been already published in the Original, containing 665 pages of letter-press, each nearly double the quantity of an ordinary volume.

The Translation is printed on fine demy paper, and will be published Quarterly, in Parts, or Half-Volumes, price 7s. 6d. each.

## EXCURSIONS THROUGH IRELAND;

comprising brief Historical and Topographical Descriptions of every Town and Village; together with Descriptions of the Residences of the Nobility and Gentry, Remains of Antiquity, and every other most interesting Object of Curiosity. Forming a complete Guide for the Traveller and Tourist. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. To be published regularly in monthly Numbers, each to contain at least Eight Engravings and 36 Pages of Letter-press, Price 2s. 6d. 1mo.; or 4s. in 8vo. with Proof Impressions of the Plates. Nos. I. to XIV. are already published.

EXCURSIONS in ESSEX, illustrated by 100 Plates, 2 Vols. royal 15mo. 1l. 10s.; or, demy 8vo. 2l. 8s.

EXCURSIONS in SUFFOLK, illustrated by 100 Plates, 2 Vols. royal 15mo. 1l. 10s.; or demy 8vo. 2l. 8s.

EXCURSIONS in NORFOLK, illustrated by 100 Plates, 2 Vols. royal 15mo. 1l. 10s.; or demy 8vo. 2l. 8s. Bds.

\*. A few Copies of each County are printed on super-royal 8vo. with India Proof Plates, Price 6l. 6s. Bds.

EXCURSIONS in SURREY, Nos. I. to V.

———— KENT, and SUSSEX, Nos. I. to IV. of each.

## A SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS

to illustrate the Works, Days, and Theogony of HESIOD, from Compositions of

JOHN FLAXMAN, R. A. P. S.

In folio, Price 2l. 12s. 6d. Boards.

Also may be had,

Series of Engravings to illustrate the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer, in 2 Vols. folio, 4l. 4s. Bds.

Series of Engravings to illustrate *Dante*. In One Volume, folio, Price 4l. 4s. Bds.

Series of Engravings to illustrate *Eschylus*. In folio, Price 2l. 2s. Bds.

## POETRY.

### THE POETICAL WORKS

OF

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

In 3 Volumes, 12mo. Price 1l. 5s. 6d. Bds.

The same Author's Works separately.

GREENLAND, and other Poems. 2d Edit. 8s. Bds.

THE WORLD BEFORE THE FLOOD. In Ten Cantos.

With other Poems. 5th Edit. 9s. Bds.

THE WEST INDIES, &c. 5th Edit. 6s. Bds.

THE WANDERER OF SWITZERLAND, and other Poems. 5th Edit. 6s. Bds.

### THE MISCELLANEOUS POEMS

OF

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Esq.

In 4 Volumes 12mo. Price 1l. 12s. Bds.

The following may be had separately:

THE EXCURSION, in 4to. 2l. 2s. Bds.

————, in 8vo. 2d Edit. 14s. Bds.

THE RIVER DUDDON, in 8vo. 12s. Bds.

THE WHITE DOE OF RYLSTONE, in 4to. 1l. 1s.

THE WAGGONER, a Poem; in 8vo. 4s. 6d.

THE BELL, a Tale, in Verse. 2d Edit. 5s. 6d.

THE THANKSGIVING ODE, Jan. 18th. 1816. 4s.

## A VISION OF JUDGMENT.

A Poem.

By ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. L.L.D. Poet Laureate.

In thin 4to. Price 15s. Bds.

Also,

## THE POETICAL WORKS

OF THE SAME AUTHOR,

In 14 Vols. foolscap 8vo. Price 5l. 10s. 6d. Bds.

Or separately, as follows:

JOAN OF ARC. 5th Edit. 2 Vols. 16s.

THALABA. 3d Edit. 2 Vols. 16s.

MADOC. 4th Edit. 2 Vols. 16s.

CURSE OF KEHAMA. 4th Edit. 2 Vols. 14s.

MINOR POEMS. 3 Vols. 18s.

RODERIC, the LAST of the GOTHs, a Tragic Poem; in 2 Vols. foolscap 8vo. 5th Edit. 16s. Bds.

The LAY of the LAUREATE; CARMEN NUPITAL. In foolscap 8vo. Price 4s. Bds.

A PILGRIMAGE to WATERLOO, a Poem; in fcap. 8vo. with Eight Engravings, 10s. 6d. Bds.

CARMEN AULICA, written in 1814, on the Arrival of the Allied Sovereigns in England. CARMEN TRIUMPHALE, for the Commencement of the Year 1814, in foolscap 8vo. Price 5s. Bds.

## SELECT

### WORKS OF THE BRITISH POETS,

With Biographical and Critical Prefaces.

By DR. Aikin.

In 10 Vols. royal 15mo. Price 3l. Also in 10 Vols. post 15mo. Price 2l.

## THE POETICAL WORKS

OF

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Complete in 10 Vols. 8vo. with a Portrait and Vignettes. 6l. Boards.

DITTO, in 12 Vols. 12mo. With a Portrait. 3l. 12s. Bds.

Separate Works of the same Author.

THE LAY of the LAST MINSTREL. 15th Edit. 10s. 6d.

MARMION, a Tale of Flodden Field. 9th Edit. 14s.

Sir TRISTREM, a Metrical Romance. 4th Edit. 15s.

BALLADS and LYRICAL PIECES. 5th Edit. 7s. 6d.

THE LADY of the LAKE. 12th Edit. 14s. Bds.

ROKEBY, a Poem, in Six Cantos. 6th Edit. 14s.

THE LORD of the ISLES. 4th Edit. 8vo. 14s.

THE MINSTRELSY of the SCOTTISH BORDER. 5th Edit. in 3 Vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

THE BRIDAL of TRIERMALN; or, the VALE of St. JOHN. In Three Cantos. 5th Edit. in fcap. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HAROLD the DAUNTLESS, a Poem; in Six Cantos. Foolscap 8vo. 7s. 6d.

## POETICAL VAGARIES, AND VAGARIES VINDICATED.

By GEORGE COLMAN, the Younger.

The 2d Edit. in fcap. 8vo. with Wood Cuts after Thurston, 10s. 6d. Bds.

## THE FUDGE FAMILY IN PARIS;

In a SERIES of LETTERS, from Phil. Fudge, Esq.—Miss Biddy Fudge—Mr. Bob Fudge, &c.

Edited by THOMAS BROWN, the Younger, Author of the Two-Penny Post Bag.

In Foolscap 8vo. Price 7s. 6d. Bds. 9th Edit.

## THE PLEASURES OF HOPE,

With other Poems.

By THOMAS CAMPBELL.

In 12mo. (a New Edition, with Engravings from Designs by R. Westall, R. A.) 8s. Bds.

By the same Author,

GERTRUDE of WYOMING, or the PENNSYLVANIAN COTTAGE, and other Poems. In 12mo. the 7th Edit. with Engravings by C. Heath, from Designs by Westall. 9s. Bds.

**LALLA ROOKH, an Oriental Romance.**

By THOMAS MOORE, Esq.

3d Edit. in 8vo. Price 14s. Also Illustrations to the Poem, from Paintings by R. Westall, R. A. 8vo. 12s.

**METRICAL LEGENDS OF EXALTED CHARACTERS.**

By JOANNA BAILLIE.

In One Vol. 8vo. Price 14s. 2d Edit.

By the same Author,

**PLAYS on the PASSIONS,** a new Edition, in 3 Vols. 8vo. Price 14. 11s. 6d. Bds.

**SCCELLANEOUS PLAYS.** 2d Edit. in 8vo. 9s. Bds.

**PSYCHE; or, the LEGEND of LOVE :**

AND OTHER POEMS.

By the late Mrs. HENRY TIGHE.

With an elegant Portrait of the Author. In 8vo. 5th Edit. 12s. Bds.

**ELLEN FITZ-ARTHUR;**

A METRICAL TALE. IN FIVE CANTOS.

In 8vo. Price 7s. 6d. Bds.

## EDUCATION.

**PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION,**

Intellectual, Moral, and Physical.

By the Rev. LANT CARPENTER, L.L.D.

In 8vo. Price 12s. Boards.

**SYSTEMATIC EDUCATION;**

, Elementary Instruction in the various Departments of Literature and Science, with Practical Rules for studying each Branch of Useful Knowledge.

By the Rev. W. SHEPHERD, the Rev. LANT CARPENTER, LL.D. and the Rev. J. JOYCE.

3d Edit. in 2 Vols. 8vo. illustrated with Plates by Lowry, &c. Price 14. 11s. 6d. Bds.

**THE ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY:**

With Methods for determining the Longitudes, Aspects, &c. of the Planets for any future Time; and an extensive Set of Geographical and Astronomical Problems on the Globes. Designed for the Use of Schools and junior students.

By S. TREEBY,

Teacher of the Mathematics and Classics, &c. &c.

In 18mo. with Plates. Price 3s. 6d. bound.

## SELECT

**WORKS OF THE BRITISH POETS,**

With Biographical and Critical Prefaces.

By Dr. AIKIN.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

1 large Vol. of 812 Pages Medium 8vo. 18s. extra Bds.

The object of this Work, which is entirely new, is to comprise, within a single volume, a Chronological series of our Classical Poets, from Ben Jonson to Keats, without mutilation or abridgment, with Biographical and Critical Notices of their Authors. The contents of this volume are so comprehensive, that few poems, it is believed, are omitted, except such as are of secondary merit, or unsuited to the perusal of youth. The Work, within these bounds, may be termed a Library of Classical English Poetry, and may safely be recommended to the Heads of Schools in general, and to the Libraries of Young Persons.

## DIVINITY.

LECTURES ON

**THE BOOK OF ECCLESIASTES.**

By RALPH WARDLAW, D.D. of Glasgow.

**AN EXAMINATION OF THE CHARGES**

MADE AGAINST

**UNITARIANS AND UNITARIANISM,**

And the improved Version,

By the Right Rev. Dr. MAGEE, Bishop of Raphoe, in his "Discourses and Dissertations on Atonement and Sacrifice;" with some Strictures on the Statements of the Bishop of St. David's, Dr. HALPS, DEAN GRAVES, Dr. NARES, Dr. PYE SMITH, and Ma. RENNEL, &c.; and on the System pursued by some recent Editors of the Greek Testament.

By LANT CARPENTER, L.L.D.

In 8vo. 14s. extra Bds.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF

**BIBLICAL LITERATURE;**

Exhibiting a View of the History and Fate of the Sacred Writings, from the earliest Period to the present Century: including Biographical Notices of Translators and other eminent Biblical Scholars.

By the Rev. JAMES TOWNLEY,

Author of Biblical Anecdotes.

In three thick Vols. 8vo. Price 2l. 2s. Bds.

## SERMONS,

ON THE

**NATURE, OFFICES, AND CHARACTER OF JESUS CHRIST.**

By the Rev. T. BOWDLER, A.M.

A New Edition, in 2 Vols. 8vo. with 16 additional Sermons, Price 14. 4s. Bds.

## BIBLICAL CRITICISM

On the BOOKS of the OLD TESTAMENT, and TRANSLATIONS OF SACRED SONGS, with NOTES, Critical and Explanatory.

By SAMUEL HORSLEY, L.L.D. F.R.S. F.A.S.

Late Bishop of St. Asaph.

In 4 Vols. 8vo. Price 2l. 2s. Bds.

By the same Author,

**SERMONS.** 4 Vols. 8vo. 1l. 17s. 6d. Vol. III. may be had separate, 9s. and Vol. IV. 10s. 6d. Bds.

A TRANSLATION of the PSALMS of DAVID, with Notes. New Edition, in 2 Vols. 8vo. 18s.

## THE SELECT

**WORKS OF JEREMY TAYLOR, D.D.**

In Six Volumes 8vo. Price 3l. 3s. Boards.

Also may be had, separately,

**THE RULE and EXERCISES of HOLY LIVING.** 5s.

**THE RULE and EXERCISES of HOLY DYING.** 5s.

**LIFE and DEATH of JESUS CHRIST.** 2 Vols. 14. 4s.

**DISCOURSES** on various Subjects. 3 Vols. 14. 11s. 6d.

**THE GOLDEN GROVE,** a Chosen Manual. 2s. 6d.

## SERMONS ON SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

By the late Rev. W. PALEY, D.D.

In 8vo. 8th Edit. 10s. 6d.

## ORIENTAL CUSTOMS;

Or, an Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures, by an Explanatory Application of the Customs and Manners of the Eastern Nations, and especially the Jews, therein alluded to. Collected from the most celebrated Travellers and the most eminent Critics.

By the Rev. SAMUEL BURDER, A.M.

6th Edit. 2 Vols. 8vo. with Additions.

## THE HISTORY OF ALL RELIGIONS.

By JOHN BELLAMY.

2d Edit. 6s.; fine Paper, 10s. 6d.

## BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, &c.

**CONVERSATIONS ON BOTANY,**

With Twenty Engravings.

The Third Edit. In 1 Vol. 12mo. Price 7s. 6d. plain or

A TREATISE

THE CULTURE OF THE VINE;

new Hints on the Formation of Vineyards in England. Also, a TREATISE on the CULTURE of the PINE-APPLE, and the Management of the Hot-House.

By WILLIAM SPEECHLY.

1 Vol. 8vo. 3d. Edit. with Plates, Price 18s. Bds.

LECTURES ON  
THE ELEMENTS OF BOTANY.

PART I.

aining the Anatomy and Physiology of those Organs on which the Growth and Preservation of the Plant depend: with Explanations of the Terminology connected with these Parts. Illustrated with Marginal-Cuts and Copper-plates.

By ANTHONY TODD THOMSON, F.L.S.  
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. &c.  
In 8vo. Vol. I. Nearly ready.

ELEMENTS OF  
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY,  
A Course of Lectures, for the Board of Agriculture.  
By Sir HUMPHRY DAVY, Bart. P.R.S. M.B.A.  
Edit. in 8vo. illustrated with 10 Engravings, 15s. Bds.

CONVERSATIONS ON CHEMISTRY.  
which the Elements of that Science are familiarly explained and illustrated by Experiments. In 2 Vols. 8vo. with Plates by Lowry. 7th Edit. In the Press.

By the same Author,  
CONVERSATIONS ON POLITICAL ECONOMY. The Third Edit. improved, in one large Volume, 12mo. Price 9s. Bds.

CONVERSATIONS ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. Second Edit. in 12mo. Price 10s. 6d. Bds. Illustrated with 22 Engravings by Lowry.

THE GARDENER'S REMEMBRANCER:  
By JAMES MACPHAIL, upwards of Twenty Years Gardener and Steward to the late Earl of Liverpool. 12mo. Price 7s. 6d. Bds. The 2d Edit. corrected and improved.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF ANTS.

By M. P. HUBER.

Translated from the French,

By J. R. JOHNSON, M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. &c. &c.  
In 12mo. with Plates. Price 9s. Bds.

New Observations

ON

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF BEES.

By FRANCIS HUBER.

Edit. greatly enlarged, and illustrated with Five Engravings. 12mo. 9s.

A GRAMMAR OF BOTANY,

Illustrative of Artificial, as well as Natural Classification, with an Explanation of Jussieu's System. In 8vo. with 21 Plates, containing 277 Figures of Plants, besides many of their various Parts and Organs.

By JAMES EDWARD SMITH, M.D. F.R.S. &c. &c.  
President of the Linnæan Society.  
12s. Bds.; or coloured Impressions, 17. 11s. 6d. Bds.

By the same Author,

an INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of PHYSIOLOGICAL and SYSTEMATICAL BOTANY. In 8vo. 4th Edit. with Fifteen Plates, Price 14s. Bds.; or, coloured, 17. 8s. Bds.

COMPENDIUM FLORÆ BRITANNICÆ. The Third Edition, corrected, and continued to the End of the Third Volume of the FLORA BRITANNICA. In 12mo. Price 7s. 6d. Bds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A COURSE OF LECTURES

ON

DRAWING, PAINTING, AND ENGRAVING,

Considered as Branches of Elegant Education.

By W. M. CRAIG.

Delivered in the Royal Institution on successive Seasons, and read subsequently at the Russell Institution.  
In 1 Vol. 8vo. with Plates and Wood-cuts. 14s. Bds.

THE SPEECHES

OF THE

LATE RT. HON. HENRY GRATTAN.

Edited by his Son, HENRY GRATTAN, Esq.

In 4 Vols. 8vo. 2l. 8s. Bds.

THE HALL OF HELLINGSLEY,  
A Tale.

By Sir S. E. BRYDGES, Bart. &c. &c.

In 3 Vols. 12mo. 18s. Bds.

THE SHIPMASTER'S ASSISTANT,

AND

OWNER'S MANUAL.

Containing general Information necessary for Merchants, Owners, and Masters of Ships, Officers, and all other Persons concerned or employed in the Merchant Service, relative to the Mercantile and Maritime Laws and Customs.

By DAVID STEEL, Esq.

The Fifteenth Edition, revised throughout, and brought down to the present Time.

By WILLIAM DICKINSON, Esq.

In One thick Vol. 8vo. 17. 1s. Bds.

THE EXPEDITION OF ORSUA,  
AND THE CRIMES OF LOPE DE AGUIRRE.

By ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. L.L.D.

"This Expedition has been called by Humboldt, the most Dramatic Episode in the History of the Spanish Conquests."

In 12mo. Price 5s. 6d. Bds.

ESSAYS ON HYPOCHONDRIASIS,

AND

Other Nervous Affections.

By JOHN REID, M.D.

In 8vo. Price 12s. Bds.

A new Edition, considerably enlarged.

HISTORY OF THE PERSECUTIONS

ENDURED BY

THE PROTESTANTS

Of the South of France, and more especially of the Department of the Gard, during the Years 1814, 1815, 1816, &c. including a Defence of their Conduct, from the Revolution to the present Period.

By MARK WILKS.

In Two Volumes, 8vo. 18s. Bds.

Also may be had,

A CHRISTIAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY: containing an Account of the Lives and Writings of the most distinguished Christians and Theologians of all Denominations, from the Commencement of the Christian Era to the present Period.

By JOHN WILKS, Jun. In 12mo. 9s. Bds.

Some ACCOUNT of the LIVES and WRITINGS of LOPE FELIX DE VEGA CARPIO and GUILLEN DE CASTRO.

By HENRY RICHARD, LORD HOLLAND.

A New Edit. 2 Vols. 8vo. with 2 Portraits, 21s. Bds.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

Vol. II. in 4to. illustrated with Engravings. 3l. 3s. Bds.

## A VIEW

OF

THE STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONS, and DISORDERS of the STOMACH, and ALIMENTARY ORGANS of the HUMAN BODY; with Physiological Observations and Remarks upon the Qualities and Effects of Food and Fermented Liquors.

By THOMAS HARE, F.L.S. &c.

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

In 8vo. Price 12s. Bds.

## ESSAYS AND SKETCHES OF LIFE AND CHARACTER.

A New Edit. Post 8vo. Price 9s.

## WINTER NIGHTS;

OR, FIRE-SIDE LUCUBRATIONS.

By NATHAN DRAKE, M.D.

Author of Literary Hours, Shakspeare and his Times, &c. &c.

In 2 Vols. Post 8vo. Price 15s. Bds.

## LITERARY HOURS;

OR, SKETCHES, CRITICAL, NARRATIVE, and POETICAL.

By NATHAN DRAKE, M.D.

4th Edit. 8 Vols. Post 8vo. Price 14. 11s. 6d.

## SOUND MIND;

OR, Contributions to the Natural History and Physiology of the Human Intellect.

By JOHN HASLAM, M.D. In 8vo. Price 7s. Bds.

## THE PRINCIPLES AND DOCTRINE

OF

INSURANCES, ANNUITIES ON LIVES,

AND

## CONTINGENT REVERSIONS,

*Stated and explained.*

By WILLIAM MORGAN, Esq. F.R.S.

Actuary of the Equitable Life Insurance Office.

1 Vol. 8vo. 12s.

## A CRITICAL EXAMINATION

OF THE

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY.

In a Series of Essays,

By G. B. GREENOUGH,

President of the Geological Society, F.R.S. F.L.S.

In 8vo. Price 9s. Bds.

## A TREATISE

ON POLITICAL ECONOMY;

OR, the Production, Distribution, and Consumption of WEALTH.

By JEAN BAPTISTE SAY.

Translated from the Fourth Edition of the French,

by C. R. PRINSEP, M.A. With Notes by the Translator.

In 2 Vols. 8vo. Price 14. 4s. Bds.

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE

VARIOUS MODES OF SHOEING HORSES,

Employed by different Nations.

With Observations on the Diseases of the Feet, connected with Shoeing.

By JOSEPH GOODWIN, Esq.

Veterinary Surgeon to his Majesty, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Illustrated by Plates, Price 12s. Bds.

## AN INTRODUCTION to ENTOMOLOGY;

OR, Elements of the Natural History of Insects.

Illustrated by coloured Plates.

By WILLIAM KIRBY, M.A. F.R. & L.S. and

WILLIAM SPENCE, Esq. F.L.S.

Vol. I. 3d Edition, enlarged and improved, Price 15s.

Vol. II. 2d Edit. Price 15s.

## THE FAMILY SHAKSPEARE;

In which nothing is added to the original Text: but those Words and Expressions are omitted which cannot with Propriety be read aloud in a Family.

By THOMAS BOWDLER, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A.

2d Edit. In 10 Vols. Royal 16mo. Price 34. 3s. Bds.

## FAMILIAR LESSONS

ON MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

By J. MAWE.

3d Edit. In 12mo. with 4 coloured Plates. Price 7s.

*By the same Author,*

NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, with Diagrams of the simple Forms of Crystals, calculated for the Arrangement of Collections. Price 7s.

THE VOYAGER'S COMPANION, or SHELLETT'S COLLECTOR'S PILOT, with coloured Plates. 5s. 3d Edit.

TRAVELS through the GOLD and DIAMOND DISTRICTS in BRAZIL, with Plates. 8vo. New Edit.

NEARLY READY, a New Edition of the TREATISE ON DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES.

## AN INTRODUCTION TO

THE STUDY OF CONCHOLOGY,

Describing the Orders, Genera, and Species of Shells; their most prominent Characteristics, and usual Mode of Classification. With Observations on the Nature and Properties of the Animals; and Directions for collecting, preserving, and cleaning Shells.

By CHARLES WODARCH.

In 8vo. with Plates. Price 7s. plain, or 12s. coloured.

## THE LONDON DISPENSATORY.

By ANTHONY TODD THOMSON, F.L.S.

In One large Vol. 8vo. 2d Edit. (revised and altered according to the last Edition of the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias), 15s. Bds.

## RECREATIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,

First composed by M. OZANAM.

By CHARLES HUTTON, LL.D. and F.R.S. &c.

The 2d Edit. In 4 Vols. 8vo. (with Plates) 34. 3s. Bds.

## A GENERAL

COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY.

By THOMAS MORTIMER, Esq.

The Second Edition, with considerable Alterations and Additions. Corrected to Aug. 1819.

By WILLIAM DICKINSON, Esq.

With the Assistance of Professional Gentlemen in the various Departments.

In one large Vol. 8vo. Price 12. 10s. Bds.

## ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

THE SCENERY OF KILLARNEY,

AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

By ISAAC WELD, Esq. M.R.I.A.

The Second Edit. In royal 8vo. with Two Maps, and Twenty fine Engravings, Price 14. 5s. Bds. or in royal 4to. Price 34. 3s.

## A SELECTION OF CURIOUS ARTICLES

*From the Gentleman's Magazine.*

By JOHN WALKER, LL.B. Fellow of the New College, Oxford.

In 4 large Vols. 8vo. 24. 12s. 6d. Bds. the Third Edit.

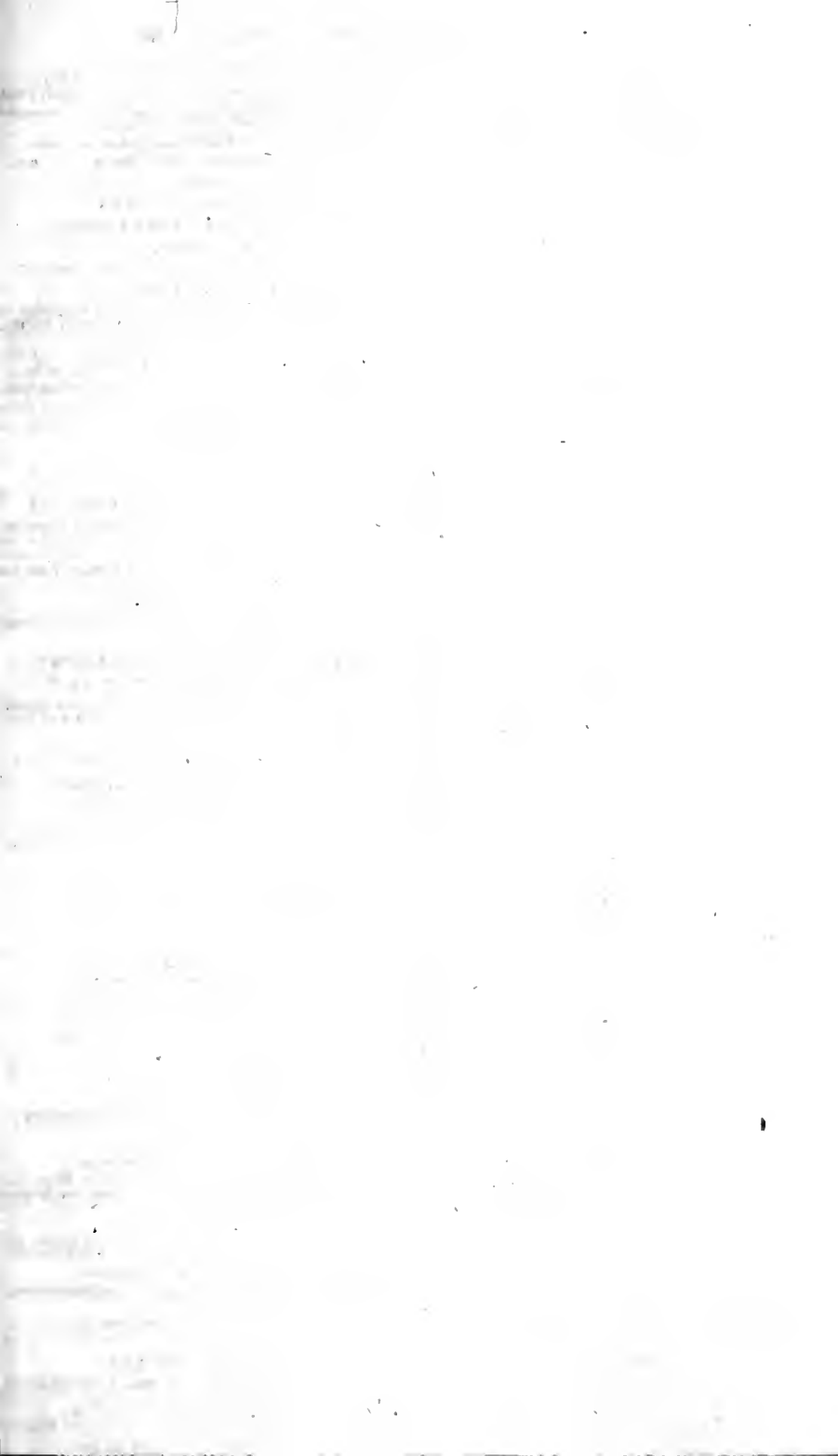
## REMARKS ON THE

PRESENT SYSTEM OF ROAD MAKING.

By JOHN LOUDON M'ADAM, Esq.

General Surveyor of the Roads in the Bristol District

Fifth Edit. in 8vo. Price 6s. 6d. Bds.





OVID'S  
METAMORPHOSES.

07108

METAMORPHOSIS

EDITED BY

THE EDITOR OF THE

THE EDITOR OF THE

THE EDITOR OF THE

THE EDITOR OF THE

THE EDITOR OF THE

THE EDITOR OF THE

THE EDITOR OF THE

THE EDITOR OF THE

THE EDITOR OF THE



**OVID'S**  
**METAMORPHOSES,**

TRANSLATED INTO

**ENGLISH PROSE;**

WITH

*THE LATIN TEXT AND ORDER OF CONSTRUCTION  
ON THE SAME PAGE:*

AND

CRITICAL, HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL,  
AND CLASSICAL

NOTES IN ENGLISH.

---

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, AS WELL AS PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

---

FIFTH EDITION, CORRECTED.

---

LONDON :

PRINTED FOR G. AND W. B. WHITTAKER; J. NUNN; LONGMAN, HURST,  
REES, ORME AND BROWN; LACKINGTON, HUGHES, HARDING,  
MAVOR AND LEPARD; AND G. MACKIE.

---

1822.

LONDON:  
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES,  
Northumberland-court.



## PREFACE.

---

**OVID'S METAMORPHOSES** are justly acknowledged by the learned to be the most complete system of Heathen mythology that has been handed down to us by the ancients, and, as such, absolutely necessary to be read by all who would understand the classic authors; every attempt therefore to make **OVID** plain, must be acceptable to the public, and this the translator endeavours to do, not only in his translation, but in his notes, and in this short preface.

From poets yielding to the heat of their imagination arose the fertile source of fable, and the applause of posterity which they have gained, has not a little contributed to have their works esteemed invariable standards for poetry.

In their works wit often takes the place of truth, and realities give way to fancy; for the amorous temper and successful intrigues of a shepherd, turn him into a satyr; and the charms of a shepherdess entice the poet to represent her a nymph or a naiad: bringing home some foreign fruit is swelled into a

labour, as the carrying away of golden apples that were guarded by dragons: and ships under sail must rise into winged horses.

These, and several other causes, produced an infinity of fables, at first commemorated by feasts and games, then admitted into funeral orations and epithalamiums, and, at last, into history: nay, the morality and religion of the heathens, were strongly tinged with fables, which furnished Hesiod with materials for his *THEOGONY*, and Homer with ornaments for the splendid machinery of his *ILIAD* and *ODYSSEY*.

After them several other authors, both poets and historians, esteemed it no unworthy employment to write fables; viz., Nicander the Colophonian, Heraclides of Pontus, Anticlides, Silenus of Chios, Phylarchus, Theodorus, Barus, and Apollodorus. Strabo has a fine passage to this purpose. "Nor," says he, "were poets alone addicted to the use of fables; critics and lawgivers did so long before them, both for the utility and recreation of a rational creature. Man is willing to learn, and fable opens to him the way. By this children begin to listen to what is told them, as every fable is a new story; and nothing delights the understanding more than what is new and strange, which is the reason we love sciences so much. But if the wonderful and marvellous be added to fable, they increase our delight infinitely, and are the first inducements to learn." It is, therefore, highly proper to make use of fable to draw the tender minds of children to the love of knowledge.

From ancient authors Ovid took the subjects of his *Metamorphoses*, in which he is universally allowed to have surpassed all his instructors.

Instead of a dull, tasteless, dry narration, fresh images, and an agreeable variety of new beauties, rise to view; his poetry is full of spirit and vivacity, enriched with great sweetness and elegance of composition, charming the ear and captivating the mind, so that his fables seem totally to exhaust the subject they are employed to embellish. But, what is most remarkable, he has shewn greater art than any other author, in leading the reader imperceptibly from one fable to another, by incidents which, with a masterly hand, he skilfully throws in. The texture of his *Metamorphoses* is thence so curious that it may be compared to the work of his own *Arachne*, where the shade dies so gradually, and the light revives so imperceptibly, that it is hard to say where the one ends or the other begins: in short, they seem to make a chain from the *Chaos* to the death of Julius Cæsar, with which he concludes his work.

But as the veil with which Ovid has covered the truths contained in his fables, has shed a mysterious obscurity over them, I hope my readers will not take it amiss, if I shew, as a specimen of the rest, the lessons of morality that may be fairly drawn from those I unravel. Who, for instance, can help perceiving, that the story of *DEUCALION AND PYRRHIA* implies, that piety and innocence meet with the Divine protection, and that the only loss which is irreparable, is that of our probity and justice.

The story of PHAETON shews the rashness of an inconsiderate youth, in presuming to engage in an enterprise above his strength ; and that the too great tenderness of the parent frequently proves a cruelty to the child.

The tale of BAUCIS AND PHILEMON represents a good old couple, so happy, and so satisfied with the few things the gods had given them, that the only thing they desired more was, that they might not survive one another.

The fable of MINOS AND SCYLLA teaches us what an infamous thing it is to sell our country ; and that even they who love the treason, hate the traitor.

From ARIADNE being deserted by Theseus, and generously received by Bacchus, we learn, that as there is nothing of which we can be sure, so there is nothing of which we ought to despair.

The story of TEREUS indicates, that one crime lays the foundation for many. He who begins with lust may end with murder.

The fable of MIDAS insinuates that our own wishes may prove more fatal to us than the calamities with which we are threatened by the world.

The story of PROTEUS intimates, that statesmen can put on any shape to hold their places and succeed in power.

But Ovid never excels so much as when he touches on the passion of love ; and while every reader seems sensible of the same emotions, which the poet would excite, the doctrines that he sets forth are to be read with caution, lest forgetting the fable, the founda-

tions of our virtue might be endangered by the blandishments of what is merely fiction.

Procris, jealous of Cephalus, is afraid her fears are just, but hopes the contrary :

—— Speratque miserrima falli.

And again,

—— Sed cuncta timemus amantes.

Byblis, in love with Caunus, struggles between her unlawful flame and her honour :

Incipit, et dubitat; scribit, damnatque tabellas;  
Et notat et delet, mutat, culpatque, probatque.

She writes, then blots; writes on, and blots again;  
Likes it as fit, then razes it as vain.

In general it may be said of Ovid, that he had a most extensive wit, a quick and lively fancy, and a just conception, which appears by his tender, agreeable, and sublime expressions. We find in him the charming way of relating a story, by inserting in their due places those little circumstances, so essential to attract our attention. We may even venture to say, that he was a perfect master of his art in all its branches; so that we need not be surprised at the author's prophecy, as to the duration and success of his work :

Jamque opus exegi, quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignes,  
Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas:  
Cum volet illa dies, quæ nil nisi corporis hujus  
Jus habet, incerti spatium mihi finiat ævi;  
Parte tamen meliore mei super alta perennis  
Astra ferar: nomenque erit indelebile nostrum.

Quàque patet domitis Romana potentia terris,  
 Ore legar populi ; perque omnia sæcula famâ  
 (Si quid habent veri vatum præsentia) vivam.

The work is finish'd, which nor dreads the rage  
 Of tempests, fire, or war, or wasting age :  
 Come, soon or late, death's undetermin'd day,  
 This mortal being only can decay ;  
 My nobler part, my fame, shall reach the skies,  
 And to late times with blooming honours rise.  
 Where'er th' unbounded Roman power obeys,  
 All climes and nations shall record my praise :  
 If 'tis allow'd to poets to divine,  
 One-half of round eternity is mine.

This prediction has so far proved true, that this poem has been ever since the magazine, which has furnished the greatest part of the following ages with traditions and allusions, and the most celebrated painters with subjects and design ; nor have his poetical predecessors and cotemporaries paid less regard to their own performances.

Virgil, in his third *Georgic*, says,

— Tentanda via est qua me quoque possim  
 Tollere humo, victorque virûm volitare per ora.

Thus on the wings of fame my muse I'll raise,  
 And thro' mankind acquire immortal bays.

And Horace, in his first Ode,

Me doctarum hederæ præmia frontium  
 Diis miscent superis : ———

The wreaths on learned brows bestow'd  
 Lift me, Mecænas, to a God.



And also in Book III. Ode 30.

Exegi monumentum ære perennius,  
Regalique situ pyramidum altius ;  
Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens  
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis  
Annorum series, et fuga temporum.  
Non omnis moriar : ———

Mine is a monument will far surpass  
The age of those that stand in solid brass ;  
That eminently towering to the skies,  
In height, the royal pyramids outvies :  
The force of boist'rous winds, and mould'ring rain,  
Years after years, an everlasting train,  
Shall ne'er destroy the glory of my name ;  
Still shall I shine in verse, and live in fame.

In fine, so long as easy wit, nature, and delicacy are valued, every person of good taste will allow Ovid to be one of the most agreeable and instructive poets that ever wrote.

Ovid was born at Sulmo in the forty-third year before the Christian era ; and died in banishment at Tomos, a city on the Pontus Euxinus, near the mouth of the Danube, when he was fifty years of age.

---



P. OVIDII NASONIS

# METAMORPHOSEON,

## LIBER PRIMUS.

---

**I**N nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas  
Corpora. — Dî, cœptis (nam vos mutâstis et  
illas)

Adspirate meis; primâque ab origine mundi  
Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen.

ORDO.  
*Animus fert dicere  
formas mutatas in nova  
corpora. Dî (nam vos  
mutâstis et illas for-  
mas) adspirate meis  
cœptis, que deducite  
perpetuum carmen a  
primâ origine mundi  
ad mea tempora.*

### TRANSLATION.

**I**T is my design to speak of forms changed into new bodies. Favour,  
O ye gods, the attempt, (for by you were these changes produced),  
and carry down the chain of my poem, from the beginning of the world  
to my own times.

### NOTES.

The Metamorphoses of Ovid may be considered as a collection of the chief of those fables which epic and dramatic poets had introduced into their works, in order to gain attention from their readers, and raise their admiration. These fables are for the most part founded in history. How they came to be changed in their circumstances, so remote from credibility, will be taken notice of in the remarks upon each fable in the course of the work. It is sufficient to observe at present, that poets, to give their subjects a greater air of dignity, affected to relate every thing with extraordinary circumstances, and make the gods interpose in all that concerned their heroes. This humour of the poets, joined to the superstitious notions of those times, produced an infinite number of fables, which Ovid has here connected together in one continued poem, of which the whole universe is the scene, and that takes in all the times from the

beginning of the world, to the age in which he wrote. The first book begins with the unravelling of the chaos, and distinguishing it into four elements, to each of which are assigned proper inhabitants, and last of all man is created. After this follow the four ages of the world, the war of the giants against heaven, and the universal degeneracy of men. Jupiter finding that the example of Lycaon changed into a wolf was not sufficient to reclaim them, sends an universal deluge, from which only Deucalion and Pyrrha escape, who repair the loss of their kind by throwing stones behind them. Apollo kills the Python, falls in love with Daphne, who is changed into a laurel. The other rivers assemble, uncertain whether to congratulate, or condole with her father upon this event. Inachus alone is absent, anxious for his daughter, whom Jupiter had changed into an heifer. Mercury kills Argus, whom Juno had appointed her keeper, soon after which

I. *Ante mare, et tellus, et cælum quod tegit omnia, erat unus vultus naturæ in toto orbe, quem dixere chaos; rudis indigestaque moles;*

I. *Ante mare, et tellus, et, quod tegit omnia, cælum,*  
 5  
*Unus erat toto naturæ vultus in orbe,  
 Quem dixere chaos; rudis indigestaque moles:*

## TRANSLATION.

I. In the beginning, the sea, the earth, and the heaven, which covers all, was but one face of nature through the whole extent of the universe, which they called chaos; a rude and indigested mass; nor any

## NOTES.

Io, restored to her former shape, bears a son to Jupiter named Epaphus, who is worshipped jointly with her by the Egyptians. The poet then, by a very natural and easy transition, enters upon the story of Phaëton.

1. *In nova fert.*] Ovid follows here the example of the epic poets, who always begin by a proposition of their subject, and invoking the aid of the muse. The rules laid down by the critics for exordiums are here strictly observed, both with respect to simplicity and brevity.

1. *Mutatas dicere formas corpora.*] Some commentators make this an hypallage, instead of *corpora mutata in novas formas*; and find a beauty in it, that the proposition of a subject which regards the changes and variations of bodies should be framed with a transposition of words. But it may be explained also without an hypallage, as *forma* is often used to signify the thing itself, thus *formæ deorum, terrarum, proipsis diis feris*. And our own poet, *Trist.* 1. 7.

*Carmina mutatas hominum dicentia formas.*

4. *Perpetuum carmen.*] *Perpetuum carmen* is the same with what was also known among the ancients by the name of *poema cyclicum*. It was of several kinds; as when a particular subject and action were pitched upon, of a reasonable length, but to be included in a determined number of lines; or when a poet gave the entire history of a prince. But the principal kind of cyclic poem was, when the poet carried his subject from one fixed period of time to another, as from the beginning of the world to the Trojan war, and connected all the events together in a continued train. It is in this last sense that Ovid calls his metamorphoses *perpetuum carmen*; all the parts being connected together by the most natural and easy transitions: for a certain unity of story is preserved through the whole, and he

has managed his subject with that happy address, as to slide from one circumstance into another without violating it. The texture, as an excellent critic observes, is so artful, that it may be compared to the work of his own Arachne, where the shade dies so gradually, and the light revives so imperceptibly, that it is hard to tell where the one ceases, and the other begins. *Deducite perpetuum carmen* must therefore mean, *carry down my cyclic poem* (i. e., the chain, the connexion of my poem) *from the beginning of the world to the present time.*

5. *Ante mare et tellus.*] *Ante* is not here a preposition governing a case, as according to some readings; *ante mare et terras*; but is to be taken adverbially, for *primò, principio*, 'at first in the beginning.' *Mare, tellus, et cælum erat unus vultus naturæ.*

7. *Quem dixere Chaos.*] The ancient philosophers, not being able to conceive how any thing could be produced out of nothing, laid it down as a principle, *ex nihilo nihil fit, et in nihilum nil posse reverti*. Therefore in their accounts of the creation of the world, they always suppose some pre-existing matter, out of which things were formed, and ranked in that orderly disposition in which they now appear. The system here followed is that of Hesiod, the most ancient poet now extant, that treats of the origin of things. For first he supposes a chaos or pre-existing matter, out of which the world and four elements were formed; and then describes the manner in which these elements were disposed; as that æther possessed the highest place, air the next, then water, and earth, on account of its gravity, the lowest. This doctrine, monstrous as it appears, is no other than a disfigured tradition of the creation. Hesiod seems to have copied from Sanchoniathon, who undoubtedly drew his ideas from the writings of Moses, since in some places he uses his very expressions.

Nec quicquam nisi pondus iners ; congestaque  
eodem

Non bene junctarum discordia semina rerum.

Nullus adhuc mundo præbebat lumina Titan ; 10

Nec nova crescendo reparabat cornua Phæbe ;

Nec circumfuso pendebat in aëre tellus

Ponderibus librata suis ; nec brachia longo

Margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite.

Quæque fuit tellus, illic et pontus, et aër : 15

Sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda,

Lucis egens aër : nulli sua forma manebat.

Obstabatque aliis aliud : quia corpore in uno

Frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis,

Mollia cum duris, sine pondere habentia pō-  
dus. 20

*bentia pondus cum corporibus sine pondere.*

*nec quicquam nisi iners  
pondus ; seminaque dis-  
cordia rerum non bene  
junctarum, congeste  
eodem acervo. Adhuc  
nullus Titan præbebat  
lumina mundo ; ne  
Phæbe reparabat nova  
cornua crescendo : nec  
tellus librata suis pon-  
deribus pendebat in  
aëre circumfuso ; nec  
Amphitrite porrexerat  
brachia in longo mar-  
gine terrarum. Quæque  
fuit tellus, illic erat et  
pontus, et aër : sicut illus  
erat instabilis, unda in-  
nabilis, et aër egens lu-  
cis : sua forma manebat  
nulli. Aliudque ob-  
stabat aliis : quia in  
uno eodemque corpore,  
frigida pugnabant ca-  
lidis, humentia siccis,  
mollia cum duris, ha-*

### TRANSLATION.

thing but a lifeless lump, and the disagreeing seeds of jarring elements, confusedly jumbled together in the same heap. No sun as yet gave light to the world, nor did the moon, in a course of regular changes, repair her pointed horns. The earth was not hung self-balanced in the surrounding air ; nor had the sea stretched out her arms to embrace the distant coasts. For wherever there was land, there too was sea and air. Thus was the earth unstable, the sea unnavigable, and the air destitute of light ; nor did any thing appear in its real form. For one constantly obstructed the course of the other ; because in the same heap, cold struggled with hot, moist with dry, hard with soft, and heavy bodies with light. But God and kind nature put an

### NOTES.

10. *Titan.*] The sun ; so called on account of his supposed father Hyperion, who was one of the Titans. This Hyperion was the first who by his assiduous observations discovered the course of the sun, moon, and other luminaries. By them he regulated the times and seasons, and transmitted that knowledge to others. No wonder then if he who was the father of astronomy, has been also feigned by the poets to be the father of the sun and moon.

11. *Phæbe.*] The moon ; so called because supposed to be the sister of Phæbus or the sun.

13. *Ponderibus librata suis.*] It is plain from this that the poet had a very distinct notion of the gravitation of bodies. All the parts of matter attract, and are mutually attracted, and conse-

quently must hold one another in a perfect equilibrium or balance. This power of gravitation is not only constant and universal, but acts always in proportion to the solid content of bodies, and with a force which is in a direct simple proportion of the quantity of the matter, and an inverse duplicate proportion of the distance.

14. *Amphitrite.*] The daughter of Oceanus and Doris, and wife to Neptune, god of the sea : hence she is here made to stand for the sea itself. Some take her to be no more than a poetical personage, whose name, derived from the Greek, signifies to surround. According to this we may easily conceive how she came to be called the wife of Neptune, or of the sea, which encompasses the earth.

*Deus et melior natura  
diremit hanc litem.  
Nam absceidit terras  
cælo, et undas terris,  
et secrevit cælum li-  
quidum ab spisso dære.  
Quæ, postquam excolit,  
exemitque cæco acervo,  
ligavit ea dissociata  
locis pæce concordi.  
Vis ignea cæli convexi  
et sine pondere emicuit,  
legitque locum sibi in  
summa arce. Aër est  
proximus illi levitate  
locoque. Tellus est  
denior his, traxitque  
grandia elementa, et  
est pressa gravitate  
sui ipsius. Humor cir-  
cumflus possedit ul-  
tima loca, coërcuitque  
solidum orbem.*

*II. Ubi ille, quisquis  
fuit Deorum, secuit  
congeriem sic disposi-  
tam, redegitque sec-  
tam in membra.*

Hanc Deus, et melior litem natura diremit.  
Nam cælo terras, et terris absceidit undas :  
Et liquidum spisso secrevit ab aëre cælum.  
Quæ postquam evoluit, cæcoque exemit acervo,  
Dissociata locis concordî pace ligavit : 25  
Ignea convexi vis et sine pondere cæli  
Emicuit, summâque locum sibi legit in arce.  
Proximus est aër illi levitate, locoque.  
Densior his tellus ; elementaque grandia traxit ;  
Et pressa est gravitate sui. Circumflus hu-  
mor 30  
Ultima possedit, solidumque coërcuit orbem.  
II. Sic ubi dispositam, quisquis fuit ille deo-  
rum,  
Congeriem secuit, sectamque in membra re-  
degit :

## TRANSLATION.

end to this intestine discord ; for he separated earth from air, and water from earth, and distinguished between the grosser air and the æthereal heaven. When he had thus unravelled the whole system of things, and extricated them from their state of confusion, he assigned to each its proper place, and combined them in harmonious order. The light fiery element of vaulted æthereal heaven shone out, and mounted to the highest region. To this the air succeeds in lightness and place. The earth, still heavier, drew along with it, the more ponderous elements, and was pressed together by its own weight. The circling waters sunk to the lowest place, and begirt the solid orb.

II. When thus he, whoever he was of the gods, had divided the mass, and by that division formed it into distinct members ; first of all,

## NOTES.

21. *Deus et melior natura.*] Nature is a word often used without any determined signification, and in general we are apt to ascribe to it all those appearances which we find it hard to explain upon established and known principles. In its most proper acception it means the invisible agency of the Deity, in upholding the present frame of things. *Et* is therefore here, as grammarians call it, an expositive particle, *Deus et natura* ; as if the poet had said, *Deus sine natura*.

31. *Ultima possedit.*] Sink to the lowest place. This is not to be understood in a strict philosophical sense, for that were to contradict the doctrine of Hesiod and all the ancient sages, who

make earth the heaviest of the four elements, and place it in the centre : nay, it were to contradict himself, seeing he says *circumflus humor coërcuit solidum orbem*. The waters possessing the lowest place, is therefore only meant in respect to the earth whereon we tread, not of the ponderous central earth. For the external surface of the earth rises considerably, and suffers the waters to flow round it in hollow deep channels. This I take to be the true meaning of the passage. To say with some that Ovid calls water the last of the elements because it surrounds and encompasses the earth, is just nothing at all ; he might for the same reason have done so of the air. Some explain *ultima extrema*.

Principio terram, ne non æqualis ab omni  
Parte foret, magni speciem glomeravit in or-  
bis.

Tum freta diffundi, rapidisque tumescere ventis  
Jussit, et ambitæ circumdare littora terræ.

Addidit et fontes, immensaue stagna, lacusque;  
Fluminaque obliquis cinxit declivia ripis:

Quæ diversa locis partim sorbentur ab ipsâ;

In mare perveniunt partim, campoque recepta

Liberioris aquæ, pro ripis littora pulsan.

Jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles,

Fronde tegi sylvas, lapidosos surgere montes.

Utque duæ dextrâ cælum, totidemque sinistrâ

Parte secant Zonæ, quinta est ardentior illis:

*cælum dextrâ parte, totidemque zonæ secant sinistra parte, et ut*

*ardentior illis:*

*principio glomeravit terram ne non esset æqualis ab omni parte, in speciem magni orbis. Tum jussit freta diffundi, tumescereque ventis rapidis, et circumdare littora terra ambitæ. Addidit et fontes, stagnaque immensa, lacusque; cinxitque flumina declivia obliquis ripis; quæ flumina diversa locis, sorbentur partim ab ipsa tellure: partim perveniunt in mare, receptaque campo aquæ liberioris, pulsan littora pro ripis. Jussit et campos extendi, vales subsidere, sylvas tegi fronde, et montes lapidosos surgere. Et quæ duæ zonæ secant*

## TRANSLATION.

that no inequality might be found on either side, he rolled up the earth into the figure of a spacious globe. He then commanded the seas to flow round, and swell with raging winds; and to mark out shores upon the encompassed earth. He added also springs, and immense standing pools and lakes, and bounded the running rivers by winding banks. These, different in different places, are swallowed up by the earth itself; others, carrying their waters forward to the sea, are there received into the plains of the ample ocean, and beat the shores instead of banks. He commanded likewise the plains to be extended, the valleys to sink down, the woods to be covered with leaves, and the rocky mountains to rise. And as heaven is divided on the right by two zones, and by a like number on the left, between which there is a fifth hotter than

## NOTES.

40. *Partim sorbentur ab ipsâ.*] This is meant of those rivers that, at some distance from their fountains, disappear, and continue their course under ground. Such Virgil tells us was the Alphæus in Peloponnesus. Such still are the Anas in Spain, and Rhone in France. Yet they are not so wholly swallowed up by the earth, but that they appear again, and carry their waters forward to the sea.

43. *Jussit et extendi campos.*] This *jussit* is truly sublime, and serves admirably well to express the ease wherewith an infinitely powerful Being accomplishes the most difficult works. Let him but speak the word and it is done. There is the same beauty here that was long since remarked by one of the most celebrated critics among the ancients, in the *fiat* of the Hebrew lawgiver.

45. *Utque duæ dextrâ.*] Astronomers take notice of five parallel circles in the heavens. First, the equinoctial, which lies exactly in the middle between the poles of the world, and has obtained its name from the equality of days and nights all over the earth, while the sun is in its plane. On each side of it are the two tropics, at the distance of twenty-three degrees and thirty minutes, and described by the sun when in his greatest declination north and south, or at the summer and winter solstices. That on the north side of the equinoctial is called the tropic of Cancer, because the sun describes it when in that sign of the ecliptic: and that on the south side is for the same reason called the tropic of Capricorn. Again, at the distance of twenty-three degrees and

*sic cura Dei distinxit  
inclusum onus eodem  
numero Zonarum: pla-  
gæque totidem premun-  
tur tellure. Quarum  
plagarum illa quæ est  
media, non est habita-  
bilis æstu: alta nix te-  
git duas: locuit toti-  
dem inter utramque,  
deditque temperem,  
flammâ mixtâ cum frigore.*

Sic onus inclusum numero distinxit eodem  
Cura Dei: totidemque plagæ tellure premuntur.  
Quarum quæ media est, non est habitabilis æstu;  
Nix tegit alta duas: totidem inter utramque lo-  
cavit,  
50  
Temperiemque dedit, mistâ cum frigore flammâ.

## TRANSLATION.

these; in like manner did the care of God distinguish this enclosed mass by the same number, and five corresponding tracts are impressed upon the earth. That which possesses the middle place, cannot be inhabited by reason of the immoderate heats. Two are perpetually involved in deep snow; between these he placed two more, and gave them a happier temper, partaking equally of heat and cold. Over these hangs

## NOTES.

a half from the poles of the world, are two other parallels called the polar circles, either on account of their neighbourhood to the poles, or rather because if we suppose the whole frame of the heavens to be turned round in the plane of the equinoctial, these circles are marked out by the poles of the ecliptic. By means of these parallels astronomers have divided the heavens into five zones or tracts. The whole space between the two tropics is the middle or torrid zone, which the equinoctial divides into two equal parts. On each side of this are the temperate zones, which extend from the tropics to the two polar circles. And lastly, the spaces enclosed by the polar circles make up the frigid zones. Now as the planes of these circles produced till they reach the earth, will also impress similar parallels upon it, and divide it in the same manner as they divide the heavens, hence astronomers also conceive five zones upon the earth, corresponding to those in the heavens, and bounded by the same circles.

49. *Quarum quæ media est.*] The understanding of this depends upon knowing the course of the sun. The ecliptic in which he moves, cutting the equator in two opposite points, at an angle of twenty-three degrees and a half, runs obliquely from one tropic to another, and returns again in a corresponding direction. Hence the sun, who in the space of a year performs the revolution of this circle, must in that time be twice vertical to every place in the

torrid zone, except directly under the tropics; and his greatest distance from their zenith, at noon, cannot exceed forty-seven degrees. Thus his rays being often perpendicular, or nearly so, and never very oblique, must dart more forcibly, and in greater numbers, and occasion intense heats in that tract. The ancients believed it uninhabitable, being but little acquainted with the extent and situation of the earth, course of the winds, &c. But later discoveries have not only found it stocked with inhabitants, but also a rich fertile soil, abounding in every thing needful for the support and pleasure of life.

50. *Nix tegit alta duas.*] viz. The two polar or frigid zones. For as the sun never approaches nearer these than the tropic on that side, and is, during one part of the year, removed by the additional extent of the whole torrid zone, his rays must be very oblique and faint, so as to leave them exposed to almost perpetual cold.

51. *Temperiemque dedit.*] The temperate zones lying between the torrid and frigid, partake of each, and are of a middle temper between hot and cold. Here too the distinction of seasons is most manifest. For in either temperate zone, when the sun is in that tropic, which borders upon it, being nearly vertical, the heat must be very considerable, and make its summer: but when he has got to the other tropic, being now further removed from the zenith by an arch of forty-seven degrees, his rays will strike but faintly,



Imminet his aër, qui, quantò est pondere terræ,  
 Pondus aquæ levis; tantò est onerosior igni.  
 Illic et nebulas, illic consistere nubes  
 Jussit, et humanos motura tonitrua mentes, 55  
 Et cum fulminibus facientes frigora ventos.  
 His quoque non passim mundi fabricator habendum

Aëra permisit. Vix nunc obsistitur illis,  
 (Cum sua quisque regant diverso flamina tractu)  
 Quin lanient mundum: *Tanta est discordia fratrum:*

Eurus ad Auroram, Nabathæaque regna recessit,  
 Persidaque, et radiis juga subdita mantutinis.  
 Vesper, et occiduo quæ littora sole tepescunt,

*matutinis. Vesper, et littora quæ tepescunt occiduo sole,*

*Aër imminet his, qui est tanto onerosior igni, quanto pondus aquæ est levius pondere terræ. Jussit et nebulas consistere illic, jussit etiam nubes consistere illic, et tonitrua motura mentes humanas, et ventos facientes frigora, cum fulminibus. Fabricator quoque mundi, non permisit aëra habendum passim his ventis; nunc enim, cum quisque regant sua flamina diverso tractu, tamen vix obsistitur illis quin lanient mundum, discordia fratrum est tanta. Eurus recessit ad Auroram, regnaque Nabathæa. Persidaque et juga subdita radiis*

# TRANSLATION.

the air, which is by so much heavier than fire, as the weight of water falls below the weight of earth. Here he ordered clouds and storms to engender, and thunder that fills with terror the human breast, lightning, and the winds that bring on winter colds. Nor did the great contriver of the world leave these to take an uncontrolled possession of the sky. Even now (though each wind governs his own blasts in the tract assigned him) they can scarce be hindered from rending the world to pieces; so great is the rage and discord of the brothers. Eurus took his way towards the rising of Aurora, the balmy Nabathean regions, Persia, and the mountains whose summits are visited by the early rays of the sun. The evening star, and shores warmed by the

# NOTES.

and occasion winter. The intermediate spaces, while he is moving from one tropic to the other, make spring and autumn. To prevent mistakes we must observe, that Ovid, considering the torrid zone as the middle region of the world, calls the north side the right side of heaven, and the south the left.

61. *Eurus ad Auroram.*] The poet, after observing that the air is the proper region of the winds, proceeds to take notice that God, to prevent their making havoc of the whole creation, subjected them to particular laws, and assigned each the quarter from whence to direct his blasts. Eurus was sent toward Aurora, and the eastern regions. Eurus is the east-wind, so called by a Greek derivation, because it blows from the east. And as Aurora, or the Morning, was always ushered in by the sun, who rises eastward, hence she was supposed

to have her habitation in the eastern quarter of the world, and often stands in the language of poetry for the east.

61. *Nabathæaque regna.*] *The realms of the east:* for we learn from Josephus, that Nabath, the son of Ismael, with his eleven brothers, took possession of all the country from the Euphrates to the Red sea, and called it Nabathæa. Pliny in his Natural History speaks of the Nabatheï in Arabia Felix. Persia was a noted kingdom of Asia, eastward of Italy.

63. *Vesper et occiduo.*] The evening region and coasts where the sun sets, that is, the western part of the world, was assigned to the zephyrs, or west winds, so called by a Greek derivation, because they cherish and enliven nature.

64. *Scythiam septemque trionem.*] Scythia, a northern region of Asia. Septentrio, the northern quarter of the

*sunt proxima Zephyro.  
Horrifer Boreas intra-  
sit Scythiam septentri-  
onemque: Tellus con-  
traria madescit ab as-  
siduis nubibus, pluvio-  
que auro. Imposuit  
super hæc Æthera li-  
quidum et carentem  
gravitate, nec haben-  
tem quicquam terrenæ  
fæcis. Vix disseperat  
ea omnia certis limiti-  
bus, cum sidera quæ  
pressa sub illâ massâ  
diu latuere, caperunt  
effervesce toto calo.  
Neu (et ne) ulla regio  
foret orba suis ani-  
mantibus: astra, for-  
mæque Deorum, tenent  
solum celeste:*

Proxima sunt Zephyro: Scythiam septemque  
trionem

Horrifer invasit Boreas: contraria tellus 65  
Nubibus assiduis, pluvioque madescit ab Austro:

Hæc super imposuit liquidum et gravitate ca-  
rentem

Æthera, nec quicquam terrenæ fæcis habentem.

Vix ea limitibus disseperat omnia certis:

Cùm, quæ pressa diu massâ latuere sub illâ, 70  
Sidera cœperunt toto effervesce cœlo.

Neu regio foret ulla suis animantibus orba:

Astra tenent cœleste solum, formæque Deo-  
rum:

#### TRANSLATION.

setting sun, border upon the abode of the zephyrs. Boreas with his dreadful blasts invaded Scythia and the northern quarter. The region opposite to this is wet with continual clouds, and the rainy south wind. Over these he placed the liquid firmament of heaven, a light æthereal substance, void of gravity, and purged from all the gross dregs of earth.

Scarcely had he distinguished all these by their assigned limits, when the stars that had hitherto lain hid under the lumpish mass of the chaos, began to shine out, and enlighten the whole expanse of heaven. And that no region might be without its proper inhabitants, he fills the empty tract of heaven with stars and the forms of gods. The wa-

#### NOTES.

world, so called from the Triones, a constellation of seven stars, near the north pole, known by the name of Charles' Wain. Boreas was the son of Astræus, or, according to others, of Strymon. His name is derived from a Greek word, signifying an eddy, *vortex*: hence probably the poets use it so often for the north wind, which, in its violence, rages sometimes to that degree, as to occasion whirlwinds.

65. *Contraria tellus.*] That is, the south quarter of the world, for the south pole is directly opposite to the north. The south wind is here called rainy, because blowing upon Italy from the sea, it always brings with it clouds and rain. The intermediate winds are omitted, as being only subdivisions of the four principal here described.

67. *Hæc super imposuit liquidum et gravitate carentem Æthera.*] Here we have the poet spreading a thin veil of æther over his infant creation, which is agreeable enough to the late discoveries in philosophy. His notion, indeed, of its being entirely void of gravity

is not strictly true. But the error is so small as not to deserve notice, since from Dr. Halley's discourse of the barometer it appears, that if on the surface of the earth, an inch of quicksilver in the tube, be equal to a cylinder of air of 300 foot, it will be, at a mile's height, equal to a cylinder of air of 2,700,000 foot. And therefore the air at so great a distance from the earth as the poet here supposes his æther must be rarefied to so great a degree, that the space it fills will bear but a very small proportion to that which is entirely void of matter.

73. *Formæque Deorum.*] It is not easy to understand what the poet means by the *forms of the gods*. Some refer it to the stars, as if he would be understood that they were images of the gods. But I am rather apt to think that *formæque Deorum* is only a poetical expression for the gods themselves; and that he assigns the heavens as the habitation of the gods and stars: these last, according to the notion of the Platonists, being a kind of intelligent beings, or at least guided and actuated by such.

Cesserunt nitidis habitandæ piscibus undæ ;  
 Terra feras cepit, volucres agitabilis ær. 75  
 Sanctius his animal, mentisque capacius altæ  
 Deerat adhuc, et quod dominari in cætera posset :  
 Natus homo est : sive hunc divino semine fecit  
 Ille opifex rerum, mundi melioris origo :  
 Sive recens tellus, seductaque nuper ab alto 80  
 Æthere, cognati retinebat semina cœli :  
 Quam satus Japeto mistam fluvialibus undis,  
 Finxit in effigiem moderantûm cuncta Deorum.

*undæ cesserunt habi-  
 tandæ piscibus nitidis :  
 terra cepit feras : agi-  
 tabilis ær cepit volu-  
 cres. Sed animal sanc-  
 tius his, capaciusque  
 altæ mentis, et quod  
 posset dominari in cæ-  
 tera animalia adhuc  
 deerat. Homo natus  
 est. Sive ille opifex  
 rerum, origo melioris  
 mundi, fecit hunc di-  
 vino semine. Sive tel-  
 lus recens, nuperque  
 seducta ab alto Æthe-  
 re, retinebat semina  
 cognati cœli : quam tel-*

*lurem, satus Japeto (Promethens) finxit mistam fluvialibus undis in effigiem Deorum moderantum cuncta.*

## TRANSLATION.

ters fell to be the habitation of the smooth fishes ; the earth is peopled with wild beasts, and the yielding air with birds.

But a more noble animal, and capable of still higher faculties, formed for empire, and fit to rule over the rest, was yet wanting. Man was designed : whether the great Artificer of things, who created the world in a better state, formed him at first of a divine principle ; or the infant earth, newly divided from the high æther, still retained some particles of its kindred heaven ; which the wise son of Japetus, tempering with living streams, fashioned after the image of the gods who rule

## NOTES.

78. *Natus homo est.*] We have here another proof that the ancient poets in their accounts of the creation of the world, followed a tradition that had been copied from the writings of Moses. The formation of man in Ovid, as well as in Genesis, is the last work of the Creator.

79. *Mundi melioris origo.*] *The author of a better world.* So I have translated it : taking the meaning of the poet to be, that God created the world in a better state than that in which it now appears. Man at first was perfect and untainted with vice : the earth, too, yielded every thing better, and in more abundance, of her own accord. I am the more confirmed in this, because in the account of the four ages of the world, which immediately follows, he speaks of man as gradually degenerating from a state of perfect simplicity and innocence.

82. *Quem satus Japeto.*] The story of Prometheus will require to be explained somewhat largely. He was, according to the most received account, the son of Japetus and Clymene. I shall pass over that part of his history which relates to his deceiving Jupiter,

and refusing to espouse Pandora, and only observe that he is fabled to have formed man of tempered clay, whom Minerva, the goddess of sciences, animated. There are two ways of explaining this history. First, that the inhabitants of Scythia being at that time extremely savage, and without laws, either written or traditional, Prometheus, a polite and knowing prince, taught them to lead a more humane life, and instructed them in agriculture, physic, and other sciences. This, in the hyperbolical language of the poets, was called, his having formed a man whom the goddess of sciences animated. But there is still another explanation of this fable given by Lactantius. He takes it to have no other foundation, but that Prometheus was the first who taught the art of making statues of clay. This conjecture is greatly strengthened by a fine monument still extant, and that may be seen in the first volume of Montfaucon's Antiquities. It represents Prometheus forming a man, and there you may see him working with a chisel ; a plain indication that the art of statuary is intended by it. This image, besides, is very singular ; Mi-

*Cumque cætera animalia prona spectent terram, dedit homini os sublime: jussitque eum tueri cælum, et tollere vultus erectos ad sidera. Sic tellus quæ modo fuerat rudis et sine imagine, conversa, induit ignotas figuras hominum.*

*III. Aurca ætas prima est sata, quæ nullo vindice, suâ sponte colebat fidem rectumque sine lege. Pœna metusque aberant; nec minacia verba legebantur fixo ære: nec turba supplex timebat ora sui judices:*

Pronaque cùm spectent animalia cætera terram,  
Os homini sublime dedit, cœlumque tueri 85  
Jussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.  
Sic, modò quæ fuerat rudis et sine imagine tellus,  
Induit ignotas hominum conversa figuras.

III. Aurea prima sata est ætas, quæ vindice  
nullo,  
Sponte suâ sine lege fidem rectumque colebat. 90  
Pœna metusque aberant; nec verba minacia fixo  
Ære legebantur: nec supplex turba timebat

#### TRANSLATION.

over all. And while other animals bend their looks downwards to earth, he gave to man a lofty countenance, commanded him to lift his face to heaven, and behold with erected eyes the stars. Thus the earth, lately rude and without form, was changed, and put on the figure of man, till then unknown.

III. The golden age came first, which, without any avenger, or the constraint of law, of its own accord practised faith and justice. Fear and punishment were yet unknown; nor were threatening penalties graved on tables of brass; nor did suppliant criminals tremble in the

#### NOTES.

nerva there appears, because, according to Lucian, it was she that animated the work of Promethens. There you likewise see Psyche with her wings, riding in a chariot, because she was the symbol of the soul. It is plain that all this was intended to signify to us, that the statues of Prometheus were so perfect, that they wanted nothing but a living soul to be self-moved. Without giving into some such explication as this, how shall we account for what the poet says here and afterwards, that man being not as yet created, Prometheus mixed clay, and moulded him into his present figure, since he was a man himself, and antiquity gives us the history of his father and ancestors. So far with respect to the formation of man. Other particulars in the history of Prometheus will come in more properly afterwards.

89. *Aurca prima sata est ætas.*] After the formation of man follow the four ages of the world, which are denominated from four metals, in a succession from better to worse, answering to the gradual degeneracy of mankind. The golden age comes first, and is a continuation of the same tradition we have mentioned before. Truth in the poets is always disguised under a veil of fic-

tion. They had heard that the first man lived for some time in perfect innocence; that the ground in the garden of Eden yielded all kinds of fruit, without being cultivated; and that the inferior animals, submissive to his commands, paid him all due homage: but that after his fall, all nature revolted against him. Hence this age of gold, so celebrated by the poets, the innocence of manners, the spontaneous production of fruits, and the rivers of milk and honey. The ancients refer to Italy and the reigns of Saturn and Janus, what the Scripture relates of Adam and the terrestrial paradise: for antiquaries seem now to be agreed, that Saturn was Adam, and Janus, Noah. Would the short compass of these annotations permit me to enter into a particular detail, I might, from a great number of parallel circumstances, make the thing appear extremely probable. But I shall content myself with referring those who have a curiosity to know more of this, to the first book of Bochart's *Phaleg*. Vossius' *Treatise of Idolatry*, and the first volume of *Banner's Mythology*.

91. *Verba minucia fixo ære legebantur.*] It was the custom among the ancients

Judicis ora sui ; sed erant sine vindice tuti.  
 Nondum cæsa suis, peregrinum ut viseret orbem,  
 Montibus, in liquidas pinus descenderat undas: 95  
 Nullaque mortales præter sua littora, nôrant.  
 Nondum præcípites cingebant oppida fossæ ;  
 Non tuba directi, non æris cornua flexi,  
 Non galeæ, non ensis erant : sine militis usu  
 Mollia securæ peragebant otia mentes. 100  
 Ipsa quoque immunis, rastroque intacta, nec ullis  
 Saucia vomeribus, per se dabat omnia tellus.  
 Contentique cibus nullo cogente creatis,  
 Arbuteos fœtus, montanaque fraga legebant,  
 Cornaque, et in duris hærentia mora rubetis, 105  
 Et quæ deciderant patulâ Jovis arbore glandes :  
 Ver erat æternum ; placidique tepentibus auris  
 Mulcebant Zephyri natos sine semine flores.  
 Mox etiam fruges tellus inarata ferebat :  
 Nec renovatus ager gravidis canebat aristis. 110  
 Flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant :  
 Flavaque de viridi stillabant ilice mella.

*Sed erant tuti sine vindice. Pinus cæsa suis montibus nondum descenderat in undas liquidas, ut viseret orbem peregrinum, mortalesque nôrant nulla littora præter sua : nondum præcípites fossæ cingebant oppida ; tuba directi æris non erat, non cornua flexi æris galeæ non, ensis non erant : mentes securæ peragebant otio sine usu militis. Ipsa quoque tellus immunis, intactaque rostro, nec saucia ullis vomeribus, dabat omnia per se hominesque contenti cibus creatis nullo cogente, legebant arbuteas fatus, fragaque montana, cornaque, et mora hærentia in duris rubetis ; et glandes quæ deciderant patulâ arbore Jovis. Ver erat æternum, placidique Zephyri mulcebant auris tepentibus flores natos sine semine. Mox etiam tellus inarata ferebat fruges et nec*

*agere enovatus canebat aristis. Jam flumina lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant, flavaque mella stillabant de viridi ilice.*

## TRANSLATION.

presence of their judge ; but all lived in perfect security, nor wanted the authority of a ruler. The pine, cut from the mountains, had not yet descended into the sea, to visit foreign coasts ; nor were men acquainted with any shores beside their own. Towns were not as yet fenced round with walls and deep ditches. Trumpets of straight, or clarions of bended, brass, helmets, or swords, were not then known. Nations, peaceable and secure, lived in soft tranquillity, without the help of the soldier. The earth too of herself, untouched by the harrow, nor wounded by plough-shares, plentifully furnished all kinds of fruit ; and men, contented with the food which nature freely gave, gathered the fruit of the strawberry-bush, and the wildings growing on the mountains, and cornels, and black-berries sticking among the thorny brambles, and the acorns that fell from the spreading oak of Jove. There an eternal spring reigned, and gentle zephyrs, cherished by fostering breezes the flowers that grew unsown in fields and meadows. Soon too the earth, unploughed, yielded also crops of grain, and the land, without being renewed, whitened with heavy ears of corn. Rivers of milk and nectar ran through the plains, and yellow honey distilled from the young oak.

## NOTES.

to grave their laws on tables of brass, and fix them up in some conspicuous places, that they might be open to the view of all. This whole description is

drawn with a masterly judgment, and full of the finest strokes of poetry. See the fourth eclogue of the prose translation of Virgil.

IV. *Postquam mundus erat sub Jove, Saturno misso in tenebrosa Tartara, proles argentea subit, deterior auro, pretiosior fulvo ære: Jupiter contraxit tempora antiqui veris, exegitque annum quatuor spatiis, per hyemes, æstusque, et autumnos inæquales, et ver breve. Tum primum ær ustus siccis fervoribus canduit; et glacies adstrictæ ventis pependit. Tum primum homines subire domos; domus fuerunt antra, et densi frutices, et virgæ vinctæ cortice.*

IV. *Postquam, Saturno tenebrosa in Tartara misso,*

*Sub Jove mundus erat; subiit argentea proles, Auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior ære: 115*

*Jupiter antiqui contraxit tempora veris, Perque hyemes, æstusque et inæquales autumnos, Et breve ver, spatiis exegit quatuor annum.*

*Tum primum siccis ær fervoribus ustus Canduit; et ventis glacies adstricta pependit. 120*

*Tum primum subire domos: domus antra fuerunt,*

*Et densi frutices, et vinctæ cortice virgæ.*

#### TRANSLATION.

IV. But when the world came to be under Jupiter, (Saturn being driven into the dark realms of Tartarus,) the silver age succeeded, excelled by gold, but more precious than that of brass. Jupiter shortened the duration of the ancient spring, and divided the year by four seasons, appointing summers, unsteady autumns, winters, and a short spring, in constant succession. Then first the parched air began to glow with sultry heats, and ice and snow hung, bound up by the cold winds. Then first men sought shelter in houses; their houses were caves, and thick shrubs, and twigs tied together with bark. Then

#### NOTES.

113. *Saturno tenebrosa in Tartara misso.*] The fable of Jupiter's dethroning his father Saturn, is to be found at large in all the writers of mythology. The poets, who had placed the golden age under Saturn, refer the silver age to Jupiter. It was by him that the year was first divided into four seasons, for before there had been a constant spring. This notion prevails universally among the poets, but probably had no other foundation than their fancying that this image agreed perfectly to their ideas of those sweet and happy times. For how the ecliptic, if it had ever coincided with the equinoctial, should change its situation so much, as to cut it now at an angle of twenty-three degrees and a half, is not easy to be conceived. Some modern astronomers indeed pretend to have discovered something of this kind; but beside that their observations are very uncertain, supposing them even true, this declination of the ecliptic is so very inconsiderable, that many millions of years must have passed before it could change from a perfect parallelism to its present degree of obliquity; unless we will suppose, with Mr. Whiston, that the earth, by the sudden and

violent shock of a comet, was jolted out of her natural position, and had her poles driven at once to the distance of twenty-three degrees and a half from the poles of the ecliptic. Whatever may be in that, according to our poet, after the age of gold comes one of silver, then one of brass, and last of all the iron age. All this, well understood, implies, that mankind did not at once degenerate from their primitive innocence, but that it was by several steps and gradations they arrived at that height of impiety, so pathetically lamented by the ancient historians. We may observe, that this system in the poetical account is but ill put together. For even in the age of Saturn, which, according to them, was that of gold, we read of bloody wars, and dreadful crimes. Saturn, to mount the throne, drove his father from it: Jupiter used his father precisely as he had done Uranus, and established his empire in the destruction of his whole family. Jupiter enjoyed little more tranquillity, than had Saturn or Uranus; the combination of the Titans and giants is a proof of it.

Semina tum primùm longis Cerealia sulcis,  
Obruta sunt, pressique jugo gemuère juvenci. )

V. Tertia post illas successit ahenea proles, 125

Sævior ingeniis, et ad horrida promptior arma,  
Non scelerata tamen. De duro est ultima ferro.

Protinus irrumpit venæ pejoris in ævum

Omne nefas: fugère pudor, verumque, fidesque:

In quorum subiêre locum fraudesque, dolique, 130

Insidiæque, et vis, et amor sceleratus habendi.

Vela dabat ventis, nec adhuc bene noverat illos,

Navita, quæque diu steterant in montibus altis,

Fluctibus ignotis insultavêre carinæ.

Communemq; priùs ceu lumina solis et auras, 135

Cautus humum longo signavit limite mensor:

Nec tantùm segetes alimenta que debita dives

Poscebatur humus; sed itum est in viscera terræ:

Quasq; recondiderat, Stygiisq; admoverat um-  
bris,

*EFFODIUNTUR opes, irritamenta malorum.*

140

*ræ: opesque irritamenta malorum quas terra recondiderat, admoveratque umbris stygiis effodiuntur.*

*Tum primùm semina  
Cerealia sunt obruta  
longis sulcis, juveni-  
que pressi jugo gemu-  
ère.*

*V. Proles ahenea suc-  
cessit tertia post illas,  
sævior ingeniis, et  
promptior ad horrida  
arma, tamen nec sceler-  
ata. Ultima ætas est  
de duro ferro. Proti-  
nus omne nefas irrum-  
pit in ævum pejoris ve-  
næ: pudor, verumque,  
fidesque fugère: in lo-  
cum quorum, fraudes-  
que, dolique, insidia-  
que, et vis, et sceleratus  
amor habendi, subi-  
ère. Navita dabat vela  
ventis, nec adhuc nover-  
at illos bene: carinæ-  
que quæ diu steterant  
in montibus altis, in-  
sultavêre ignotis flucti-  
bus. Cautusque mensor  
signavit longo li-  
mite humum priùs com-  
munem, ceu auras, et  
lumina solis. Nec dives  
humus poscebatur tan-  
tùm dare segetes, ali-  
menta que debita; sed  
itum est in viscera ter-  
ræ.*

#### TRANSLATION.

were the seeds of Ceres first buried in long furrows, and oxen groaned beneath the heavy yoke.

V. To these succeeded the third in order, a generation of brass, of a fiercer make, and more prompt to horrid feats of war; yet free from impiety. The last was of hard and stubborn iron. Instantly all kinds of wickedness broke out in this age, of a more degenerate turn: modesty, truth, and honour, fled; in place of which succeeded fraud, deceit, treachery, violence, and an insatiable itch of amassing wealth. The mariner spread his sails to the winds, as yet but rudely skilled in their course; and the trees which had long stood untouched in the mountains, now hollowed into keels, boldly encountered the untried waves. The ground, hitherto common as light or air, was now marked out by the lengthened limits of the wary measurer. Nor was it sufficient that the rich soil furnished corn, and an annual supply of food, but men penetrated into the very bowels of the earth; and riches, the great incentives to ill, which she had hid in deep caverns, and deposited nigh the Stygian shades, are dug up. Then destructive

#### NOTES.

123. *Semina Cerealia.*] Seeds of Ceres, i. e., corn; for Ceres, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, was the goddess of corn and tillage; it being by her that men were first instructed in agriculture.

139. *Stygiisque admoverat umbris.*] That is, in deep caverns, and toward the centre, for Styx was feigned to be a river of hell, where Pluto reigns over the infernal ghosts and manes.

*Jamque nocens ferrum,  
aurumque nocentius  
ferro prodierat: jam  
bellum prodit quod  
pugnat utroque; ferro,  
viz. et auro; concutit-  
que arma crepitantia  
sanguineâ manu. Vivi-  
tur ex raptō; hospes  
non est tutus ab hospite,  
socer non est tutus a ge-  
nero; gratia fratrum  
est quoque cura. Vir  
imminet exitio conju-  
gis, illa conjux imminet  
exitio mariti: terribiles  
novercæ miscent lurida  
aconita; filius inquit  
in patrios annos, ante  
diem. Pictas victa  
jacet: et virgo Astræa  
reliquit ultima cœles-  
tium terras madentes  
cæde.*

*VI. Neve (et ne) ar-  
duus æther foret securior terris, ferunt gigantes affectâsse regnum cæleste, que struxisse  
montes congestos ad alta sidera.*

Jamque nocens ferrum, ferroque nocentius aurum  
Prodierat: prodit bellum, quod pugnat utroque;  
Sanguineâque manu crepitantia concutit arma.  
Vivitur ex raptō: non hospes ab hospite tutus,  
Non socer à genero: *fratrum quoque gratia rara*  
*est.* 145

Imminet exitio vir conjugis, illa mariti:  
Lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercæ:  
Filius ante diem patrios inquit in annos.  
Victa jacet pietas: et virgo cæde madentes  
Ultima cœlestium terras Astræa reliquit. 150  
VI. Neve foret terris securior arduus æther;  
Affectâsse ferunt regnum cœleste gigantes  
Altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes.

#### TRANSLATION.

iron appeared, and gold yet more destructive than iron: war too was kindled, that fights with both, and brandishes in his bloody hand the clattering arms. Men live by rapine; the guest is not safe from his host, nor the father-in-law from the son-in-law: peace and agreement too among brothers is become very rare. The husband watches for the destruction of his wife, who again plots the death of her husband. Cruel step-mothers mix the dismal wolf's-bane. The son, impatient, inquires into his father's years. Piety lies vanquished; and the virgin Astræa, last of all the heavenly deities, abandons the earth, drenched in blood and slaughter.

VI. And that even the high mansions of æther might not be more safe than this earth below, it is said that the giants affected the sovereignty of heaven, and piled up huge mountains one upon another, till

#### NOTES.

142. *Quod pugnat utroque.*] The history of Philip of Macedon is well known, who made more conquests by bribes than by the sword, and was wont to say, that he looked upon no fortress as impregnable, where there was a gate large enough to admit a camel loaded with gold. Hence Horace, Ode xvi. Book 3, says,

—— *Diffidit urbicum  
Portas vir Macedo, et subruit æmulos  
Reges muneribus.*

151. *Neve foret terris.*] The history of the war of the giants against heaven, is taken notice of by almost all the poets, and is supposed by a great many to be

a disfigured tradition of the fall of the angels, and their rebellion against their Creator. But the more general opinion makes it a true history of some enterprise against Jupiter, who was a powerful prince, beset with many formidable enemies. There were several princes distinguished by the name of Jupiter, but the present fable is to be understood of him who divided the empire with his two brothers, Neptune and Pluto; which by-the-by we may observe, was what gave occasion to the famous partition of the government of the universe, so celebrated by the poets. Jupiter had Phrygia, the isle of Crete, and many other provinces. He built a palace on mount Olympus, which



Tum pater omnipotens misso perfregit Olympum  
Fulmine, et excussit subjecto Pelio Ossam. 155  
Obruta mole suâ cùm corpora dira jacerent,  
Perfusam multo natorum sanguine terram  
Immaduisse ferunt, calidumque animâsse cru-

orem.  
Et, ne nulla feræ stirpis monumenta manerent,  
In faciem vertisse hominum : sed et illa propago

160  
Contemptrix superûm, sævæque avidissima cædis  
Et violenta fuit. *Scires è sanguine natos.*

VII. Quæ pater ut summâ vidit Saturnius arce,  
Ingemit : et facto nondum vulgata recenti  
Fæda Lycaoniæ referens convivia mensæ, 165  
Ingentes animo, et dignas Jove concipit iras ;  
Conciliumque vocat : tenuit mora nulla vocatos.  
Est via sublimis, cælo manifesta sereno ;  
Lactea nomen habet, candore notabilis ipso.

*via lactea habet nomen, notabilis ipso candore.*

*Tum pater omnipotens misso fulmine, perfregit Olympum, et excussit Ossam Pelio subjecto. Tum cùm corpora dira jacerent obruta suâ mole, ferunt terram perfusam multo sanguine natorum, immaduisse, animasseque calidum cruorem, et ne nulla monumenta feræ stirpis manerent, vertisse in faciem hominum. Sed et illa propago fuit contemptrix superum, avidissimaque sæva cædis, et violenta ; facile scires eos fuisse natos è sanguine.*

*VII. Quæ, ut pater Saturnius vidit summa arce, ingemit : et referens fæda conviviamensæ Lycaoniæ nondum vulgata, facto recenti, concipit animo iras ingentes, et dignas Jove ; vocatque concilium : nulla mora tenuit vocatos. Est via sublimis, manifesta sereno cælo,*

#### TRANSLATION.

they reached the stars. Upon this, almighty Jove, darting his thunder, broke through Olympus, and dismounted Ossa, that had been thrown upon Pelion. When these huge bodies of giants were thus buried under the ruins of the mountains they had themselves heaped together, it is said, that the earth, impregnated with the blood of her own sons, became very moist, and animated the warm gore ; and that all monuments of that daring race might not be wholly extinguished, shaped them into the figure of men. But that generation too was a despiser of the gods above, fond of cruelty and slaughter, and given to violence. You might easily discern that their original was from blood.

VII. Which when the father of the gods beheld from his citadel of heaven, he groaned : and withal revolving in his mind the bloody banquet of Lycaon, a crime which, because but lately committed, was not yet publicly known, he kindled to a wrath becoming Jove, and called an assembly of the gods, who all without delay obey the summons.

There is a way in the exalted plain of heaven, easy to be seen in a

#### NOTES.

the poets regard as heaven ; the attempt of his enemies to drive him from it, as a war against heaven. The heaping mountains one upon another is a poetical fiction, the better to support the idea of invading the skies.

154. *Perfregit Olympum.*] Olympus, a mountain in the confines of Thessaly and Macedonia. Pelion, a mountain

of Thessaly, toward the Pelasgic gulf, Ossa, a mountain between Olympus and Pelion. These the giants are said to have heaped one upon another, in order to scale heaven.

168. *Est via—Lactea nomen habet.*] The poet here gives a description of the court of heaven, and supposing what was called by the ancients the

*Hac via est iter superis ad tecta magni tonantis, domumque regalem, dextra laevaque parte atria nobilium deorum celebrantur apertis. Plebs habitat diversa locis; à fronte potentes, Cœlicolæ, clarique suos posuere Penates. Hic locus est, quem, si verbis audacia detur, Haud Timeam magni dixisse palatia cœli. Ergò ubi marmoreo superi sedere recessu; Celsior ipse loco, sceptroque innixus eburno, Terrificam capitis concussit terque, quaterque Cæsariem, cum quâ terram, mare, sidera movit. Talibus inde modis ora indignantia solvit: [180 Non ego pro mundi regno magis anxius illâ Tempestate fui, quâ centum quisque parabant Injicere anguipedum captivo brachia cœlo. Nam, quanquam ferus hostis erat, tamen illud ab uno 185 Corpore, et ex unâ pendebat origine bellum.*

*Hac via est iter superis ad tecta magni tonantis, domumque regalem, dextra laevaque parte atria nobilium deorum celebrantur apertis. Plebs habitat diversa locis; à fronte potentes, Cœlicolæ, clarique suos posuere Penates. Hic locus est, quem, si audacia detur verbis, haud timeam dixisse palatia magni cœli. Ergo ubi superi sedere marmoreo recessu, ipse Jupiter celsior loco, innixus sceptro eburno, concussit terque quaterque terrificam Cæsariem capitis; cum qua movit terram, mare, sidera. Inde solvit ora indignantia talibus modis: ego non fui magis anxius pro regno mundi illa tempestate, quam quisque anguipedum parabant injicere centum brachia captivo cœlo: nam quanquam hostis erat ferus, tamen illud bellum pendebat ab uno corpore, et ex unâ origine.*

## TRANSLATION.

clear sky, and which, distinguishable by a remarkable whiteness, is known by the name of the milky way. Along this the road lies open to the palace of the great thunderer. On the right and left are the courts of the nobler deities, with crowded gates. The gods of inferior rank fix in different places, as they can. Facing the palace itself are the houses of the more potent and illustrious inhabitants of heaven: this is the place which, if boldness may be allowed to my expressions, I would dare to call the grand court of heaven. When, therefore, the heavenly powers were thus assembled, and all seated in chairs of marble, he, the father, exalted on his throne, and leaning upon a sceptre of ivory, shook thrice his awful locks: earth, sea, and heaven, tremble at the almighty nod. At length, full of indignation, he thus addressed the attentive powers:

“ I was not then more concerned for the empire of the universe, “ when each of the snake-footed monsters endeavoured with his hundred “ hands to embrace the captive skies. For although that was a potent “ and fierce enemy, yet the war was with but one race, and sprung

## NOTES.

milky way to be the great road to the palace of Jupiter, places the habitations of the gods on each side of it, and fronting the palace itself.

180. *Cum quâ terram, mare, sidera movit.*] This awful nod of Jupiter, the sanction by which he confirms his decrees, is an idea taken from Homer, by whom it is so well painted toward the

end of the first book of the Iliad, that Pindias, in his statue of that god, particularly admired for a certain awful majesty in its looks, is said to have taken the hint from that description. Virgil has the same idea. *Æn. x.*

*Annuït, et totum nutu tremefecit  
Olympum.*

Nunc mihi, quâ totum Nereus circumtonat orbem,  
Perdendum mortale genus: per flumina juro  
Infera, sub terras Stygio labentia luco;

*Cuncta prius tentata: sed immedicabile vulnus* 190  
*Ense recidendum; ne pars sincera trahatur.*

Sunt mihi Semidei, sunt rustica numina Fauni,  
Et Nymphæ, Satyrique, et monticolæ Sylvani:  
Quos quoniam cœli nondum dignamur honore,  
Quas dedimus, certè terras habitare sinamus. 195

An satis, ô superi, tutos fore creditis illos,  
Cum mihi, qui fulmen, qui vos habeoque reogue,  
Struxerit insidias notus feritate Lycaon?

Confremuere omnes: studiisque ardentibus ausum

Talia deprecant. Sic, cum manus impia sævit 200  
Sanguine Cæsareo Romanum extinguere nomen;  
Attonitum tantæ subito terrore ruinæ  
Humanum genus est, totusque perhorruit orbis.

*Nunc mortale genus perdendum est mihi, quâ Nereus circumtonat totum orbem; juro per flumina infera, labentia sub terra luco Stygio, cuncta fuisse prius tentata; sed immedicabile vulnus est recidendum ense, ne sincera pars trahatur. Sunt mihi Semidei, sunt Nymphæ numina rustica, Faunique, Satyrique, et Sylvani monticolæ: quos, quoniam non dignamur honore cœli, sinamus habitare certè terras quas dedimus. An, O superi, creditis, illos fore satis tutos, cum Lycaon notus feritate, struxerit insidias mihi, qui habeo reogue fulmen, qui habeo reogue vos? Omnes confremuere, deprecantque ardentibus studiis hominem ausum talia. Sic cum impia manus sævit extinguere Romanum nomen, san-*

*guine Cæsareo; genus humanum attonitum est subito terrore tantæ ruinæ, totusque orbis perhorruit.*

## TRANSLATION.

“ wholly from one original. Now the whole race of men must be cut  
“ off wherever the circling ocean rages against the sounding coasts.  
“ I swear by the infernal waves, that glide under the earth, along the  
“ Stygian grove, all methods have been already tried; but an incurable  
“ wound must be lopt away, that the sound and nobler parts be  
“ not tainted by it. There are demi-gods and nymphs, a race of rural  
“ deities, Fauns, Satyrs, and Sylvians, inhabitants of the mountains,  
“ who, though not yet worthy to be received into the heavenly mansions,  
“ deserve at least an undisturbed possession of the earth, which we have  
“ assigned them. But is it possible, heavenly powers, to imagine, that they  
“ can live in safety, when Lycaon, noted for his cruelty, has dared to form  
“ a plot against even me, who brandish the thunder, who rule the gods?”

Upon this a general murmur ran through the assembly; and with ardent zeal they demanded vengeance on so daring a criminal. Thus, when an impious band of traitors sought to extinguish the Roman name, by shedding the blood of Cesar, mankind was astonished at the terror of so mighty a ruin, and the whole earth trembled with horror

## NOTES.

187. *Nereus.*] A sea-god, the son of Oceanus and Tethys.

193. *Faunique, Satyrique, et monticolæ Sylvani.*] These were all rural deities,

and borrowed their names from Faunus, Silvanus, and Silenus, who were also rural deities, and reckoned the fathers of those already mentioned.

*Nec Auguste, pietas tuorum fuit minus grata tibi; quam ille indignatio deorum fuit Jovi: qui postquam compressit murmura voce manueque, cuncti tenuère silentia. Ut clamor pressus gravitate regentis substitit, Jupiter iterum rumpit silentia hoc sermone. Ille quidem (dimittite curam) solvit penas; tamen docebo vos quod sit admissum, quæ sit vindicta. Infamia temporis contigerat nostras aures; quam cupiens falsam, summo delabor Olympo, et deus humanâ lustrò sub imagine terras. Longa mora est, quantum noxæ sit ubique; repertum, Enumerare: minor fuit ipsa infamia verò. 215 Mænala transieram latebris horrenda ferarum, Et cum Cylleno gelidi pineta Lycæi. Arcados hinc sedes et inhospita tecta tyranni Ingredior, traherent cum sera crepuscula noctem.*

*216. Mænala transieram.] Mænalus, or Mænala plural, a famous mountain of Arcadia; so called from Mænalaus, the son of Arcas. It was full of dens where wild beasts lurked.*

*217. Cyllene.] Cyllenus, or Cylene, a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Mercury; called hence by the poets Cyllenius. Lycæus was also a mountain of*

*218. Arcados hinc sedes.] That is, the realms of Lycaon, king of Arcadia, a country famous in poetical story. It was a midland region in Peloponnesus, very good for pasture, and therefore celebrated for shepherds and shepherdesses, musically inclined.*

## TRANSLATION.

of the attempt. Nor was the affectionate concern of your subjects less grateful to you, Augustus, than that of the gods was to Jupiter; who signifying to them, with his voice and hand, to suppress their murmurs, they were all silent. How soon the clamour ceased, checked by the authority of their sovereign: Jupiter resuming his speech, thus broke silence:

"He, indeed (cease your cares), has already suffered the punishment due to his crime; but it is fit that you know what was his guilt, and what vengeance followed it.

"The cry of iniquity had reached my ears, which wishing to find false, I descend from the top of Olympus, and, disguised in human shape, traverse the earth. It were endless to repeat the aggravated guilt that every where prevailed: report had fallen far short of the truth. I had now passed Mænalus, infamous for its caverns filled with beasts of prey, Cyllene, and the piny shades of cold Lycæus. Hence I enter the Arcadian realms, and inhospitable house of the bloody tyrant, just as the late twilight drew on the night.

## NOTES.

216. *Mænala transieram.]* Mænalus, or Mænala plural, a famous mountain of Arcadia; so called from Mænalaus, the son of Arcas. It was full of dens where wild beasts lurked.

217. *Cyllene.]* Cyllenus, or Cylene, a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Mercury; called hence by the poets Cyllenius. Lycæus was also a mountain of

Arcadia, sacred to Pan, and covered with groves of pine-trees.

218. *Arcados hinc sedes.]* That is, the realms of Lycaon, king of Arcadia, a country famous in poetical story. It was a midland region in Peloponnesus, very good for pasture, and therefore celebrated for shepherds and shepherdesses, musically inclined.

Signa dedi venisse deum; vulgusque precari 220  
Cœperat: irridet primò pia vota Lycaon.

Mox, ait, experiar, deus hic, discrimine aperto,  
An sit mortalis: nec erit dubitabile verum.

Nocte gravem somno, nec opinâ perdere morte  
Me parat: hæc illi placet experientia veri. 225

Nec contentus eo, missi de gente Molossâ

Obsidis unius jugulum mucrone resolvit:

Atque ita semineces partim ferventibus artus

Mollit aquis, partim subjecto torruit igni.

Quos simul imposuit mensis; ego vindice flam-  
mâ 230

In domino dignos everti tecta *penates*.

Territus ipse fugit, nactusque silentia ruris

Exululat, frustra loqui conatur: ab ipso

Colligit os rabiem, solitæque cupidine cædis

Vertitur in pecudes; et nunc quoque sanguine  
gaudet. 235

*et gaudet nunc quoque sanguine.*

*Dedi signa deum ve-  
nisse; vulgusque cape-  
rat precari: Lycaon  
primo irridet pia vota;  
mox ait, experiar aper-  
to discrimine, an hic  
sit deus, an mortalis;  
nec erit verum dubita-  
bile. Parat nocte per-  
dere me gratam somno  
nec opinâ morte: hæc  
experientia veri placet  
illi. Nec contentus eo,  
resolvit mucrone jugu-  
lum unius obsidis missi  
de gente Molossâ; atque  
ita partim mollit artus  
semineces aquis fer-  
ventibus, partim tor-  
ruit subjecto igni.  
Quos simul imposuit  
mensis, ego vindice  
flammâ everti tecta in  
penates dignos domino.  
Ille territus fugit;  
nactusque silentia rur-  
is, exululat, frustra-  
que conatur loqui: os  
colligit rabiem ab ipso,  
vertiturque in pecudes  
cupidine solitâ, cædis:*

#### TRANSLATION.

“ I gave the signal, that a god was come, and the people began to pay  
“ their adorations. Lycaon laughs at their credulity and prayers.  
“ Presently, says he, I will know, by a plain proof, whether this be a  
“ god or a mortal; nor shall the truth remain long questionable. He  
“ prepares therefore in the night to destroy me unexpectedly, when  
“ sunk in sleep. This *dire* experiment of the truth pleases him. Nor  
“ wholly contented with that, he cuts the throat of a hostage that had  
“ been sent some time before by the nation of the Molossians, and  
“ softens part of the yet quivering limbs in boiling water; the rest he  
“ roasted over the fire. These he ordered to be served up. No sooner  
“ were they set upon the table, than with avenging flames I overturned  
“ the house, and buried in its ruins the domestic gods, worthy of the  
“ same fate with their cruel master. Lycaon, terrified, takes to flight,  
“ and reaching the remote plains, fills them with savage howling, and,  
“ in vain, endeavours to speak. His mouth foams with rage, and,  
“ urged by a native thirst of slaughter, falls with redoubled fury upon

#### NOTES.

221. *Irridet pia vota Lycaon.*] The fabulous history of this prince tells us, that he was the son of Pelagus, and of such shocking cruelty, that he murdered his guests, and caused them to be served up at table. Jupiter hearing of it, went to his palace, and finding the report true, changed him into a wolf, and reduced his palace to ashes. But to come

at the true history, we must observe, that the ancients distinguish two princes of this name. The first was the son of Phoroneus, and reigned in that part of Greece which was afterward called Arcadia, and to which he communicated the name Lycaonia, about 250 years before Oecrops. The second, who is the subject of the present fable, suc-

*Vestes abeunt in villos,  
lacerti in crura. Fit  
lupus, et servat vesti-  
gia veteris formæ. Ca-  
nities est eadem, eadem  
violentia inest vultu,  
iidem oculi lucent,  
imago eadem feritatis.*

*VIII. Una domus oc-  
cidit; sed non una  
domus tantum fuit dig-  
na perire. Fera Erin-  
nys regnat quacun-  
que terra patet, putes ho-  
mines jurasse in faci-  
nus. Omnes dent oculi  
pœnas quas meruere  
pati, sic sententia stat.  
Pars probant voce dicta  
Jovis, adjiciuntque  
stimulos illi frementi;  
alii implent partes as-  
sensibus. Tamen jac-  
tura humani generis  
est dolori omnibus, et  
rogant qua forma sit  
futura terræ orbæ mor-  
talibus: quis sit la-  
turus thura in aras?  
Paretne tradere gentes  
populandas feris? Rex  
superum vetat eos qua-  
rentes talia trepidare,  
cætera enim fore sibi cura, promittitque sobolem dissimilem priori populo ab origine mirâ.*

In villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti.  
Fit lupus, et veteris servat vestigia formæ.  
Canities eadem est, eadem violentia vultu:  
Idem oculi lucent; eadem feritatis imago.

VIII. Occidit una domus; sed non domus una  
perire 240

Digna fuit: quæ terra patet, fera regnat Erinnyes.  
In facinus jurasse putes: dent oculi omnes  
Quas meruere pati (sic stat sententia) pœnas.  
Dicta Jovis pars voce probant, stimulosque frementi  
Adjiciunt: alii partes assensibus implent. 245  
Est tamen humani generis jactura dolori  
Omnibus: et, quæ sit terræ mortalibus orbæ  
Forma futura, rogant: quis sit laturus in aras  
Thura? ferisne paret populandas tradere gentes?  
Talia quærentes (sibi enim fore cætera curæ) 250  
Rex superum trepidare vetat; sobolemque priori  
Dissimilem populo promittit origine mirâ

#### TRANSLATION.

“ the defenceless flocks; and still delights in blood. His garments are  
“ changed into hair, his arms into legs, he becomes a wolf, and still re-  
“ tains strong marks of what he was. His hoariness is the same: the  
“ same rage and violence appear in his countenance; his eyes sparkle  
“ as formerly, and he is still the same image of savage fierceness.

VIII. “ Thus was one house overthrown, but not one only deserved  
“ to perish: wherever the earth extends, the Furies reign in all their  
“ horrors; and men confederate in wickedness are sworn to crimes.  
“ Let all feel the vengeance they so justly deserve, (so my unalterable  
“ resolution stands.”)

Some by words approve the purpose of Jupiter, and add spurs to his indignation; others by assent declare their concurrence: yet the total destruction of mankind is matter of grief to all. They inquire what form the earth would assume, when no longer a habitation for men: or who would burn incense upon their altars? whether he intended to give up the nations of the world a prey to wild beasts? The sovereign of the gods counsels them to cancel these unnecessary fears, and trust to his care, promising to raise up a new generation different from the former, and propagated by a miraculous power. Already he was preparing

#### NOTES.

ceeded him, and was a prince equally polite and religious; but by an inhumanity which was but too common in these rude ages, he polluted the feasts of the Lupercalia, whereof he was the founder, according to the

Arundel Marbles, by sacrificing human victims.

241. *Fera regnat Erinnyes.*] Erinnyes was a name given to the Furies by the Greeks; as much as to say, *ἐπίς νῆς*, *Contentio mentis*.

Jamque erat in totas sparsurus fulmina terras ;  
 Sed timuit, ne fortè sacer tot ab ignibus æther  
 Conciperet flammæ, longusque ardesceret axis. 255  
 Esse quoque in fati reminiscitur, affore tempus,  
 Quo mare, quo tellus, correptaque regia cœli  
 Ardeat ; et mundi moles operosa laboret.  
 Tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopum.  
 Pœna placet diversa ; Genus mortale sub undis 260  
 Perdere, et ex omni nimbos dimittere cœlo.  
 Protinus Æoliis Aquilonem claudit in antris,  
 Et quæcunque fugant inductas flamina nubes :  
 Emittitque Notum. Madidis Notus evolat alis,  
 Terribilem piceâ tectus caligine vultum : 265  
 Barba gravis nimbis, canis fluit unda capillis,  
 Fronte sedent nebulae, rorant pennæque sinusque.  
 Utque manu latâ pendentia nubila pressit,

*Jamque erat sparsurus fulmina in totas terras ; sed timuit ne forte æther sacer conciperet flammæ à tot ignibus, longusque axis ardesceret. Reminiscitur quoque esse in fati, tempus affore, quo mare, quo tellus, reginaque cæli correpta igni, ardent ; et moles operosa mundi laboret. Igitur tela fabricata manibus Cyclopum reponuntur. Pœna diversa placet Jovi ; perdere mortale genus sub undis, et dimittere nimbos ex omni cœlo. Protinus claudit Aquilonem in Æoliis antris, et quæcunque flamina fugant inductas nubes : emittitque natum. Notus evolat madidis alis ; tectus quod ad vultum terribilem, picea caligine. Barba*

*erat gravis nimbis ; unda fluit canis capillis : nebulae sedent fronte ejus : pennæque sinusque rorant. Utque pressit pendentia nubila manu latâ.*

## TRANSLATION.

to scatter his thunder, and discharge it on seas and land ; but stopt, fearing lest the sacred æther might catch the flame from so many sparks, and the long axletree of heaven be set on fire. He remembers too, that it was in the decrees of fate, that a time should come, when sea, earth, and the battlements of heaven, seized by the flames, should burn ; and the curious frame of the universe perish, in a general conflagration. This dire artillery, forged by the hands of the Cyclops, is therefore laid aside, and he resolves upon another method of punishment ; to drown mankind by an universal deluge, and pour down rain from all parts of heaven. Immediately he shuts up the North-wind in the caves of Æolus, with all the cloud-dispelling blasts ; and then sends out the South-wind. The South-wind flies abroad, scattering fogs from his moist wings : his countenance is covered with thick and horrid darkness ; his beard loaded with showers ; and the water flows in streams from his hoary locks : dark clouds gather round his forehead ; his wings, and the plaits of his robe distil in drops. And still, as sweeping along, he squeezed the hanging clouds with his broad fist, a noise was heard, and redoubled showers

## NOTES.

255. *Longusque ardesceret axis.*] The axis of the world, according to astronomers, is an imaginary right line passing through the centre of the earth, and upon which the whole frame of the heavens was supposed to turn round ; though later discoveries tell us, that only the earth moves round its axis, and causes that appearance of the heavens.

259. *Manibus fabricata Cyclopum.*] The Cyclops, according to Hesiod, were the sons of Cœlus and Terra ; they had but one eye in their forehead, and were employed by Jupiter in forging his thunderbolts.

262. *Æoliis antris.*] The caves in which the winds were confined were under the jurisdiction of Æolus.

*fragor fit, hinc densi nimbi funduntur ab æthere, Iris nuntia Junonis induta varios colores, concipit aquas, adjertque alimentanubibus. Segetes sternuntur, et vota coloni deplorata jacent; laborque irritus longi anni perit. Nec erat ira Jovis contenta suo cælo: sed frater cæruleus (Neptunus) juvat illum undis auxiliariibus. Hic convocat amnes. Qui postquam intravere tecta sui tyranni, ait, non est utendum nunc longo hortamine: effundite vestras vires. Sic est opus. Aperite domos: ac remotâ mole, immittite totas habenas vestris fluminibus. Jusserat: hi redeunt, ac relaxant ora fontibus: et voluntur in aquora cursu defrenato. Ipse percussit terram suo tridente: at illa intremuit, motuque petefecit sinus aquarum. Flumina expatiata ruunt per apertos campos;*

Fit fragor, hinc densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi.  
 Nuntia Junonis varios induta colores 271  
 Concipit Iris aquas, alimenta que nubibus affert.  
 Sternuntur segetes, et deplorata coloni  
 Vota jacent, longique labor perit irritus anni.  
 Nec cælo contenta suo Jovis ira: sed illum  
 Cæruleus frater juvat auxiliariibus undis. 275  
 Convocat hic amnes: qui postquam tecta tyranni  
 Intravere sui, Non est hortamine longo  
 Nunc, ait, utendum; vires effundite vestras:  
 (Sic opus est) aperite domos, ac mole remotâ,  
 Fluminibus vestris totas immittite habenas. 280  
 Jusserat: hi redeunt, ac fontibus ora relaxant,  
 Et defrenato volvuntur in æquora cursu.  
 Ipse tridente suo terram percussit: at illa  
 Intremuit, motuque sinus patefecit aquarum.  
 Expatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos; 285

## TRANSLATION.

came pouring from the sky. Iris, the messenger of Juno, clad in colours of various dye, collects her waters, and feeds the clouds with continued supplies. Then corn is laid flat beneath the impetuous rains, and the husbandman, defrauded of his hopes, laments to see the labour of the long year perish. Nor can the floods poured down from heaven satisfy the vengeance of Jove: blue Neptune aids him with his auxiliary waves. He calls together the rivers; who when assembled in the palace of the watery tyrant: "I have not now time (says he) for a long " exhortation; pour out all your rage, so Jove requires; open your " sources, bear down every obstacle, and with unbridled course hurry " on your waves."

He said: they return, and opening wide the mouths of their fountains, roll on their streams with impetuous rage to the sea. The god himself struck the earth with his trident; she, with inward trembling, opened her deep caverns, and poured out the gushing floods. The expanded rivers, with spreading waves, rush into the open plains, and bear

## NOTES.

271. *Nuntia Junonis.*] Iris, or the rainbow, was a divinity purely physical: but Greek mythology, which personified every thing, made her a young woman, clothed in a habit of different colours, always seated by the throne of Juno, and ready to execute her orders. Hence she was feigned to be the messenger of that goddess, as Mercury was of Jupiter. They have

framed a genealogy for her too; and we are told that she was the daughter of Thaumas, a poetical personage, whose name is derived from a Greek word that signifies *to admire*; which, after all, is proper enough to denote the quality of the meteor they designed to describe, there being nothing more admirable than that bow, which is formed by the drops of wa-



Cumque satis arbusta simul, pecudesque, vi-  
rosque,

Tectaque cumque suis rapiunt penetralia sacris.

Si quâ domus mansit, potuitque resistere tanto

Indejecta malo: culmen tamen altior hujus

Unda tegit, pressæque labant sub gurgite tur-  
res. 290

Jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant:

Omnia pontus erant, deerant quoq; littora ponto.

Occupat hic collem; cymbâ sedet alter aduncâ

Et ducit remos illic, ubi nupër ararat.

Ille supra segetes, aut mersæ culmina villæ 295

Navigat: hic summâ piscem deprêndit in ulmo.

Figitur in viridi (si fors tulit) anchora prato:

Aut subjecta terunt curvæ vineta carinæ.

Et modò quâ graciles gramen carpsêre capellæ;

Nuncibi deformes ponunt sua corpora phocæ. 300

Mirantur sub aquâ lucos, urbesque, domosque

Nereïdes: sylvasque tenent delphines, et altis

Incursant ramis, agitataque robora pulsant,

Nat lupus inter oves; fulvos vehit unda leones;

*que tenent sylvas, et incurant altis ramis, pulsantque agitata robora. Lupus nat inter oves; unda vehit fulvos leones;*

*rapiuntque arbusta simul cum satis, pecudesque, virosque, tectaque, penetraliaque cum suis sacris. Si quâ domus mansit, potuitque indejecta resistere tanto malo; tamen unda altior, tegit culmen hujus, turresque pressæ sub gurgite labant. Jamque mare et tellus habebant nullum discrimen. Omnia erant pontus, littora quoque deerant ponto. Hic occupat collem: alter sedet cymba adunca, et ducit remos illic ubi ararat nuper. Ille navigat supra segetes, aut culmina mersæ villæ: hic deprêndit piscem in summa ulmo. Anchora (si fors tulit) figitur in viridi prato: aut curvæ carinæ terunt subjecta vineta. Et quâ modo graciles capellæ carpsere gramen, ibi deformes phocæ nunc ponunt sua corpora. Nereïdes mirantur videre lucos, urbesque, domosque, sub aquâ: Delphines-*

#### TRANSLATION.

away the groves, with the standing corn, flocks, men, houses, and temples with the sacred images and altars. If any house remained, capable to withstand the violence of such a shock, yet the waves, still rising, overtopped it; and the highest towers totter beneath the rolling deep. And now earth and seas, jumbled together in one undistinguished mass, were become a world of waters, and an ocean without a coast.

One takes possession of a hill, another sits in a hollow bark, and plies his oars over the fields he had lately ploughed. Here they skim along above the corn, or the tops of their houses buried under the waves. There fishes are caught on the boughs of elm-trees. An anchor (if chance so directs) is dropt upon a green meadow, or hollow keels crush the tender vines: and where of late the slender goats had cropt the grass, ugly sea-calves now repose their enormous limbs. The Nereids wonder to see groves, cities, and houses under the waves, dolphins get into the woods, and run against the high boughs, and beat the tufted oaks. The wolf swims among the sheep; the tawny lions and tigers

#### NOTES.

water in a cloud opposite to the sun.

*Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores.*

287. *Cumque suis rapiunt penetralia sacris.*] *Penetrals*, the inmost recess or inmost part of any place, more particularly of a temple.

*unda vehit tigris; nec vires fulminis prosunt apro, nec crura velocia prosunt ablato cervo. Vaga volucris, terris diu quæsitis ubi detur sidere tandem decedit in mare alis lassatis. Immensa licentia ponti obruerat tumulos, novique fluctus pulsabant montana cacumina. Maxima pars rapitur undâ; quibus unda pepercit, longa jejunia domant illos inopi victu. Phocis separat arvos Aonios ab arvis Actæis, Phocis Terra ferax, dum terra fuit: sed tempore in illo Pars maris, et latus subitarum campus aquarum.* 315  
*Mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus, Nomine Parnassus, superatque cacumine nubes. Hic ubi Deucalion (nam cætera texerat æquor) Cum conforte tori parvâ rate vectus adhæsit, Corycidas nymphas, et numina montis adorant,* 320  
*Fatidicamque Themis; quæ tunc orac'la tenebat, Non illo melior quisquam, nec amantior æqui Vir fuit, aut illa metuentior ulla deorum.*  
*Non vir quisquam fuit melior illo, nec amantior æqui; aut ulla femina metuentior deorum illâ.*

## TRANSLATION.

are borne up by the deep. The boar finds no safety in the resistless force of his tusks; nor the stag in the swiftness of his legs, now borne away by the stream: and the wandering bird, after having long sought for land, whereon to rest, his wings at length failing, drops into the sea. The unbridled fury of the sea had now overwhelmed the highest hills, and the unusual waves beat against the tops of the mountains. The greater part are buried in the deep; such as the waters spared perish at length for want of food. / Phocis separates the Bœotian from the Athenian lands; a fruitful country while it was a country, but now a part of the sea, and a wide plain of suddenly collected waters. Here a mountain, named Parnassus, advances with two tops toward the stars, and, with his lofty front, rises above the clouds. When here Deucalion (for the sea had covered all the rest), carried in a little bark with the partner of his bed, first rested, they adore the Corycæan nymphs, the deities of the mountains, and prophesying Themis, who at that time gave oracles. He the most upright of men, and greatest lover of justice; she, the most pious of women, and the sincerest worshipper of the gods.

## NOTES.

313. *Separat Aonios.*] We have here a description of mount Parnassus and its situation: it was in Phocis, a region between Bœotia and Attica, and was

remarkable for having two summits. Aonia was a mountainous region of Bœotia; and Actæa an ancient name of Attica.

Jupiter ut liquidis stagnare paludibus orbem,  
 Et superesse videt de tot modò millibus unum, 325  
 Et superesse videt de tot modò millibus unam ;  
 Innocuos ambos, cultores numinis ambos ;  
 Nubila disjecit ; nimbisque Aquilone remotis,  
 Et cœlo terras ostendit, et æthera terris.  
 Nec maris ira manet ; positoq ; tricuspile telo, 330  
 Mulcet aquas rector pelagi ; supraque profundum  
 Exstantem, atque humeros innato murice tectum  
 Cæruleum Tritona vocat ; conchæque sonaci  
 Inspirare jubet : fluctusque et flumina signo  
 Jam revocare dato. Cava buccina sumitur illi 335  
 Tortilis, in latum quæ turbine crescit ab imo :  
 Buccina, quæ medio concepit ut aëra ponto,  
 Littora voce replet sub utroque jacentia Phæbo.  
 Tum quoque ut ora dei madidâ rorantia barbâ  
 Contigit, et cecinit jussos inflata receptus ; 340  
 Omnibus audita est telluris, et æquoris undis :  
 Et quibus est undis audita, coërcuit omnes.

*Jupiter ut videt orbem stagnare liquidis paludibus, et videt unum tantum virum superesse de tot millibus modo, et unam tantum feminam superesse de tot millibus modo, ambos innocuos, ambos cultores numinis ; disjecit nubila : nimbisque remotis aquilone, et ostendit terras cœlo, et æthera terris. Nec ira maris manet ; rectorque pelagi tricuspile telo posito, mulcet aquas, vocalque cæruleum Tritona exstantem supra profundum, atque tectum quoad humeros murice innato ; jubetque inspirare conchæ sonaci, que revocare jam fluctus et flumina signo dato. Buccina cava tortilis sumitur illi, que crescit in latum ab imo turbine, buccina, que ut concepit aëra in medio ponto, replet voce, littora jacentia sub utroque Phæbo.*

*Tum quoque ut contigit ora dei rorantia madidâ barbâ, et inflata cecinit receptus jussos, audita est omnibus undis telluris et æquoris, coërcuit omnes undas, quibus undis est audita.*

## TRANSLATION.

Then Jupiter beheld the world thus buried under a lake of waters ; and that of so many thousands lately, only one of either sex remain ; both guiltless, both devout worshippers of the gods : he dispersed the clouds, and driving away the rain by the north wind, discovered earth to heaven, and heaven to the earth. The rage of the sea too abated ; for the governor of the deep laying aside his three-forked spear, smooths the furrowed waves, and calls upon Triton, who instantly mounts from the bosom of the ocean, having his shoulders adorned with the finest purple shells. The god commands him to blow his sounding trumpet, and give the rivers and billows the signal to retire : he immediately takes up the hollow writhed shell, whose narrow mouth widens by degrees to a large extent, and urging as he stood amid the waves the repeated blasts, fills both regions of the sky with the spreading sound. Then too when it touched the mouth of the god, dropping with his wet beard ; and filled with his breath, sounded the bidden retreat, it was heard by all the waters both of earth and sea : the waters, obedient to the call, retire

## NOTES.

333. *Cæruleum Tritona vocat.*] The Tritons are represented by the poets as monsters having the half of their bodies human, and the other half fish, with shell trumpets in their hands, whereby they make the shore to resound. When this name was used in the singular,

as here by Ovid, it denoted that one of the Tritons, who always preceded Neptune, whose arrival he proclaimed by the sound of his shell, and was therefore taken for that god. Hesiod, who has given his genealogy, says he was the son of Neptune and Amphitrite.

*Mare jam habet littus; alveus capit plenos amnes; flumina subsidunt; colles videntur exire. Humus surgit; loca crescent undis decrescentibus. Postque longam diem, sylva ostendunt nudata cacumina, tenentque limum relictum in fronde. Orbis erat redditus; quem postquam Deucalion vidit inanem, et terras desolatas agere alta silentia, ita affatur Pyrrham lacrymis obortis. O soror, ô conjux, ô fœmina sola superstes, quam commune mihi genus, et patruelis origo, Deinde torus junxit; nunc ipsa pericula jungunt Terrarum, quascunque vident occasus et ortus, Nos duo turba sumus: possedit cætera pontus. Nunc quoque adhuc vitæ non est fiducia nostræ. Certa satis: terrent etiam nubes nubilam mentem. Quid tibi, si sine me fatis erepta fuisses, Nunc animi, miseranda, foret? Quo sola timorem Ferremodoposses? Quo consolante dolores?*

Jam mare littus habet; plenos capit alveus amnes :  
Flumina subsidunt ; colles exire videntur.

Surgit humus, crescent loca decrescentibus undis. 345

Postque diem longam nudata cacumina sylva  
Ostendunt, limumque tenent in fronde relictum.  
Redditus orbis erat: quem postquam vidit inanem,  
Et desolatas agere alta silentia terras ;  
Deucalion lacrymis ita Pyrrham affatur obortis : 350

O soror, ô conjux, ô fœmina sola superstes,  
Quam commune mihi genus, et patruelis origo,  
Deinde torus junxit; nunc ipsa pericula jungunt:  
Terrarum, quascunque vident occasus et ortus,  
Nos duo turba sumus: possedit cætera pontus. 355  
Nunc quoque adhuc vitæ non est fiducia nostræ  
Certa satis: terrent etiam nubes nubilam mentem.  
Quid tibi, si sine me fatis erepta fuisses,  
Nunc animi, miseranda, foret? Quo sola timorem  
Ferremodoposses? Quo consolante dolores? 360

*sine me? Quo modo posses tu sola ferre timorem? Quo consolante posses ferre dolores?*

#### TRANSLATION.

within, their channels. The sea now begins to be bounded by shores, and the rivers decreasing, cease to overflow their banks. Hills are seen to rise out of the flood. Earth rears her visage, and places seem to grow out of the deep as the waters decrease. In longer time the woods shew their naked tops, and shattered boughs disfigured with mud.

At length the world was wholly restored to view, which when Deucalion beheld, covered with desolation, and a silent waste, he thus addresses Pyrrha (the tears starting from his eyes): "O wife, O sister, "O the best, and only remains of your kind, whom a kindred pedigree, and descent from brothers, then the marriage-tie had united "to me; and whom now the common danger yet more strongly unites: "we two alone remain to people the earth, wherever she is visited by "the rising and setting sun; the rest are swallowed by the sea. Nor "have we even now any settled assurance of life; the thick clouds "every where scattered round, still greatly alarm me. Had fate "rescued you alone from this destruction, nor granted me as a partner of your pain, what must have been your distress? How could "you have supported such a weight of woe? or who would have soothed "and calmed your mind, beset with so many terrors? For I, believe

#### NOTES.

352. *Patruelis origo.*] Deucalion was the son of Prometheus, and Pyrrha the daughter of Epimetheus. Prometheus and Epimetheus were brothers, the sons of Japetus.

Namque ego, (crede mihi) si te modò pontus haberet,

Te sequerer, conjux; et me quoq; pontus haberet.

21. O utinam possem populos reparare paternis

Artibus; atque animas formatæ infundere terræ!

Nunc genus in nobis restat mortale duobus; 365

(Sic visum superis) hominumq; exempla manemus.

Dixerat, et flebant: placuit cœleste precari

Numen; et auxilium per sacras quærere sortes.

Nulla mora est: adeunt pariter Cephisidas undas,

Ut nondum liquidas, sic jam vada nota secantes. 370

Inde ubi libatos irroravêre liquores

Vestibus, et capiti; flectunt vestigia sanctæ

Ad delubra deæ: quorum fastigia turpi

Squallebant musco, stabantq; sine ignibus aræ.

Ut templi tetigêre gradus; procumbit uterq; 375

Pronus humi, gelidoq; pavens dedit oscula saxo:

Atque ita, Si precibus, dixerunt, numina justis

Victa remollescunt, si flectitur ira deorum;

Dic, Themî, quâ generis damnum reparabile nostri

Arte sit; et mersis fer opem, mitissima, rebus. 380

*lescunt, si ira deorum flectitur; dic, Themî, quâ arte, damnum nostri generis sit reparabile; et mitissima, fer opem mersis rebus.*

*Namque ego conjux (crede mihi) si pontus modo haberet te, sequerer, et pontus quoque haberet me. O utinam possem reparare populos paternis artibus: atque infundere animas terræ formatæ! Nunc genus mortale restat in nobis duobus; sic est visum superis; manemusque exempla hominum. Dixerat; et ambo flebant. Placuit illis precari cœleste numen, et quærere auxilium per sacras sortes. Nulla est mora; adeunt pariter undas Cephisidas, ut nondum liquidas, sic jam secantes nota vada. Inde, ubi irroravêre libatos liquores vestibus et capiti; flectunt vestigia ad delubra sanctæ deæ: quorum fastigia squallebant turpi, musco; aræque stabant sine ignibus. Ut tetigêre gradus templi, uterque procumbit pronus humi, pavensque, dedit oscula gelido saxo. Atque dicunt ita, si numina victa justis precibus remol-*

#### TRANSLATION.

“ me, my mate, were you now buried in the deep, would embrace a  
“ like fate, and plunge into the same deep. Oh that I could re-  
“ people the desolate earth by my father’s arts, and infuse a soul into  
“ the duly formed clay: now the whole human race survives in us  
“ two, so it seemeth good to the gods, and we remain the patterns of  
“ human kind.”

Here he ended, and both joined their tears. They agree to address the heavenly powers in pious prayers, and seek relief from the sacred oracles. They repair therefore, without delay, to the banks of Cephisus, whose waters, though troubled, were yet gliding along their wonted channel; and, after besprinkling their head and garments with the consecrated stream, direct their steps toward the temple of the sacred goddess, whose roofs were defiled with moss, and the desert altars void of holy fire. As soon as they reached the steps of the temple, they fell prostrate on the ground, and with trembling lips kissed the cold pavement; then thus implored: O righteous Themis, if the gods are moved to pity by just prayers; if heavenly minds are capable to relent: tell by what means the loss of our kind may be repaired, and deny not your assistance in this forlorn case. The goddess was softened by their pious prayers, and thus graciously

*Dea est mota; deditque sortem; discedite templo; et velate caput; resolviteque cinctas vestes; jactateque post tergum ossa magnæ parentis. Obstupere diu: rumpitque silentia vocē Pyrrha prior; jussisque deæ parere recusat: 385 Detque sibi veniam, pavido rogat ore; pavetque Lædere jactatis maternas ossibus umbras. Interea repetunt cæcis obscura latebris Verba datæ sortis secum, inter seque volutant. Inde Promethides placidis Epimethida dictis 390 Mulcet; et, Aut fallax, ait, est solertia nobis, Aut pia sunt, nullumque nefas oracula suadent. Magna parens terra est: lapides in corpore terræ Ossa reor dici: jacere hos post terga jubemur. Conjugis augurio quamquam Titania mota est; 395 Spes tamen in dubio est: adeo cœlestibus ambo Diffidunt monitis! sed quid tentare nocebit? Descendunt; velantq; caput, tunicasq; recingunt; Et jussos lapides sua post vestigia mittunt.*

*Mōta dea ēst, sortēmq̃ue dēdit: Discēdite tēplō;  
Et velatē capūt; cinctāsque rēsolvitē vēsēs;  
Ossāque pōst tērgūm magnæ jactatē parētis.*

*Obstūpēre diū: rumpitque silēntia vocē  
Pyrrha prior; jussisque deæ parere recusat: 385  
Detque sibi veniam, pavido rogat ore; pavetque  
Lædere jactatis maternas ossibus umbras.*

*Interea repetunt cæcis obscura latebris  
Verba datæ sortis secum, inter seque volutant.  
Inde Promethides placidis Epimethida dictis 390  
Mulcet; et, Aut fallax, ait, est solertia nobis,  
Aut pia sunt, nullumque nefas oracula suadent.  
Magna parens terra est: lapides in corpore terræ  
Ossa reor dici: jacere hos post terga jubemur.*

*Conjugis augurio quamquam Titania mota  
est; 395*

*Spes tamen in dubio est: adeo cœlestibus ambo  
Diffidunt monitis! sed quid tentare nocebit?*

*Descendunt; velantq; caput, tunicasq; recingunt;  
Et jussos lapides sua post vestigia mittunt.*

#### TRANSLATION.

answered: Depart from the temple, veil your heads, and, loosening your garments, throw behind you the bones of your mighty mother. Long they stood amazed, till Pyrrha first breaks silence, and refuses to obey the dire commands of the goddess. With trembling mouth she implores forgiveness, and dreads to offend her mother's shade, by throwing behind her these holy relics. In the mean time they revolve again and again the words of the oracle involved in deep mystery, and ponder them with themselves. At length the son of Prometheus thus, with mild benevolence, addresses his spouse: Either my discernment fails, or the oracles are just, and advise no sacrilege. Our mighty mother is the earth, and the stones in the body of the earth are, as I imagine, called her bones: these we are commanded to throw behind us.—Pyrrha, though pleased with the solution of her spouse, yet fluctuates between hope and fear: so much do both distrust the commands of heaven: but where is the harm to try? They descend from the mount, veil their heads, and unbind their vests, and, as commanded, throw stones behind them. The stones, (who could believe it, did not

#### NOTES.

382. *Et velate caput.*] It was the custom among the ancients to cover their heads in sacrifice and other acts of worship.

395. *Titania.*] Pyrrha was of the race of the Titans; for Japetus, her grandfather, was the son of Titan and Terra.

Saxa (quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro teste vetustas ?) 400

Ponere duritiem cœpêre, suumque rigorem ;

Mollirique morâ, mollitaque ducere formam.

Mox, ubi creverunt, naturaque mitior illis

Contigit ; ut quædam, sic non manifesta, videri

Forma potest hominis, sed uti de marmore cœp-  
to, 405

Non exacta satis, rudibusque simillima signis.

Quæ tamen ex illis aliquo pars humida succo,

Et terrena fuit, versa est in corporis usum :

Quod solidum est flecti<sup>q</sup> ; nequit, mutatur in  
ossa :

Quod modò vena fuit, sub eodem nomine man-  
sit. 410

Inque brevi spatio, superiorum munere, saxa

Missa viri manibus faciem traxêre virilem ;

Et de fœmineo reparata est fœmina jactu.

Inde genus durum sumus, experiensque laborum :

Et documenta damus, quâ simus origine nati. 415

IX. Cætera diversis tellus animalia formis

Sponte suâ peperit ; postquam vetus humor ab  
igne

Percaluit solis, cœnumque, udæque paludes

Intumuère æstu ; fœcundaque semina rerum

Vivaci nutrita solo, ceu matris in alvo, 420

Creverunt, faciemque aliquam cœpêre morando.

*morando aliquam faciem.*

*Saxa (quis credat hoc, nisi vetustas sit pro teste) cœpêre ponere duritiem, suumque rigorem, morâque moliri, mollitaque, ducere formam. Mox ubi creverunt, naturaque mitior contigit illis, ut quædam forma hominis, quanquam adhuc non sic manifesta potest videri ; sed uti de cœpto marmore, non satis exacta simillimaque rudibus signis. Tamen pars ex illis, quæ fuit humida aliquo succo, et terrena, est versa in usum corporis. Quod est solidum, nequitque flecti, mutatur in ossa. Quod modo fuit vena, mansit sub eodem nomine. Inque spatio brevi, saxa missa manibus viri munere superiorum, traxere faciem virilem ; et fœmina est reparata de jactu fœmineo. Inde sumus genus durum, experiensque laborum ; et damus documenta quâ origine simus nati.*

*IX. Tellus suâ sponte peperit cætera animalia diversis formis ; postquam vetus humor percaluit ab igne solis, cœnumque, udæque paludes intumuère æstu ; seminaque fœcunda rerum nutrita vivaci solo, creverunt ceu in alvo matris, cœpêreque*

#### TRANSLATION.

antiquity bear witness to the tradition ?) began to lay aside their hardness, and natural rigour, and softening by degrees, to assume a new shape. Presently after, they are seen to swell, and partaking of a milder nature, took upon them some appearance of human shape, though as yet but imperfect and confused, like rude images of marble just begun, where the chisel has not traced out the true likeness of features. The moist and earthy parts were turned into flesh and juices for the use of the body. What was solid and unyielding changes to bones, and what was before a vein, still remains under the same name. Thus in a little time, by the miraculous interposition of the gods, the stones thrown by the man assumed the face and form of men, and those thrown by the woman renewed the female race. Hence we are a hardy generation, patient of labour and fatigue, and give *daily* proofs of the original whence we are sprung.

IX. The earth of her own accord produced other animals of different forms, after that the native moisture was thoroughly digested by the rays of the sun, and the mud and fens began to ferment with the heat ; for the fruitful seeds of things thus nourished by the enlivening soil as in

*Sic ubi septemfluvius Nilus deseruit madidos agros, et reddidit sua flumina antiquo alveo, limusque recens exarsit æthereo sidere; cultores glebis versis, inveniant plurima animalia, et in his quadam modo capta, sub ipsum spatium nascenti: vident quadam imperfecta, truncaque suis membris: et sæpe in eodem corpore, pars altera vivit, pars altera est rudis tellus. Quippe ubi humorque calorque sumscere temperiem, concipiunt: et cuncta oriuntur ab his duobus. Cumque ignis sit pugnax aqua, humidus vapor creat omnes res, et discors concordia apta fatibus. Ergo ubi tellus lutulenta recenti diluvio recanduit æthereis solibus altoque æstu, edidit innumeras species; partimque reddidit antiquas figuras; partim creavit nova monstra. Illa tellus quidem nollet, sed tum genuit te quoque maxime Python: que serpens incognita, eras terror novis populis: tenebas tantum spatii de monte.*

*Sic ubi deseruit madidos septemfluvius agros Nilus, et antiquo sua flumina reddidit alveo, Æthereoque recens exarsit sidere limus: Plurima cultores versis animalia glebis 425 Inveniunt; et in his, quædam modò cœpta sub ipsum Nascendi spatium; quædam imperfecta, suisque Trunca vident humeris; et eodem in corpore sæpe Altera pars vivit; rudis est pars altera tellus. 430 Quippe ubi temperiem sumscere humorque, calorque, Concipiunt: et ab his oriuntur cuncta duobus. Cumque sit ignis aquæ pugnax; vapor humidus omnes Res creat; et discors concordia fœtibus apta est. Ergo ubi diluvio tellus lutulenta recenti Solibus æthereis, altoque recanduit æstu; 435 Edidit innumeras species; partimque figuras Reddidit antiquas; partim nova monstra creavit. Illa quidem nollet; sed te quoque, maxime Python, Tum genuit; populisque novis, incognita serpens, Terror eras: tantum spatii de monte tenebas. 440*

## TRANSLATION.

a kindly womb swelled, and in time took on a regular shape. Thus when seven-channelled Nile forsakes the oozy fields, and recalls his waters to their ancient bed, and the fresh mud is warmed by the sun's æthereal rays: the labourers, in turning up the glebe, find innumerable animals, among which are some just begun, and in the first rudiments of organization; some imperfect, and short of their limbs: nay, it often happens, that in the same body one part lives, the other is a lump of earth. For when heat and moisture are mixed in due proportion, they conceive, and all things arise from these two. For though fire and water are repugnant to each other, yet a moist vapour gives birth to things, and this friendly discord is the source of generation. When therefore the earth, covered with mud by the late deluge, was thoroughly heated by the glowing rays of the sun, she produced innumerable species of creatures, and partly restored the former shapes, partly gave birth to new and unknown monsters. Unwillingly indeed, yet she produced thee also, enormous Python, a serpent of an unusual kind, and the great terror of this new race of mortals; so vast and mountain-like thy bulk.

## NOTES.

422. *Sic ubi deseruit.*] The river Nile, famous for its seven mouths, by which it empties itself into the sea, is also remarkable for its inundations, which hap-

pen regularly every year, and overflow the whole country of Ægypt. To this the uncommon fertility of that kingdom is chiefly owing; for when the waters



Hunc deus arcitenens, et nunquam talibus armis  
 Antè, nisi in damis capreisque fugacibus usus,  
 Mille gravem telis, exhaustâ penè pharetrâ,  
 Perdidit, effuso per vulnera nigra veneno.  
 Neve operis famam posset delere vetustas; 445  
 Instituit sacros celebri certamine ludos,  
 Pythia, de domitæ serpentis nomine dictos.  
 His juvenum quicumque manu, pedibusve, rotâve,  
 Vicerat; esculæ capiebat frondis honorem. 450  
 Nondum laurus erat: longoque decentia crine  
 Tempora cingebat de qualibet arbore Phœbus.

X. Primus amor Phœbi Daphne Peneïa: quem  
 non

Fors ignara dedit; sed sæva Cupidinis ira.  
 Delius hunc nupèr victâ serpente superbus  
 Viderat adducto flectentem cornua nervo: 455  
 Quidque tibi, lascive puer, cum fortibus armis?  
 Dixerat: ista decent humeros gestamina nos-  
 tros,  
 Qui dare certa feræ, dare vulnera possumus hosti;

*lascive puer cum armis fortibus? Ista gestamina decent nostros humeros; qui possumus dare certa vulnera feræ, qui possumus dare certa vulnera hosti;*

*Deus arcitenens, et nunquam usus talibus armis ante nisi in damis, fugacibusque capreis, perdidit hunc gravem mille telis, pharetrâ penè exhaustâ, veneno effuso per nigra vulnera. Neve vetustas possit delere famam operis, instituit ludos sacros celebri certamine, dictosque certamina, Pythia, de nomine domitæ serpentis. In his, quicumque juvenum vicerat, manu, pedibusve, rotave, capiebat honorem esculæ frondis. Laurus nondum erat; Phœbusque cingebat tempora decentia longo crine, de qualibet arbore.*

*X. Daphne Peneïa, fuit primus amor Phœbi; quem non ignara fors, sed sæva ira cupidinis dedit. Delius deus, superbus serpente nupèr victâ, viderat hunc flectentem cornua nervo adducto; dixeratque, quid tibi*

#### TRANSLATION.

Him the god of the silver bow, who had never before tried his shafts, but against the deer and timorous goats, transfixed with a thousand arrows, having nearly spent the store of his full quiver, ere the expiring monster shed his poison through the black wounds. And that time might not efface the fame of such a deed, he instituted solemn games with all kinds of sports, and called them Pythian, from the name of the serpent he had subdued. Here the noble youths who conquered in running, boxing, or driving his chariot, received the honour of an oaken crown. For as yet there was no laurel; and Phœbus adorned his temples, and gracefully flowing locks, with garlands of any tree.

X. Daphne, the daughter of Peneus, was Apollo's first flame; not through any blind chance, but by the dire decree of angry Cupid. The Delian god, proud of his late victory over the serpent, had observed him bending his bow with strained nerve, and thus insulted him: "Lascivious boy, what have you to do with gallant arms? These better become my shoulders, whose shafts are launched with unerring aim against savage beasts and enemies, who lately pierced with innume-

#### NOTES.

subside, they leave behind them great quantities of mud, which settling upon the land, fatten it, and keep it in constant repair.

452. *Daphne Peneïa.*] Daphne was feigned to be the daughter of Peneus,

probably because laurels grow in abundance upon its banks.

454. *Delius hunc nuper.*] Apollo is here called Delius, because born in Delos, an island of the Ægean sea.

qui modo stravimus  
 innumeris sagittis Py-  
 thona tumidum pre-  
 mentem tot jugera  
 pestifero ventre. Esto  
 tu contentus irritare  
 nescio quos amores tuâ  
 face: nec asserere nos-  
 tras laudes. Filius Ve-  
 neris ait huic: Phæbe,  
 tuus arcus figat omnia;  
 meus arcus figet te:  
 quantoque cuncta ani-  
 malia cedunt tibi, tan-  
 to tua gloria est minor  
 nostrâ. Dixit; et aëre  
 eliso percussis pennis,  
 impiger constitit um-  
 brosa arce Parnassi;  
 promisitque è sagitti-  
 fera pharetrâ duo tela  
 diversorum operum.  
 Hoc fugat, illud facit  
 amorem. Telum quod  
 facit amorem est au-  
 ratum, et fulget acutâ  
 cuspidem. Telum quod  
 fugat amorem est ob-  
 tusum, et habet plum-  
 bum sub arundine.  
 Deus fixit hoc in nym-  
 pha Peneide; at illo  
 læsit medullas Apolli-  
 neas per ossa trajectory.  
 Protinus alter amat;  
 altera fugit nomen  
 amantis, gaudens late-  
 bris sylvarum, exu-  
 viisque captivarum  
 ferarum amulæque in-  
 nuptæ Phæbes: Vitta  
 coercēbat capillos po-  
 sitos sine lege. Multi  
 petiēre illam; illa aversata petentes, impatiens expersque viri, lus-  
 trat avia nemorum;

Qui modò pestifero tot jugera ventre prementem  
 Stravimus innumeris tumidum Pythona sagit-  
 tis. 460

Tu face, nescio quos, esto contentus amores  
 Irritare tuâ: nec laudes asserere nostras.

Filius huic veneris; figat tuus omnia, Phæbe;  
 Te meus arcus, ait: quantòque animalia cedunt  
 Cuncta tibi, tantò minor est tua gloria nostra. 465  
 Dixit; et eliso percussis aëre pennis,  
 Impiger umbrosâ Parnassi constitit arce:  
 Eque sagittiferâ prompsit duo tela pharetrâ  
 Diversorum operum: fugat hoc, facit illud amo-  
 rem. 470

Quod facit, auratum est, et cuspidem fulget acutâ:  
 Quod fugat, obtusum est, et habet sub arundine  
 plumbum.

Hoc deus in nymphâ Peneïde fixit: at illo  
 Læsit Apollineas trajectory per ossa medullas.  
 Protinus alter amat: fugit altera nomen amantis  
 Sylvarum latebris, captivarumque ferarum 475  
 Exuviis gaudens, innuptæque æmula Phæbes;  
 Vitta coercēbat positos sine lege capillos.  
 Multi illam petiēre; illa aversata petentes,  
 Impatiens, expersque viri, nemorum avia lustrat:

#### TRANSLATION.

"rable arrows the monster Python, whose enormous bulk covered whole  
 "acres. Be you contented to kindle I know not what flames in the  
 "breasts of lovers, nor affect the praise which I alone can justly claim."  
 To him the son of Venus: "Your arrows, Phæbus, are sure on all, but  
 "mine on thee; and by how much all other animals fall short of  
 "you, so much greater is the glory of my victory." He said, and cut-  
 ting the air with nimble wings, in a moment reached the shady top of  
 Parnassus; then draws from his quiver two arrows of different virtue,  
 one to raise, and one to repel desire; the first is of gold, whose burnished  
 point refulgent shines; the other is blunt and tipt with lead. This the  
 god lodged in the breast of the Peneian nymph, and with that wounded  
 Apollo in the marrow, through his bones. Presently the one burns with  
 all the violence of love, the other hates the very name of a lover, de-  
 lighting only in pathless forests, and in the skins of beasts taken in hunt-  
 ing, and rivals Phæbe in her single life and rural joys. A fillet binds  
 her flowing locks, that were suffered to fall with graceful negligence  
 upon her shoulders. Many sued to her, but she, averse to the language  
 of courtship, impatient, and unacquainted with man, frequents the  
 shady retreats of pathless woods, nor thinks of Hymen, love, or the

Nec quid Hymen, quid amor, quid sint connubia  
curat. 480

Sæpe pater dixit: generum mihi, filia, debes:  
Sæpe pater dixit: debes mihi, nata, nepotes.

Illa velut crimen tædas exosa jugales,  
Pulchra verecundo suffunditur ora rubore,  
Inque patris blandis hærens cervice lacertis, 485

Da mihi perpetuâ, genitor charissime, dixit,  
Virginitate frui: dedit hoc pater antè Dianæ,  
Ille quidem obsequitur: sed te decor iste, quod  
optas,

Esse vetat: votoque tuo tua forma repugnat. 489

Phœbus amat: visæque cupit connubia Daphnes:

Quæque cupit, sperat; suaq; illum oracula fallunt.

Utque leves stipulæ demptis adolentur aristis,

Ut facibus sepes ardent, quas fortè viator

Vel nimis admovit, vel jam sub luce reliquit:

Sic deus in flammâ abiit; sic pectore toto 495

Uritur, et sterilem sperando nutrit amorem.

Spectat inornatos colo pendere capillos:

Et, quid si comantur? ait: videt igne micantes

Sideribus similes oculos: videt oscula: quæ non

Est vidisse satîs: laudat digitosque, manusq; 500

Brachiaque, et nudos mediâ plûs parte lacertos:

Si qua latent, meliora putat. Fugit odior aurâ

*Laudat digitosque, manusque, brachiaque, et lacertos nudos plus mediâ parte. Si qua latent, putat meliora.*

#### TRANSLATION.

joys of the married state. Oft her father said, Daughter, you owe me a son-in-law; often he said, Daughter, you owe me grandchildren. She, abhorring the nuptial torch as a crime, has her lovely cheeks covered with blushes, and hanging upon her father's neck with fawning arms, "Grant me (says she), dearest parent, to enjoy a perpetual virginity; it is no more than what Diana's father granted before." Pe-neus yields to her request; but her beauty contradicts her wishes, and the charms of her person are an obstacle to her desires. Phœbus loves, and aspires to the marriage of Daphne. He vainly too hopes to enjoy what he seeks, and is betrayed by his own oracles: and as light stubble burns in the naked fields, or dry hedges set on fire by the traveller's torch, if by chance held too near, or left now about day-break; so the god burns, and nourishing in his breast the flames of love, feeds with hope a fruitless fire. He views her neck, round which her hair waves in careless ringlets. How graceful, says he, must it appear were it combed! He views her eyes, sparkling like the stars, and her lips, which it is not enough barely to view. He praises her fingers, hands, and arms,

#### NOTES.

480. *Nec quid Hymen.*] Hymenæus was one of the gods invoked in marriage: hence the name of Hymen was given to the union of two spouses, and

that of Hymenæia to the festival that was celebrated in honour of the god who presided over marriages.

*Illa fugit, oclor levi  
aurâ; neque restitit  
ad hæc verba Apollinis  
revocantis; nymp̃ha  
Peneia; precor mane;  
ex non insequor hostis.  
Nymp̃ha mane; sic  
agna fugit lupum, sic  
ceruus fugit leonem, sic  
columba fugiunt aquila  
crepidante pennâ,  
sic quæque fugiunt suos  
hostes; amor est causa  
sequendi mihi. Heu me  
miserum, ne cadas pro-  
na nere sentes secant  
crura indigna lædi, et  
ego sim causa doloris  
tibi. Loca per qua  
properas sunt aspera.  
Oro curre moderatiùs,  
inhibeque fugam; ipse  
insequar moderatiùs.  
Tamen inquire cui  
placeas. Ego non sum  
incola montis, ego non  
sum pastor: non hor-  
ridus observo hic ar-  
menta gregesve: teme-  
raria nescis, nescis  
quem fugias; idcoque  
fugis. Delphica tellus,  
et Claros, et Tenedos,  
regiaque Patarae ser-  
vit mihi. Jupiter est  
genitor! quod eritque,  
fuitque, estque, patet  
per me: Carmina con-  
cordant nervis per me.  
Nostra sagitta quidem  
est certa: tamen una  
sagitta est certior no-  
strâ, quæ fecit vulnera in  
vacuo pectore. Medicina  
est meum inventum;  
dicoque opifer per orbem,  
et potentia herbarum est  
subjecta nobis. Hei mihi,  
quod amor est medicabilis  
nullis herbis: nec artes  
quæ prosunt omnibus,  
prosunt domino!*

Illa levi: neque ad hæc revocantis verba resistit.  
Nymp̃ha, precor, Peneia, mane: non insequor  
hostis: 504

Nymp̃ha, mane: sic agna lupum, sic cervaleonem,  
Sic aquilam pennâ fugiunt trepidante columbæ:  
Hostes quæq; suos: amor est mihi causa sequendi.  
Me miserum! ne prona cadas, indignave lædi  
Crura secent sentes: et sim tibi causa doloris. 509  
Aspera, qua properas, loca sunt: moderatiùs, oro,  
Curre, fugamque inhibe: moderatiùs insequar ipse.  
Cui placeas, inquire tamen. Non incola montis,  
Non ego sum pastor; non hîc armenta, gregesve  
Horridus observo: nescis, temeraria, nescis 514  
Quem fugias: idèdque fugis: mihi Delphica tellus,  
Et Claros, et Tenedos, Pataraeque regia servit.  
Jupiter est genitor: per me, quod eritque, fuitque,  
Estque patet: per me concordant carmina nervis.  
Certa quidem nostra est: nostrâ tamen una sagitta  
Certior, in vacuo quæ vulnera pectore fecit 520  
Inventum medicina meum est; opiferq; per orbem  
Dicor; et herbarum subjecta potentia nobis.  
Hei mihi, quod nullis amor est medicabilis herbis;  
Nec profunt domino, quæ prosunt omnibus, artes!

#### TRANSLATION.

almost bare; and persuades himself, that the beauties yet unseen are still more enchanting. She flies swifter than the wind. In vain he endeavours to stop her by these alluring words:

"Stay, Peneian nymph, I do not pursue you as an enemy; lovely nymph, stay: it is thus that the lamb flies the wolf, the fearful doe the lion, and doves, with trembling wings, the eagle; thus each the enemy he dreads. Love is the cause of my following. Ah, how I fear lest you should fall, or the thorns pierce your feet, too tender to be hurt, and I be the cause of pain to you. The ways through which you hasten are rough and pointed: restrain, I pray, your flight; run more moderately, and I will pursue with less ardour: yet think whom it is you please. I am no inhabitant of the mountains, or simple shepherd here in mean array, to watch the herds or flocks. You know not, rash nymph, you know not whom you fly, and therefore fly. I am adored at Delphos, Tenedos, Claros, and Patara: Jupiter is my father. By me things past, present, and to come, are revealed; by me the words are fitted to the harmonious lyre: my arrow indeed is sure, but ah more deadly his, who made this cruel wound in a breast untouched before. Medicine is my invention; I am honoured through the world as a sovereign physician, and acquainted with all the powers

#### NOTES.

515. *Delphica tellus.*] Delphos was a city of Phocis in Achaia, near to Par-nassus, and famous for the oracle of Apollo, that was there in great esteem.

Plura locuturum timido Peneia cursu 525  
 Fugit; cumque ipso verba imperfecta reliquit.  
 Tum quoque visa decens: nudabant corpora venti,  
 Obviaque adversas vibrabant flamina vestes,  
 Et lævis impexos retro dabat aura capillos. 529  
 Auctaq; forma fugâ est. Sed enim non sustinet  
 ultra

Perdere blanditias juvenis deus: utque movebat  
 Ipse amor, admisso sequitur vestigia passu.

Ut canis in vacuo leporem cum gallicus arvo  
 Vidit; et hic prædam pedibus petit, ille salutem:  
 Alter inhæsuro similis, jam jamque tenere 535  
 Sperat, et extento stringit vestigia rostro;  
 Alter in ambiguo est, an sit deprênsus, et ipsius

*tenere, et stringit vestigia extento rostro: alter est in ambiguo an sit deprênsus, et*

*Peneia timido cursu  
 fugit eum locuturum  
 plura, reliquitque ver-  
 ba imperfecta cum  
 ipso. Tum quoque est  
 visa decens. Venti nu-  
 dabant corpora, fla-  
 minaque obvia vibra-  
 bant adversas vestes;  
 et levis aura dabat  
 retro capillos impexos:  
 Formaque ejus est  
 aucta fugâ. Sed enim  
 juvenis deus, non sus-  
 tintet ultra perdere  
 blanditias: utque ipse  
 amor movebat, sequi-  
 tur vestigia admisso  
 passu. Ut canis gal-  
 licus cum vidit leporum  
 in vacuo arvo; et hic  
 petit prædam pedibus,  
 ille petit salutem. Al-  
 ter similis inhæsuro,  
 jam jamque sperat*

## TRANSLATION.

“ of simples. Alas! that love is not to be cured by herbs, and those  
 “ arts which give relief to all, are unprofitable only to their master!”

The daughter of Peneus still flies, nor regards him, as he thus continued his complaints, and the imperfect accent dies on her ear: then too she appeared lovely; the winds exposed her body to view, the meeting blasts tossed back her flowing robe, and the gentle gales spread her careless locks behind: thus her flight increased her beauty. But the youthful god, too eager to lose his time in empty compliments, and urged by love, pursues his steps with quickened pace. As when a greyhound has spied a hare in the open plain, and with redoubled speed pursues his prey, she with equal speed eludes his steps: the one just ready to fasten, hopes every moment to secure his hold, and, with extended jaws, presses upon her heels; the other, in doubt whether

## NOTES.

533. *Ut canis in vacuo.*] The simile is here drawn with all the strength and colouring of poetry, and admirably fitted to give us an idea of the eagerness wherewith the god pursued on the one hand, and the anxiety wherewith the nymph endeavoured to escape on the other. Mr. Pope, in his *Windsor-Forest*, has imitated this passage, where he describes the nymph *Lodona* pursued by *Pan* and transformed into a river. As the whole passage in the English poet is inexpressibly beautiful, and wrought up with all the interesting circumstances that can engage the attention of the reader, I shall transcribe it here entire, and compare it with *Ovid*.

Not half so swift the trembling doves can fly,  
 When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky:  
 Not half so swiftly the fierce eagle moves,  
 When thro' the clouds he drives the trembling doves;  
 As from the god she flew with furious pace,  
 Or as the god more furious urg'd the chase.  
 Now fainting, sinking, pale, the nymph appears,  
 Now close behind his sounding steps she hears;  
 And now his shadow reached her as she ran,  
 His shadow lengthen'd by the setting sun;  
 And now his shorter breath with sultry air,  
 Pants on her neck, and fans her parting hair.

The short compass of these notes will not allow me to illustrate similar passages by comparing them minutely with each other, though perhaps nothing could contribute more to form the taste, and give the mind a right tincture. I shall therefore sometimes, though not so often as I could wish, take that liberty. The simile of the Greyhound in *Ovid*, and of the Eagle in Mr. Pope, are both finely imagined, and receive a considerable beauty from the repetitions. I mean the marking distinctly the eagerness and swiftness wherewith the one pursues, and the other flies: for by that means their mutual struggles are more strongly represented to the fancy; and it would be hard to say which has succeeded best. But in the descriptive part, where the god gains upon the nymph, and at last comes up with her; the English poet has manifestly improved upon the hint here given him. He enters into a particular detail of circumstances, and with a liveliness of

*cripitur ipsis morsibus; relinquitque ora tangentiâ. Sic est deus et virgo, hic celer spe illa celeris timore. Tamen ille qui insequitur, adjutus pennis amoris, est ocior, negatque requiem; imminetque tergo fugaci; et afflat crinem sparsum cervicibus. Illa viribus absumptis expalluit; victaque labore citæ fuga; spectans undas Peneïdas, inquit: pater fer opem; si vos flumina habetis numen: aut tu telus quâ nimium placui, hisce; vel perde istam figuram quæ facit ut lædar, mutando eam. Prece vix finitâ, gravis torpor alligat illius artus: mollia præcordia cinguntur tenui libro: crines crescunt in frondem, brachia crescunt in ramos: pes modo tam velox, hæret pigris radicibus: cacumen obit ora: nitor unus remanet in illa. Phæbus amat hanc quoque: positâque dextrâ in stipite, sentit pectus adhuc trepidare sub novo cortice. Complexusque ramos, ut membra, suis lacertis, dat oscula ligno: Lignum tamen refugit oscula. Cui deus dixit: at quoniam non potes esse.*

Morsibus eripitur; tangentiæque ora relinquit:  
Sic deus, et virgo est: hic spe celer, illa timore.  
Qui tamen insequitur, pennis adjutus amoris, 540  
Ocior est, requiemque negat; tergoque fugaci  
Imminet; et crinem sparsum cervicibus afflat:  
Viribus absumptis expalluit illa; citæque  
Victa labore fugæ, spectans Peneïdas undas, 544  
Fer, pater, inquit, opem, si flumina numen habetis,  
[Quâ nimium placui, tellus, aut hisce; vel istam,  
Quæ facit ut lædar, mutando perde figuram.]  
Vix prece finitâ, torpor gravis alligat artus:  
Mollia cinguntur tenui præcordia libro:  
In frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescunt. 550  
Pes modò tam velox pigris radicibus hæret:  
Ora cacumen obit: remanet nitor unus in illâ.  
Hanc quoque Phæbus amat: positâque in stipite  
dextrâ  
Sentit adhuc trepidare novo sub cortice pectus.  
Complexusque suis ramos, ut membra, lacertis, 555  
Oscula dat ligno: refugit tamen oscula lignum.  
Cui deus: At conjux quoniam mea non potes esse;

## TRANSLATION.

already seized, escapes from his very bites, and starts from his mouth as it touches her. Such was the god, and such the flying nymph: he urged by hope, and she by fear. But the pursuer, wafted by the wings of love, gains upon her, and denies her rest; and now she hears his steps close behind her; now his breath fans her parting hair. The nymph (her strength failing) grew pale, and spent with the labour of so long a flight, cast a mournful look upon the streams of Peneus: "Oh help me, father, in this extreme necessity, if you rivers are really deities. O earth, in which I have too much delighted, open to receive me, or change this form, the cause of all my sorrows."

Scarce had she ended her prayer, when a heavy numbness tied up her joints; a filmy rind grows round her body; her hairs sprout into leaves, her arms into boughs; and her feet, so swift of late, stick fast by dull roots: her head is covered by a shady top, and her beauty and neatness alone remain. This too is the darling of Phæbus, who clapping his hand upon the trunk, feels her bosom yet pant under the new bark. Then entwining his arms in the boughs, heaps kisses upon the wood, which seemed to start back, and decline his embraces: to whom the god, "Though you cannot be my wife, I yet espouse you for my tree."

## NOTES.

imagination, that makes us in a manner spectators of the chase. The nymph first hears behind her the sounding steps of the deity: she then perceives that his shadow has reached her; and last of all, feels his breath panting upon her

neck. The reader is by this means acquainted with the several successions of fear as they arise in the mind of the nymph, sees her danger still increasing, and is in pain for her every moment.

Arbor eris, certè, dixit, mea : semper habebunt  
Te coma, te citharæ, te nostræ, laure, pharetræ.  
Tu ducibus Latiis aderis, cùm læta triumphum 560  
Vox canet : et longæ visent capitolia pompæ.

Postibus Augustis eadem fidissima custos  
Ante fores stabis ; mediamque tuebere quercum :  
Utque meum intonsis caput est juvenile capillis,  
Tu quoq ; perpetuos semper gere frondis honores.  
Finierat Pæan : factis modò laurea ramis 566  
Annuit ; utque caput, visa est agitasse cacumen.

XI. Est nemo Hæmonia, prærupta quod undique claudit

Sylva : vocant Tempe ; per quæ Penëus ab imo  
Effusus Pindo spumosis volvitur undis : 570

Dejectuque gravi tenues agitantia fumos  
Nubila conducit, summasque aspergine sylvas  
Impluit et sonitu plùs quàm vicina fatigat.

Hæc domus, hæc sedes, hæc sunt penetralia magni  
Amnis : in hoc residens facto de cautibus antro, 575

Undis jura dabat, nymphisque colentibus undas.

Conveniunt illuc popularia flumina primum ;

Nescia gratentur, consolenturne parentem,

Populifer Spercheos, et irrequietus Enipeus,

*sunt penetralia magni amnis : residens in hoc antro facto de cautibus, dabat jura undis, nymphisque colentibus undas. Popularia flumina primum conveniunt illuc, nescia gratentur, consolenturne parentem. Spercheos populifer ; et Enipeus irrequietus,*

#### TRANSLATION.

“ My hair, my harp, and quiver, shall be always adorned with branches  
“ of laurel. You shall attend upon the Latian leaders, when the joyful  
“ acclamations of the soldiers proclaim a triumph, and pompous trains  
“ visit the capitol. You too shall stand before the gate of Augustus,  
“ the faithful guardian of the oaken crown. And as my head is ever  
“ youthful with uncut locks, be you too adorned with the unfading ho-  
“ nours of green leaves.” Apollo ended : the grateful laurel, with  
nodding boughs, expressed its joy, and seemed to shake its shady top.

XI. There is in Thessaly a valley called Tempe, enclosed on all sides  
by a forest mounted on craggy rocks ; through this the river Peneus,  
issuing from the bottom of Pindus, rolls his foaming waves. The river,  
by its mighty fall, raises thick mists, which scattering their drops in thin  
vapours gently sprinkle the tops of the woods, and spread the noise of  
their fall to a great distance. This is the house, this the mansion,  
this the retired sanctuary of the great river. Here, residing in a cave  
formed by rocks, he gave laws to the waters. Hither all the neigh-  
bouring streams first resort, uncertain whether to congratulate the  
father, or lament his daughter's fate : Sphercheos, crowned with poplar,  
restless Enipeus, aged Apidanus, gentle Amphrysus, and Æas : then a

#### NOTES.

574. *Hæc domus, &c.*] The poets  
called the fountains, from whence rivers

took their rise, the habitations of the  
gods of these rivers.

*mea conjux, certè eris  
mea arbor : coma nos-  
tra lauro semper ha-  
bebit te, Citharæ nos-  
træ habebunt te, et  
Pharetræ nostræ sem-  
per habebunt te. Tu  
aderis Latiis ducibus,  
cùm læta vox canet tri-  
umphum ; et longæ  
pompæ visent capito-  
lia. Tu eadem, fidi-  
sima custos postibus  
Augustis, stabis ante  
fores ; tuebereque quæ-  
cum median. Utque  
meum caput est juve-  
nile intonsis capillis ;  
tu quoque, semper ge-  
re perpetuos honores  
frondis. Pæan finie-  
rat. Laurea annuit  
ramis modò factis, et-  
que visa agitasse cacu-  
men, ut caput.*

XI. Est nemo Hæ-  
monia, quod prærupta  
sylva claudit undique :  
vocant Tempe : per  
quæ Peneus effusus ab  
imo Pindo volvitur  
spumosis undis : con-  
ducitque dejectu gra-  
vi, nubila agitantia  
tenues fumos, implu-  
itque summas sylvas  
aspergine, et fatigat  
plùsquam vicina loca  
sonitu. Hæc est do-  
mus, hæc sedes, hæc

*senexque Apidanus, lenisque Amphrysos, et Æas. Moxque alii amnes, qui qua impetus tulit illos, deducunt in mare undas fessas erroribus. Inachus unus abest: reconditusque imo antro, auget aquas fletibus: que miserrimus luget nuntiam Io, ut amissam. Nescit fruaturne vita, an sit apud manes: sed putat illam quam non invenit usquam, esse nusquam; utque veretur pejori animo. Jupiter viderat Io redeuntem à patrio flumine: dixeratque, O virgo digna Jove, facturaque nescio quem beatum tuo toro, pete umbras ultorum nemorum (et monstraverat umbras nemorum) dum calet, et sol est altissimus, medio orbe. Quod si times intrare sola latebras ferarum; subibis tuta secreta nemorum deo præsidente: nec deo de plebe; sed ego, qui teneo caelestia sceptrum magna manu; sed ego qui mitto vaga fulmina. Ne fuge me, enim fugiebat: et jam reliquerat pascua Lerna, arvaque. Lycea consita arboribus; cum deus oculuit latas terras caliginâ inductâ, tenuitque fugam ejus, rapuitque pudorem. Interea Juno despexit in medios agros,*

Apidanusq; senex, lenisq; Amphrysos, et Æas: 580  
Moxque amnes alii; qui, qua tulit impetus illos,  
In mare deducunt fessas erroribus undas.

Inachus unus abest; imoque reconditus antro  
Fletibus auget aquas; natamque miserrimus Iô  
Luget, ut amissam: nescit vitâne fruatur, 585  
An sit apud manes: sed, quam non invenit usquam,  
Esse putat nusquam, atque animo pejora veretur.  
Viderat à patrio redeuntem Jupiter Iô  
Flumine: et, ô virgo Jove digna, tuoque beatum  
Nescio quem factura toro, pete, dixerat, umbras,  
Altorum nemorum (et nemorum monstraverat  
umbras) 591

Dum calet, et medio sol est altissimus orbe.  
Quòd si sola times latebras intrare ferarum;  
Præsides tuta deo nemorum secreta subibis:  
Nec de plebe deo; sed qui cœlestia magnâ 595  
Sceptrum manu teneo, sed qui vaga fulmina mitto.  
Ne fuge me (fugiebat enim) jam pascua Lerna,  
Consitaque arboribus Lycea reliquerat arva:  
Cum deus inductâ latas caligine terras  
Oculuit, tenuitq; fugam rapuitq; pudorem. 600  
Interea medios Juno despexit in agros,

#### TRANSLATION.

numerous throng of kindred brooks, who each, according to his current, after infinite windings, pour their streams into the sea. Inachus alone is absent, and shut up in his retired cave, mourns the loss of his daughter Io, and augments the flood with his tears; uncertain whether yet she enjoyed life, or wandered in the regions of the dead; but as he can find her no where, concludes that she is no where, and fears the worst in his mind. Jupiter had seen Io returning from her father's brook, and said: "O virgin, worthy of Jove, and destined perhaps to make some mortal happy, retire under the shade of these high trees (pointing withal at the shade he meant) to avoid the scorching heat of the sun, who now darts his rays from the middle of his orb. But if you are afraid to enter alone these coverts, where lurk the savage kind, yet you may safely pass through the retired shades, under the protection of a god; nor a god of mean rank, but who sway with powerful hand the sceptre of heaven, and temper the awful thunder. Oh fly not" (for she fled). Already she had passed the pastures of Lerna, and the Lycean plains planted with trees, when Jupiter co-

#### NOTES.

583. *Inachus.*] A river of Achaia; so called from Inachus, the founder of the kingdom of Argos, who caused a channel to be dug for it.

597. *Pascua Lerna.*] Lerna was a lake

in Peloponnesus, near to the river Inachus, famous for the serpent Hydra, which harboured in it, and was slain by Hercules.



Et noctis faciem nebulas fecisse volucres  
 Sub nitido mirata die; non fluminis illas  
 Esse, nec humenti sentit tellure remitti:  
 Atque suus conjux, ubi sit, circumspicit? ut quæ  
 Deprænsi toties jam nôset furta mariti. 606  
 Quem postquam cælo non repperit: aut ego fallor,  
 Aut ego lædor, ait. Delapsaq; ab æthere summo  
 Constitit in terris: nebulasque recedere jussit.  
 Conjugis adventum præsenſerat, inque nitentem  
 Inachidos vultus mutaverat ille juvencam. 611  
 Bos quoque formosa est; speciem Saturnia vaccæ,  
 Quamquam invita, probat: nec non et cujus, et  
 unde,

Quove sit armento, veri quasi nescia, quærit.  
 Jupiter è terrâ genitam mentitur, ut auctor 615  
 Desinat inquiri. Petit hanc Saturnia munus.  
 Quid faciat? Crudele, suos addicere amores:  
 Nondare, suspectum. Pudor est, qui suadeat illinc;  
 Hinc dissuadet amor; victus pudor esset amore;  
 Sed leve si munus sociæ generisque torique 620  
 Vacca negaretur, poterat non vacca videri.

*et miratu volucres nebulas fecisse faciem noctis sub nitido die; sentit illas non esse nebulas flumines, nec remitti humenti tellure: atque circumspicit ubi sit suus conjux; ut quæ jam nôset furta mariti toties deprænsi. Quem postquam cælo non repperit cælo; ait, aut ego fallor, aut ego lædor delapsaque: ad summo æthere constitit in terris; jussitque nebulas recedere. Ille præsenſerat adventum conjugis, mutaveratque vultus Inachidos in nitentem juvencam. Bos est quoque formosa. Saturnia quamquam invita probat speciem vaccæ: nec non, quasi nescia veri, quærit et cujus sit, et unde, vel ex quo sit armento. Jupiter mentitur eam esse genitam è terra, ut auctor desinat inquiri. Saturnia petit hanc munus. Quid faciat? Erat crudele addicere suos amores; non dare, erat suspectum.*

*tum. Est pudor qui suadet illinc; amor dissuadet hinc: pudor esset victus amore; sed si vacca, leve munus, negaretur sociæ generisque torique; poterat videri non vacca.*

## TRANSLATION.

vered the earth for a great way with thick darkness, stopped her flight, and enjoyed, by force, the wished-for happiness.

Mean time Juno looked down from on high upon the Arcadian fields, and wondering that the floating clouds should have the appearance of night, under a bright day, was soon sensible that these were not exhaled from rivers, or marshy fens: she therefore looks round every way for her husband, as being no stranger to his artifices, whom she had so often detected. Finding him not in heaven, Either, says she, I am deceived, or injured; and descending from the height of heaven, alighted upon the earth, and commanded the clouds to withdraw. Jupiter had foreseen the descent of his spouse, and had transformed the daughter of Inachus into a lovely heifer; who still, under that shape, retains her former beauty. Juno, though with reluctance, praises the make and sleekness of the cow, and, as if ignorant of the truth, inquires whose she was, whence, and from what herd. Jupiter, to prevent any more questions about the owner, feigns that she was produced out of the earth. The daughter of Saturn begs her of him. What could he do? It was cruel to give up his mistress, and suspicious to refuse her: shame urges on the one hand, loves dissuades on the other; but shame would at last have yielded to love, had he not feared that, by denying so slight a present to the partner of his race

## NOTES.

612. *Saturnia.*] Juno, the daughter of Saturn.

620. *Sociæ generisque torique.*] Juno was both the sister and the wife of Jove.

*Pellice donatâ, Diva non protinus exiit omnem metum; timuitque Jovem, et fuit anxia furti; donec tradidit eam servandam Argo Aristoridæ: Argus habebat caput cinctum centum luminibus. Inde bina capiebant quietem suis vicibus: cætera servabant, atque manebant in statione. Quocunque modo constituerat, spectabat ad Io: quamvis aversus, habebat tamen Io ante oculos. Sinit eam pasci luce, cum sol est sub alta tellure, claudit eam; et circumdat vincula collo. Indigno collo. Pascitur frondibus arbuteis, et amarâ herbâ: proque toro, infelix incubat terræ, non semper habenti gramen; potatque limosa flumina. Illa etiam cum vellet supplex tendere brachia Argo, non habuit brachia quæ tenderet Argo: cætilique mugitus ore conato queri: pertimuitque sonos, estque exterrita propria voce.*

Pellice donatâ, non protinûs exiit omnem Diva metum; timuitq; Jovem, et fuit anxia furti: Donec Aristoridæ servandam tradidit Argo. Centum luminibus cinctum caput Argus habebat. Inde suis vicibus capiebant bina quietem; 626 Cætera servabant, atque in statione manebant. Constiterat quocunque modo; spectabat ad Iô: Ante oculos Iô, quamvis aversus, habebat. Luce sinit pasci: cum Sol tellure sub altâ est; 630 Claudit, et indigno circumdat vincula collo, Frondibus arbuteis, et amarâ vescitur herbâ: Proque toro, terræ non semper gramen habenti Incubat infelix: limosaque flumina potat. Illa etiam supplex Argo cum brachia vellet 635 Tendere: non habuit, quæ brachia tenderet Argo: Conatoque queri mugitus edidit ore. Pertimuitque sonos, propriâque exterrita voce est. Venit et ad ripas, ubi ludere sæpe solebat, Inachidas ripas: novaque ut conspexit in undâ 640 Cornua, pertimuit, seque externata refugit. Naiades ignorant, ignorat et Inachus ipse,

*Venit et ad ripas; ad ripas Inachidas, ubi sæpe solebat ludere; utque conspexit nova cornua in unda, pertimuit, externataque refugit se.*

## TRANSLATION.

and bed, he would increase her suspicions, and make her imagine it must be something more than a cow. The goddess, possessed of her rival, did not, however, immediately drop all suspicion: she distrusted Jupiter, and was apprehensive of treachery: till at length she commits her to the care of Argus, the son of *Aristor*.

Argus had a head compassed round with a hundred eyes, of which two slept in their turns, the rest watched, and kept always on duty in their station. In whatever way he stood, his looks were directed to *Io*: *Io* was before his eyes, even when he turned from her. In the daytime he suffers her to feed, but when the sun retires under the earth, he shuts her up, and ties a cord round her neck, too delicate for such rough usage. She feeds upon the leaves of the strawberry-tree, and bitter herbs. Instead of a bed, the unhappy *Io* sleeps upon the ground, often too in places that were not covered with grass, and drinks of the muddy rivers. When she wanted to stretch out her suppliant arms to Argus, she had no arms to stretch out to Argus, and endeavouring to complain, her mouth was filled with lowings. She startled at the sounds, and was terrified with the noise of her own voice: she came too to the banks where she was often wont to sport, the banks of her father Inachus, where, when she discovered her new horns in the stream, she started, and would have fled from herself. The Naiads knew her not, even Inachus

## NOTES.

624. *Aristoridæ Argo.*] Argus, the son of *Aristor*: his extreme vigilance made the poets feign that he had a hundred eyes.

Quæ sit: at illa patrem sequitur, sequiturq; so-  
rores;

Et patitur tangi, seque admirantibus offert.

Decerptas senior porrexerat Inachus herbas; 645

Illa manus lambit, patriisque dat oscula palmis:

Nec retinet lacrymas: et, si modo verba sequantur,

Oret opem; nomenque suum, casusque loquatur.

Littera pro verbis, quam pes in pulvere ducit,

Corporis indicium mutati triste peregit. 650

Me miserum! exclamat pater Inachus: inque ge-  
mentis

Cornibus, et niveæ pendens cervice juvencæ,

Me miserum! ingeminat: Tune es quæsita per  
omnes

Nata mihi terras? Tu non inventa repertâ

Luctus eras levior: retices; nec mutua nostris 655

Dicta refers; alto tantum suspiria prodis

Pectore: quodq; unum potes, ad mea verba re-  
mugis.

At tibi ego ignarus thalamos tædasque parabam;

Spesq; fuit generi mihi prima; secunda nepotum:

De grege nunc tibi vir, nunc de grege natus ha-  
bendus. 660

Nec finire licet tantos mihi morte dolores:

Sed nocet esse deum; præclusaque janua lethi

*tibi de grege, nunc natus de grege. Nec licet mihi finire tantos dolores morte; sed nocet mihi,  
me esse Deum: januaque lethi præclusa,*

*Naiades ignorant, et ipse Inachus ignorat quæ sit; at illa sequitur patrem, sequiturque sorores, et patitur tangi, offertque se illis admirantibus. Senior Inachus porrexerat decerptas herbas; illa lambit manus ejus, datque oscula patris palmis; nec retinet lacrymas; et si modo verba sequantur, oret opem; loquaturque suum nomen, suosque casus. Littera quam pes ducit in pulvere pro verbis, peregit triste indicium mutati corporis. Pater Inachus exclamat: me miserum! pendensque in cornibus et cervice juvencæ niveæ gementis, ingeminat; me miserum! Tune nata es quæsita mihi per omnes terras? Tu non inventa eras luctus levior repertâ; retices: nec refers dicta mutua nostris; tantum prodis suspiria alto pectore: quodque unum potes, remugis ad mea verba. At ego ignarus parabam tibi thalamos, tædasque: spesque generi fuit prima mihi, spes nepotum fuit secunda. Nunc vir est habendus*

#### TRANSLATION.

himself knows her not. She follows her father and sisters, suffers herself to be touched, and offers her neck to their stroking hands, as they stood admiring her. Aged Inachus having pulled up some grass, holds it out to her; she licks his hands, and gives kisses to her father's palms; nor does she restrain her tears, and could she make words follow, would beg his help, and acquaint him with her name and misfortunes. Instead of words, letters which she printed with her foot in the sand, made a mournful discovery of the unhappy change.

"Ah wretched me! cried the disconsolate father; and hanging upon the neck and horns of the snow-white cow, again exclaims, wretched me! Art thou then the daughter whom I have sought so long round the world? Alas! to lose you, was a yet less calamity than thus to find you. You are silent, nor answer me with mutual words: deep sighs are drawn from out your breast, and deprived of speech, you express yourself only in lowings. But I, a stranger to all, was preparing the nuptial bed and torch, and fed myself with the empty hope of a son-in-law, and grandchildren. Now a husband must be given you from the herd, now your progeny must belong to the herd: nor

#### NOTES.

655. *Luctus eras levior.*] Because he accounted it a greater misfortune to see

her thus transformed into a cow, than to lose her altogether.

*extendit nostros luctus in ævum æternum. Stellatus Argus submoveret eam patri mœrenti talia, abstruhitque natam ereptam in pascua diversa. Ipse occupat procul sublime cacumen montis; unde sedens, speculetur in omnes partes.*

XII. *Nec rector superum potest ultra ferre tantu mala Phoronidos; vocatque natum, quem lucida Pleias est enixa partu; imperatque ut det Argum leto. Mora est parva sumpsisse alas pedibus, virgamque somniferam potenti manu, tegimenque cupillis. Natus Jove ubi deposuit hæc, desilit ab patria arce in terras: illic tegimenque removet, 674 Et posuit pennas; tantummodo virga retenta est. Hæc agit, ut pastor, per devia rura capellas, Dum venit abductas: et structis cantat avenis. Voce novæ captus custos Junonius artis, Quisquis es, hoc poteras mecum considerare saxo, Argus ait: neque enim pecori fecundior ullo 680*

*Æternum nostros luctus extendit in ævum. Talia mœrenti stellatus submoveret Argus; Ereptamque patri diversa in pascua natam 665 Abstrahit. Ipse procul montis sublime cacumen Occupat; unde sedens partes speculetur in omnes.*

XII. *Nec superum rector mala tanta Phoronidos ultra*

*Ferre potest: natumque vocat; quem lucida partu Pleias enixa est; lethoque det, imperat, Argum. Parva mora est, alas pedibus, virgamque potenti Somniferam sumpsisse manu, tegimenque cupillis.*

*Hæc ubi disposuit, patriâ Jove natus ab arce Desilit in terras: illic tegimenque removet, 674 Et posuit pennas; tantummodo virga retenta est. Hæc agit, ut pastor, per devia rura capellas, Dum venit abductas: et structis cantat avenis. Voce novæ captus custos Junonius artis, Quisquis es, hoc poteras mecum considerare saxo, Argus ait: neque enim pecori fecundior ullo 680*

*quis es poteras considerare mecum hoc saxo, neque enim est in ullo*

#### TRANSLATION.

“can I be relieved from these mighty sorrows by death, but it is a real  
“misfortune that I am a god, and the gate of death being shut against  
“me, extends my woes through endless ages.”

While he thus lamented, starry Argus removes her from him, and carries the daughter, thus cruelly torn from her father, into other pastures: he himself retires to the top of a hill at some distance, whence he might with ease look round on every side.

XII. But the sovereign of gods can no longer bear the sufferings to which he sees the granddaughter of Phoroneus exposed. He therefore calls his son, whom the bright Maia bore to him, and charges him to put Argus to death. But small delay was made in fastening his wings, taking the soporiferous rod in his powerful hand, and the cap for his hair. When all was ready, the son of Jove leaps down from his father's palace upon the earth. Here he dismissed his cap and wings, and only retains the mysterious rod. With this, as a shepherd, he drives some she-goats through the pathless plains, taken up as he came along, and plays upon a few oaten straws he had artfully joined together. Argus, charmed with the voice of this new contrivance, Whosoever thou art,

#### NOTES.

670. *Pleias.*] Maia, one of the seven daughters of Atlas, who were afterward known under the name of the Pleiades, or seven stars.

671. *Alas pedibus.*] Mercury is almost always represented with wings at his ancles, and in the posture of one flying; probably because he was supposed to be the messenger of the gods.

671. *Virgamque potenti, somniferam sumpsisse manu.*] Mercury's rod is very much celebrated in the writings of the poets, and feigned to be of great virtue. Virgil, in his fourth book of the *Æneid*, ver. 242, gives a fine description of it. See the prose translation of Virgil.

Herba loco est: aptamq; vides pastoribus umbram.

Sedit Atlantiades, et euntem multa loquendo  
Detinuit sermone diem; junctisque canendo  
Vincere arundinibus servantia lumina tentat.  
Ille tamen pugnat molles evincere somnos: 685  
Et quamvis sopor est oculorum parte receptus;  
Parte tamen vigilat: quærit quoq; (namq; reperta  
Fistula nuper erat) quâ sit ratione reperta.

XIII. Tum deus, Arcadiæ gelidis in montibus, inquit,

Inter Hamadryadas celeberrima Nonacrinas 690  
Naias una fuit: nymphæ Syringa vocabant.

Non semel et Satyros eluserat illa sequentes,  
Et quoscunque deos umbrosæ sylvæ, feraxve  
Rus habet: Ortygiam studiis ipsâque colebat  
Virginitate deam: ritu quoque cincta Dianæ 695  
Falleret, et credi posset Latonia, si non  
Corneus huic arcus, si non foret aureus illi.  
Sic quoque fallebat. Redeuntem colle Lyceo

*et posset credi Latonia, si non foret huic arcus corneus, si non illi arcus aureus. Et quoque sic fallebat.*

#### TRANSLATION.

friend, says he, thou mayest sit down by me upon this stone; for neither will you find a place more fertile in grass, and there is moreover here a convenient shade for shepherds. The god sat down, and in various discourses prolonged the flowing hours; and by playing on his pipe of reeds, endeavours to conquer the watchful eyes of the keeper. He on the contrary struggles hard to shake off the soft fetters of sleep; and though part of his eyes were lulled in gentle slumbers, yet with the other part he watches: he inquires too how the pipe was first invented, (for it was then but a late discovery.)

XIII. To which the god: In the cold mountains of Arcadia, there was among the Hamadryads of Nonacris, a Naiad famous above the rest, and by her fellow nymphs called Syrinx: she had often eluded the swiftly pursuing Satyrs, and all the train of lustful deities that inhabit the shady woods, or fertile plains. Devoted to the Ortygian goddess, she rivalled her in her rural exercises, and unsullied virginity. Clad too like Diana, she might have passed for the daughter of Latona, but that she wore a bow of corneil wood, and the goddess one of gold: nay, even thus she deceived. Pan saw her returning from Lyceus, and having his

#### NOTES.

682. *Atlantiades.*] Mercury, the son of Maia, who was the daughter of Atlas.

689. *Tum deus, Arcadiæ, &c.*] The poet here introduces a new fable, under pretence of satisfying Argus' curiosity, with respect to the invention of the shepherd's pipe.

690. *Hamadryadas Nonacrinas.*] Hamadryads, as we have already said,

*loco herba sacundior pecori: videsque umbram aptam pastoribus. Atlantiades sedit et loquendo multa, detinuit euntem diem sermone: tentatque vincere servantia lumina canendo junctis arundinibus. Ille tamen pugnat evincere molles somnos: et quamvis sopor est receptus parte oculorum, tamen vigilat parte: quærit quoque qua ratione fistula sit reperta, namque erat nuper reperta.*

XIII. *Tum deus inquit, fuit una Naias celeberrima inter Hamadryadas Nonacrinas in gelidis montibus Arcadiæ. Nymphæ vocabant eam Syringa. Illa non semel eluserat et sequentes Satyros, et quoscunque deos vel sylvæ umbrosa russe ferax habet. Colebat Ortygiam deam studiis, ipsaque virginitate. Cincta quoque ritu Dianæ, falleret, et quoscunque deos vel sylvæ umbrosa russe ferax habet. Colebat Ortygiam deam studiis, ipsaque virginitate. Cincta quoque ritu Dianæ, falleret, et quoscunque deos vel sylvæ umbrosa russe ferax habet.*

*Et quoque*

were nymphs supposed to reside in particular trees, and to live and die with them. Nonacris, the name of a mountain and city of Arcadia.

694. *Ortygiam deam.*] Diana, who was born in the island of Delos, called anciently Ortygia.

696. *Latonia.*] Diana was the daughter of Latona.

*Pan videt hanc receduntem colle Lyceo, præcinctusque quoad caput pinu acutâ, refert totia verba. Restabat Mercurio referre verba, et referre nympham precibus spretis fugisse per avia; donec venerit ad placidum amnem arenosi Ladonis: et hic orâsse liquidas sorores ut mutarent se, undis impediuntibus cursum illi: Panaque cum putaret Syringa jam prensam sibi, tenuisse palustres calamos pro corpore nymphæ: dumque suspirat ibi, ventos motos in arundine, effecisse tenuem sonum, similemque querenti: deum captum arte novâ dulcedineque vocis, dixisse hoc concilium manebit mihi tecum: atque ita calamis disparibus junctis inter se compagine ceræ, eos tenuisse nomen puellæ. Cyllenius dicturus talia, videt omnes oculos Argi succubuisse, luminaque adopena somno. Extemplo supprimit vocem: firmatque soporem, permulcens lumina languida medicatâ virgâ. Nec erat mora: vulnerat eum nutantem falcato ense, quæ caput est confine collo: dejecitque eum cruentum saxo: et maculat præruptam sanguine caudem sanguine. Arge jaces; lumenque quod habebas in tot lumina.*

Pan videt hanc, pinuque caput præcinctus acutâ,  
Talia verba refert: restabat verba referre: 700  
Et precibus spretis fugisse per avia nympham;  
Donec arenosi placidum Ladonis ad amnem  
Venerit: hic illi, cursum impediuntibus undis,  
Ut se mutarent, liquidas orâsse sorores:  
Panaque, cùm prẽnsam sibi jam Syringa putaret.  
Corpore pro nymphæ calamos tenuisse palustres,  
Dumque ibi suspirat, motos in arundine ventos  
Effecisse sonum tenuem, similemque querenti:  
Arte novâ vocisque deum dulcedine captum,  
Hoc mihi concilium tecum, dixisse, manebit: 710  
Atque ita disparibus calamis compagine ceræ,  
Inter se junctis nomen tenuisse puellæ.

Talia dicturus, vidit Cyllenius omnes  
Succubuisse oculos, adopena que lumina somno.  
Supprimit extemplo vocem; firmatq; soporem 715  
Languida permulcens medicatâ lumina virgâ.  
Nec mora: falcato nutantem vulnerat ense,  
Quà collo confine caput: saxoque cruentum  
Dejicit; et maculat præruptam sanguine caudem.  
Arge, jaces; quodq; in tot lumina lumen habebas,

#### TRANSLATION.

head adorned with a crown of pine leaves, thus addressed her: it remained for Mercury to repeat the words, and how the nymph, despising his address, fled through pathless ways, till she came to the gentle stream of sandy Ladon; and that here the current stopping her flight, she prayed to the watery sisters to change her shape; that Pan imagining he had now caught Syrinx, instead of the body of the nymph, laid hold on some marshy reeds. Here while he sighed, the winds moving along the reeds, made a murmuring noise like the voice of one complaining; and that the god, pleased with this new music and harmonious din, said: This manner of converse between us shall always remain: and that hence some unequal reeds joined together with wax, still retain the name of the ungrateful fair. The Cyllenian god (I say) was about to relate this, when he perceived all the eyes of Argus sunk in sleep, and his eye-lids covered with drowsy slumbers: immediately he suppressed his song, and with his magic rod, stroking his languid eyes, confirms their rest: then drawing without delay his crooked falcion, wounds him nodding, just where the head is joined to the neck, and threw him down bloody from the rock, staining the craggy steep with his gore. Argus thou art no more, and

#### NOTES.

713. *Cyllenius.*] Mercury, so called from Cyllene, a mountain of Arcadia, where he was born.

Extinctum est: centumq; oculos nox occupat una.  
 Excipit hos, volucrisque suæ Saturnia pennis  
 Collocat; et gemmis caudam stellantibus implet.

XIV. Protinus exarsit, nec tempora distulit iræ;  
 Horriferaq; oculis animoq; objecit Erinnyn 725  
 Pellicis Argolicæ, stimulosque in pectora cæcos  
 Condidit, et profugam per totum terruit orbem.  
 Ultimus immenso restabas, Nile, labori.

Quem simul ac tetigit, positisque in margine ripæ  
 Procubuit genibus, resupinoque ardua collo, 730  
 Quos potuit, solos tollens ad sidera vultus,

Et gemitu, et lacrymis, et luctisono mugitu  
 Cum Jove visa quæri est, finemq; orare malorum.  
 Conjugis ille suæ complexus colla lacertis, 734

Finiat ut pœnas tandem, rogat: inque futurum  
 Pone metus, inquit, nunquam tibi causa doloris  
 Hæc erit; et Stygias jubet hoc audire paludes.

Ut lenita dea est, vultus capit illa priores;  
 Fitque quod antè fuit: fugiunt è corpore setæ:  
 Cornua decrescunt: fit luminis arctior orbis: 740

Contrahitur rictus; redeunt humeriq; manusque:  
 Ungulaque in quinos dilapsa absumitur unguës.

*gias audire hoc. Ut dea est lenita, illa capit vultus priores, fitque quod fuit ante. Setæ fugiunt è corpore: cornua decrescunt: orbis luminis fit arctior: rictus contrahitur: humerique manusque redeunt; ungulaque dilapsa in quinos unguës absumitur.*

*est extinctum: Noxque una occupat centum oculos. Saturnia excipit hos, collocatque pennis suæ volucris; et implet caudam ejus gemmis stellantibus.*

*XIV. Juno protinus exarsit, nec distulit tempora iræ; objecitque horrifera Erinnyn oculis animoque Argolicæ pellicis, condiditque cæcos stimulos in pectora, et terruit eam profugam per totum orbem. Tu Nile restabas ultimus terminus immenso labori. Quem simul ac tetigit, procubuitque genibus positus in margine ripæ, arduaque collo resupino, tollens ad sidera vultus quos solos potuit; est visa quæri cum Jove, et gemitu, et lacrymis, et mugitu luctisono, orareque finem malorum. Ille complexus lacertis colla suæ conjugis, rogat ut tandem finiat pœnas ejus: quæ inquit, pone metus in futurum, hæc nunquam erit causa doloris tibi, et jubet paludes Sty-*

## TRANSLATION.

the light taken in by so many eyes is extinguished; one night has seized them all: these Saturnia takes, and spreads in the feathers of her favourite bird, filling its tail with starry gems.

XIV. But burning with rage, and impatient to revenge the injury, she presents a dreadful fury to the eyes and thoughts of her Grecian rival, and hides invisible stings in her bosom, and drives her an exile round the world. Nile remained the utmost boundary of her long wandering; where, as soon as she arrived, she fell with bended knees upon the bordering bank; then raising herself up with her neck aloof, and casting to heaven those looks which then she only could, with sighs and tears, and mournful lowings, she seemed to complain of Jupiter, and beg an end of her misfortunes. The god throwing his arms round the neck of his spouse, requested that she would at length end her punishment. Henceforth, says he, cease your fears, she shall never more be the cause of pain to you; and calls to the Stygian waves to hear his oath. How soon the goddess was pacified! She recovers her former looks, and again appears what before she had been: the hairs began to fall away, her horns decrease, and the orb of her eye is contracted: her

## NOTES.

726. *Pellicis Argolicæ.*] The Greeks were called Argolici, from Argos, a city of Peloponnesus, where Inachus

the father of Io settled with a colony of Ægyptians.

*Nil de bove superest  
in illâ nisi candor formæ,  
nymphæque contenta officio duorum  
pedum erigitur; metuitque loqui;  
ne mugiat more juvencæ, et timide  
retentat verba intermissa. Nunc dea  
celeberrima, colitur  
linigerâ turbâ.*

*XV. Epaphus tandem  
creditur esse genitus  
huic de semine magni  
Jovis; tenetque templâ  
juncta parenti per  
urbes. Phaëton satus  
sole fuit æqualis huic  
animis et annis: quem  
Inachides non tulit,  
loquentem quondam  
magna, nec cedentem  
sibi, superbumque pa-  
rente Phæbo; aitque,  
demens, credis omnia  
matri; et es tumidus  
imagine falsi genitoris.  
Phaëton erubuit, re-  
pressitque iram pu-  
dore, et tulit convicia  
Epaphi ad matrem  
Clymenen. Aitque quo  
genitrix magis doleas;  
ego ille tiber, ille ferox  
tacui. Pudet et hæc  
opprobria potuisse dici  
nobis, et non potuisse  
refelli. At tu, si modo  
sum creatus stirpe  
cælesti, ede notam tanti  
generis; que asserere me  
cælo. Dixit; et implicuit  
brachia collo materno.  
Oravitque per suum caput,  
perque caput  
Meropis, tædasque sororum,  
ut traderet sibi signa veri parentis.*

De bove nîl superest, formæ nisi candor, in illâ :  
Officioque pedum nymphæ contenta duorum  
Erigitur ; metuitq ; loqui ; ne more juvencæ 745  
Mugiat : et timide verba intermissa retentat.  
Nunc dea linigerâ colitur celeberrima turbâ.

XV. Huic Epaphus magni genitus de semine  
tandem

Creditur esse Jovis : perque urbes juncta parenti  
Templa tenet. Fuit huic animis æqualis et annis,  
Sole satus Phaëton : quem quondam magna lo-  
quentem,

Nec sibi cedentem, Phæboq ; parente superbum  
Non tulit Inachides : matrique, ait, omnia demens  
Credis : et es tumidus genitoris imagine falsi.

Erubuit Phaëton, iramque pudore repressit : 755  
Et tulit ad Clymenen Epaphi convicia matrem.  
Quòque magis doleas, genitrix, ait, Ille ego liber,  
Ille ferox, tacui : pudet hæc opprobria nobis  
Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli.

At tu, si modò sum cœlesti stirpe creatus, 760  
Ede notam tanti generis : meque assere cælo.

Dixit ; et implicuit materno brachia collo ;  
Perque suum, Meropisq ; caput tædasq ; sororum,  
Traderet, oravit, veri sibi signa parentis.

*Oravitque per suum caput, perque caput  
Meropis, tædasque sororum, ut traderet sibi signa veri parentis.*

#### TRANSLATION.

mouth becomes less, her arms and hands return, and her hoof vanishing is parted into five nails ; nothing of the heifer now remains but the whiteness of her skin ; and the nymph, contented with the service of two feet, raises herself upon them, yet fears to speak ; and mindful of her former lowings, attempts, with trembling lips, the long interrupted sounds. Now she is worshipped as a goddess by all the Ægyptian throng, and served by priests clad in white linen.

XV. To her at length Epaphus was born, believed to be the son of mighty Jove, and has temples jointly with his mother in all the cities of Egypt. To him Phaëton the son of Phæbus was equal in spirit and years, whom once affecting great things, nor yielding to him, but boasting of his sire the Sun, the grandson of Inachus could not bear, but said, you are silly enough to believe your mother in every thing, and swelled with the conceit of an imaginary father. Phaëton blushed, but shame suppressed his rage : he went to his mother Clymene, and told her of the insults of Epaphus : “ And, mother, (says he,) to grieve you the “ more, I, the bold and dauntless Phaëton, was silent at his reproaches.

#### NOTES.

751. *Phaëton.*] The son of Apollo and the nymph Clymene, who is said to have been the daughter of Oceanus and Te-

thys. The poet thus introduces his story, which makes the subject of the following book.



Ambiguum, Clymene precibus Phaëthontis, an  
irâ 765

Mota magis dicti sibi criminis; utraque cœlo  
Brachia porrexit: spectansque ad lumina Solis,  
Per jubar, hoc, inquit, radiis insigne coruscis,  
Nate, tibi juro, quod nos auditque videtque;  
Hoc te, quem spectas, hoc te, qui temperat or-  
bem 770

Sole satum: si ficta loquor, neget ipse videndum  
Se mihi; sitque oculis lux ista novissima nostris.  
Nec longus patrios labor est tibi nôsse penates:  
Unde oritur, terræ domus est contermina nostræ.  
Si modò fert animus; gradere; et scitabere ab  
ipso. 775

Emicat exemplo lætus post talia matris  
Dicta suæ Phaëthon, et concipit æthera mente:  
Æthiopasque suos, positosque sub ignibus Indos  
Sidereis, transit; patriosque adit impiger ortus.

*Ambiguum erat, an Clymene est magis mota precibus Phaëthontis, an irâ criminis dicti sibi; porrexit utraque brachia cœlo; spectansque ad lumina solis, inquit; Nate, juro tibi per hoc jubar insigne radiis coruscis, quod auditque videtque nos; te esse satum hoc sole quem spectas, te esse satum hoc sole qui temperat orbem. Si loquor ficta, ipse neget se videndum mihi; sitque ista lux novissima nostris oculis. Nec est labor longus tibi nôsse patrios penates; domus unde oritur est contermina nostræ terræ. Si modò animus fert; gradere; et scitabere ab ipso. Phaëthon lætus post talia dicto suæ matris exemplo emicat; et concipit æthera mente. Transiitque suas Æthiopas, Indosque positos sub*

*ignibus sidereis; aditque impiger patrios ortus.*

#### TRANSLATION.

"I am ashamed that such outrages can be offered us, while it is not in my power to contradict them: but if I am really heaven begotten, give some sure mark of this my race divine, and assert me to the skies." He said; and throwing his arms round his mother's neck, he conjured her by her own and Merop's head, and the nuptial torches of his sisters, that she would give some undoubted tokens of his true father. It is hard to say whether Clymene was more moved by the prayers of Phaëton, or resentment of the crime charged upon her: she stretched out both her arms to heaven, and fixing her eyes upon the sun: "I swear," says she, "by this beam which darts around its shining rays, which both hears and sees us, that you are descended of that Sun whom you behold; that Sun who regulates times and seasons. If I speak falsely, may he ever after deny himself to my sight, and now, for the last time, shine upon me with his rays; nor will it be any great trouble to visit your father's dwelling; the place where he rises is contiguous to our earth; if you are so inclined go, and you will learn it of himself." Phaëton, transported with joy at these sayings of his mother, prepares for the journey, and burns with desire to traverse the æthereal plains. Already he had passed his own realms of Æthiopia, and India, exposed to the sun's most scorching rays, and briskly pursued his way to the palace of his father.

## LIBER SECUNDUS.

## ORDO.

I. *Regia solis erat alta sublimibus columnis, clara auro micante, pyropoque imitante flummas: cujus fastigia ebur nitidum tegebat; bifores vulvæ radiabant lumine argenti. Opus superabat materiem. Nam illic Mulciber cælârat æquora cingentia medius terras, orbemque terrarum, cælumque quod imminet orbi. Unda habet Deos cæruleos, canorum Tritona, ambigamque Protea,*

**R**EGIA Solis erat sublimibus alta columnis, Clara micante auro, flammasque, imitante pyropo :

Cujus ebur nitidum fastigia summa tegebat :

Argenti bifores radiabant lumine valvæ.

Materiem superabat opus : nam Mulciber illîc 5

Æquora cælârat medias cingentia terras,

Terrarumq; orbem, cælumq; quod imminet orbi.

Cæruleos habet unda deos; Tritona canorum,

Proteaue ambiguum, balænarumque prementem

## TRANSLATION.

I. **T**HE Palace of the sun was raised high on lofty columns, and shone with burnished gold; and flaming carbuncles. Its top was covered with polished ivory, and the folding gates diffused a silver light. The workmanship exceeded the matter; for there Vulcan had graved the sea circling round the encompassed earth; the earth itself, and the heaven which hangs over this orb. The waves are graced by the blue deities; Triton with his sounding shell, changeable Proteus, and Ægeon embracing with his arms the immense bulk of whales; Doris and

## NOTES.

We have seen, in the former book, that Phaëton had been insulted by Epaphus, which occasioned his applying to his mother Clymene, to know the certainty of his birth. After saying every thing in her power to convince him, she at last advises him to repair to the palace of his father, and have it confirmed there. This book begins with a description of the palace where Phaëton is supposed to have arrived. Apollo receives him kindly, and owns him for his son: but he begging for some particular pledge, by which others also might be induced to believe it, the god swears by the river Styx, that he will refuse him nothing: upon which he desires to conduct the chariot of the sun for a day. Apollo endeavours in a long speech to dissuade him from so rash and hazardous a design; but finding all his argument vain, is at last forced to

submit. After giving him all necessary instructions, the youth sets out; but not being able to command the horses, they forsake the beaten path, and hurry him away through unknown tracts. Upon which Jupiter, to prevent an universal conflagration, hurls his thunder against Phaëton, who, tumbling headlong from the chariot, falls lifeless into the river Po.

1. *Regia solis erat*, &c.] Some think that the poet here had in his eye the temple and library built by Augustus, and consecrated to Apollo.

2. *Pyropo*.] This is to be understood of the carbuncle, which was of much more considerable value than the ruby.

9. *Proteaue ambiguum*.] Proteus a sea god, celebrated chiefly among the poets for his power of assuming what shape he pleased.

Ægæona suis immania terga lacertis; 10  
 Doridæque et natas : quarum pars nare videntur,  
 Pars in mole sedens virides siccare capillos ;  
 Pisce vehi quædam : facies non omnibus una,  
 Nec diversa tamen ; qualem decet esse sororum.  
 Terra viros, urbesq ; gerit, sylvasque, ferasque 15  
 Fluminaq ; et nymphas, et cætera numina ruris.  
 Hæc super imposita est cœli fulgentis imago ;  
 Signaque sex foribus dextris, totidemque sinis-  
 tris.

Quo simul acclivo Clymeneia limite proles  
 Venit, et intravit dubitati tecta parentis ; 20  
 Protinus ad patrios sua fert vestigia vultus ;  
 Consistitque procul : neque enim propiora fere-  
 bat

Lumina. Purpureâ velatus veste sedebat  
 In solio Phœbus claris lucente smaragdis.  
 A dextrâ, lævâque, dies, et mensis, et annus, 25  
 Sæculaque, et positæ spatiis æqualibus horæ :  
 Verque novum stabat cinctum florente coronâ :  
 Stabat nuda Æstas, et spicea sarta gerebat :

*sæculaque, et horæ positæ æqualibus spatiis stabant ; verque novum stabat cinctum florente coronâ : æstas nuda stabat, et gerebat spicea sarta.*

*Ægæonaque premen-  
 tem immania terga  
 balænarum suis lacertis,  
 Doridæque, et natas :  
 quarum pars videntur  
 nare, pars sedens in mole  
 videntur siccare virides capil-  
 los; quædam vehi pisce.  
 Facies non est una om-  
 nibus, tamen nec di-  
 versa: habebant talem  
 qualem facies sororum  
 decet esse. Terra gerit  
 viros, urbesque, syl-  
 vasque, ferasque, flu-  
 minaque, et nymphas,  
 et cætera numina ruris.  
 Imago fulgentis  
 cæli est imposita super  
 hæc: æque signa  
 dextris foribus, toti-  
 demque sinistris. Quo  
 simul ac proles Cly-  
 meneia venit acclivo  
 limite, et intravit tecta  
 dubitati parentis; pro-  
 tinus fert sua vestigia  
 ad patrios vultus: con-  
 sistitque procul: neque  
 enim ferebat propiora  
 lumina. Phæbus ve-  
 latus purpureâ veste  
 sedebat in solio lucente  
 claris smaragdis. A  
 dextrâ lævâque, dies,  
 et mensis, et annus,*

## TRANSLATION.

her daughters, part of whom appear swimming in the figured main, part sitting on a rock, divide their dropping locks, and some glide through the waters on fishes. The features were not the same in all, nor yet remarkably different ; a sister likeness might be observed in every face. The earth is covered with men, cities, woods, wild beasts, rivers, nymphs, and all the train of rural deities. Over these is placed the image of refulgent heaven, where are represented the twelve signs of the zodiac, six on either gate.

Whither when the son of Clymene had arrived by an ascending path, and entered the habitation of his suspected sire, instantly he directed his steps toward where he saw his father, and stood at some distance, for he was not able to bear a nearer approach to the light. Phœbus, arrayed in robes of purple, was seated on a throne that sparkled with bright emeralds. On either hand were the days, months, years, and ages, and the hours placed at equal distances : here stood the Spring crowned with a chaplet of flowers : here the Summer

## NOTES.

10. *Ægæonaque.*] Ægæon is spoken of by Homer only as a giant, and made the same with Briareus. But Ovid here follows the tradition of those who say he was one of the sea gods.

11. *Doridæque et natas.*] Doris was a

sea nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Nereus.

18. *Signaque sex foribus.*] The poet speaks here of the twelve signs of the zodiac, six of which were engraven upon the right gate ; and six upon the left.

*Autumnus et (etiam) stabat sordidus calcatis uvis, et hyems glacialis hirsuta per canos capillos. Sol medius loco, inde vidit oculis quibus aspicit omnia, juvenem paventem novitate rerum. Aitque, Phaëthon; progenies haud inficienda parenti, quæ est causa viæ tibi? Quid petisti hac arce? Ille refert: O pater Phæbe, publica lux immensi mundi, si das mihi usum hujus nominis, nec Clymene celat culpam sub falsa imagine; da genitor pignora, per quæ ego credar esse tua vera propago; et detrahe hunc errorem nostris animis. Dixerat: At genitor deposuit radios micantes circum omne caput; jussitque illum accedere proprius: amplexuque dato, ait: nec tu es dignus negari esse meus; et Clymene edidit veros ortus. Quoque dubites minus, pete quodvis munus, ut feras illud, me tribuente. Palus juranda Dis, incognita nostris oculis, adesto testis promissis. Vix bene desiderat: ille rogat currus paternos, jusque et moderamen alipedum equorum in diem. Pœnituit patrem jurasse, qui*

Stabat et Autumnus calcatis sordidus uvis :  
Et glacialis Hyems canos hirsuta capillos: 30  
Inde loco medius, rerum novitate paventem  
Sol oculis juvenem quibus aspicit omnia, vidit :  
Quæque viæ tibi causa? quid hac, ait, arce petisti

Progenies, Phaëthon, haud inficienda parenti ?  
Ille refert, O lux immensi publica mundi 35  
Phœbe pater, si das hujus mihi nominis usum,  
Nec falsa Clymene culpam sub imagine celat ;  
Pignora da, genitor ; per quæ tua vera propago  
Credar ; et hunc animis errorem detrahe nostris :  
Dixerat. At genitor circum caput omne micantes 40

Deposuit radios ; propriusque accedere jussit :  
Amplexuque dato, nec tu meus esse negari  
Dignus es ; et Clymene veros, ait, edidit ortus.  
Quoque minùs dubites ; quodvis pete munus ;  
ut illud

Me tribuente feras : promissis testis adesto 45  
Dis juranda palus, oculis incognita nostris.  
Vix bene desiderat : currus rogat ille paternos,  
Inque diem alipedum jus et moderamen equorum.  
Pœnituit jurâsse patrem ; qui terque quaterque

#### TRANSLATION.

naked, and adorned with garlands made of the ears of corn ; Autumn too stood besmeared with the rich trodden grapes ; and icy Winter, rough with hoary hair. The Sun from the middle of his place beheld with those eyes, wherewith he surveys all things, the young man surprised, and struck with the unusual appearance of so many wonders : " What, (says he,) is the cause of your journey hither ? What wants " my son in this place ? For know, Phaëton, that you are my son, and " worthy to be owned such by your father."

" Public light of this vast universe, replies the youth, father " Phœbus, if you permit me to call you by that name, and Clymene " does not conceal a crime under a false pretence, give, father, some " certain token, by which it may be known that I am your son, and " free my mind from this cruel uncertainty." He said : when his father, putting off the rays that shone all around his head, commanded him to advance, and embracing him : " Yes, (says he,) you are my son ; " you deserve that name, nor has Clymene deceived you in the account " of your birth. To remove all further doubt, make what request you " please, that you may obtain it of me by a ready compliance. Witness my promise, the lake by which the gods are wont to swear, " that is hid even from my piercing sight." Scarce had Phœbus

Concutiens illustre caput, Temeraria, dixit, 50  
 Vox mea facta tuâ est: utinam promissa liceret,  
 Non dare! confiteor, solùm hoc tibi, nate, ne-  
 garem,

Dissuadere licet: non est tua tuta voluntas.  
 Magna petis, Phaëthon, et quæ nec viribus istis  
 Munera convenient, nec tam puerilibus annis. 55  
 Sors tua mortalis: non est mortale quod optas.<sup>a</sup>  
 Plùs etiàm quam quod superis contingere fas  
 sit,

Nescius affectas; placeat sibi quisque licebit;  
 Non tamen ignifero quisquam consistere in axe  
 Me valet excepto: vasti quoque rector Olympi, 60  
 Qui fera terribili jaculatur fulmina dextrâ,  
 Non agat hos currus. Et quid Jove majus habemus?

Ardua prima via est; et quâ vix mane recentes  
 Enitantur equi; medio est altissima cœlo;  
 Unde mare, et terras ipsi mihi sæpe videre 65

*centes equi vix enitantur mane: via est altissima in medio cœlo, unde sæpe fit timor mihi ipsi, videre mare et terras, et*

*concutiens caput illustre ter quaterque, dixit: meum est facta temeraria tuâ voce. Utinam liceret non dare promissa! Confiteor nate, negarem hoc solum tibi. Licet dissuadere: tua voluntas non est tuta. Phaëthon, petis magna munera, et quæ nec convenient istis viribus, nec annis tam puerilibus. Sors tua est mortalis quod optas non est mortale. Tu etiam nescius affectas plus, quam quod sit fas contingere superis. Licebit ut quisque placeat sibi, tamen non quisquam superum me excepto, valet consistere in ignifero axe. Rector quoque vasti Olympi, qui jaculatur fera fulmina terribili dextrâ, non agat hos currus, et quid habemus majus Jove? Prima via est ardua, et quâ re-*

## TRANSLATION.

ended his speech when he asks his father's chariot, and to command and guide the wing-footed horses for a day.

The sire repented of the oath he had taken, and shaking thrice his radiant head: "Alas, my son, the promise I made you is become rash by your request; I wish it were in my power to recall what I have said: I own this is the only thing I am unwilling to grant. It is still permitted me to dissuade you from so rash a design: the demand you make is hazardous and unsafe. The task, Phaëton, is too vast; and thy wishes launch beyond the bounds of mortality: nay, you ignorantly affect more than comes within the province even of the gods. Every one, no doubt, glories in his own power; yet none of all the heavenly train dares to mount the burning axle-tree, but I: yea Jove himself, the sovereign ruler of the sky, whose tremendous right-hand hurls the rapid thunder, cannot guide this chariot; yet who so strong and powerful as Jupiter? The first ascent is steep, and which the steeds, though fresh in the morning, cannot climb but with pain. The middle firmament is exceeding high, from whence even I cannot,

## NOTES.

63. *Ardua prima via est.*] This whole description is to be considered only in a poetical light, in which (however inconsistent it may be with the principles of true astronomy) it must yet appear extremely beautiful. In fact, the sun

continues his course round the earth night and day without interruption, or rather the earth by its diurnal revolution, causes that apparent motion of the sun. And as this motion is performed in a circle, whereof the earth is the

*pectus trepidat pavidâ  
formidine. Ultima via  
est prona, et eget certo  
moderamine. Tunc  
etiam Tethys ipsa,  
quæ excipit me sub-  
jectis undis solet ve-  
reri ne ferar in præ-  
ceps. Adde quod cælum  
rapitur assidua  
vertigine, trahitque  
alta sidera, torquetque  
celerique volumine. Nitor  
in adversum; nec im-  
petus qui vincit cæte-  
ra, vincit me: et cæchor  
contrarius rapidoorbi.  
Finge currus datos,  
quid agas? Poterisne  
ire obviis polibus rotatis,  
ut citus axis ne au-  
ferat te? Forsitan et  
concipias animo esse  
illic lucos, urbesque  
deorum, delubraque  
ditia donis. Imo, iter  
est per insidias, for-  
masque ferarum. Ut-  
que (et quamvis) teneas  
viam, traharisque nullo errore,  
tamen gradieris per cornua adversi Tauri,  
arcusque Hæmonios, oraque violenti Leonis,*

Fit timor, et pavidâ trepidat formidine pectus.  
Ultima prona via est; et eget moderamine certo.  
Tunc etiam, quæ me subjectis excipit undis,  
Nè ferar in præceps, Tethys solet ipsa vereri.  
Adde, quòd assiduâ rapitur vertigine cælum: 70  
Sideraque alta trahit, celerique volumine torquet.  
Nitor in adversum: nec me, qui cætera, vincit  
Impetus; et rapido contrarius evehor orbi.  
Finge datos currus: quid agas? poterisne rotatis  
Obviis ire polis, nè te citus auferat axis? 75  
Forsitan et lucos illic, urbesque deorum  
Concipias animo, delubraque ditia donis  
Esse: per insidias iter est, formasque ferarum.  
Utque viam teneas, nulloque errore traharis,  
Per tamen adversi gradieris cornua Tauri, 80  
Hæmoniosque arcus, violentique ora Leonis,

## TRANSLATION.

“ without terror, behold the earth and ocean below, and my joints  
“ shake with fear. The last stage is a mighty descent, and requires a  
“ steady rein. Tethys herself, who receives me in her watery caves,  
“ often fears that I should be tumbled headlong from above. Add,  
“ moreover, that the heaven is carried round by a constant rotation, and  
“ revolving with rapid force, hurries along in its course the high stars.  
“ I steer against their motions; nor does the impetuous current that  
“ overcomes every thing else, master me; but I am carried in a direc-  
“ tion contrary to that of the rolling orbs. Suppose then, that the chariot  
“ was given you; what can you do? Are you able to stem the rapid  
“ course of the poles, or resist the adverse whirls of heaven? Perhaps  
“ you imagine in your mind, groves and cities inhabited by gods, and  
“ temples enriched with gifts: but know that your way is through  
“ snares, and the forms of starry monsters. And even though you keep  
“ the direct way, nor are drawn aside by any wandering path, you must  
“ yet pass between the horns of the threatening bull, oppose yourself to  
“ the Hæmonian bow, and brave the grinning visage of the fierce lion.

## NOTES.

centre, there can be nothing of that ascent or descent, or variation of distance from the earth which the poet here mentions. Th s, I say, is a strict philosophical account of the sun's course. But the appearances are different, and as these suit better the genius of poetry, poets have adopted them in their writings. Thus when he descends below our horizon, and is no more visible to us, he is supposed to rest after the

fatigue of his journey through the visible heavens. In like manner, because from morning till noon he seems to the inhabitants of the earth to mount a continued ascent, this has given rise to all the poetical notions relating to that part of his course; and so of the rest.

69. *Tethys.*] The daughter of Cælus and Terra, and wife of Oceanus. She is often, as here, made to stand for the ocean itself.

Sævaque circuitu curvantem brachia longo  
Scorpion, atq; aliter curvantem brachia Can-  
crum.

Nec tibi quadrupedes animosos ignibus illis  
Quos in pectore habent, quos ore et naribus  
efflant, 85

In promptu regere est: vix me patiuntur, ut acres  
Incaluere animi; cervixque repugnat habenis.

At tu, funesti ne sim tibi muneris auctor:

Nate, cave: dum resque sinit, tua corrige vota.

Scilicet, ut nostro genitum te sanguine credas, 90

Pignora certa petis: do pignora certa timendo;

Et patrio pater esse metu probor. Aspice vultus

Ecce meos: utinamque oculos in pectora posses

Inserere; et patrias intus deprêndere curas!

Deniq; quicquid habet dives, circumspice, mun-  
dus, 99

Eque tot ac tantis cœli, terræque, marisque,  
Posce bonis aliquid: nullam patiêre repulsam.

Deprecor hoc unum; quod vero nomine pœna,

Non honor est: pœnam, Phaëthon, pro munere  
poscis.

Quid mea colla tenes blandis, ignare lacertis?

Ne dubita; dabitur (Stygias juravimus undas)

Quodcumque optâris: sed tu sapientiùs opta.

*dabitur, (nam juravimus per Stygias undas) sed opta tu sapientiùs.*

*Scorpienque curvan-  
tensæva brachia longo  
circuitu, atque Can-  
crum curvantem bra-  
chia aliter. Nec est  
tibi in promptu rigere  
quadrupedes, animosos  
illis ignibus, quos ha-  
bent in pectore, quos  
efflant ore et naribus:  
vix patiuntur me, si-  
mul ac acres animi in-  
caluere, cervixque re-  
pugnat habenis. At tu  
nate, cave, ne sim tibi  
auctor funesti mune-  
ris, corrigeque tua re-  
cta, dum res sinit. Sci-  
licet petis certa pig-  
nora, ut credas te ge-  
nitum nostrum sanguine;  
do certa pignora ti-  
mendo, et probor esse  
pater metui patrii.  
Ecce, aspice meos vul-  
tus: utinamque posses  
inserere oculos in pec-  
tora, et deprêndere  
curas patrias intus.  
Denique, circumspice  
quicquid dives mun-  
dus habet, posceque ali-  
quid è tot ac tantis  
bonis, cœli terræque,  
marisque: patiêre nul-  
lam repulsam: depre-  
cor hoc unum; quod  
vero nomine est pœna  
non honor. Phaëthon,  
poscis pœnam pro mune-  
re. Quid ignare te-  
nes mea colla blandis  
lacertis? Ne dubita  
quodcumque optâris*

#### TRANSLATION.

"The scorpion too bends his claws into a wide extent, and the crab  
"with claws differently bent in lesser clasps, appears to oppose  
"your course. Nor will you find it easy to govern the mettled steeds,  
"spirited by those fires which glow in their breasts, and which they  
"breathe from their mouth and nostrils. Scarce can I restrain their  
"fury, when they are once heated, and their necks struggle with the  
"rein. But do you, my son, take care not to force from me a gift that  
"may be fatal to you; and while it yet may be done, correct your rash  
"desires. You demand some sure pledge, by which to know that you  
"are my son. What surer pledges can you have than these my tears?  
"Or better learn that I am your father, than by my fatherly care?  
"Look on my face; or could your eyes penetrate into my heart, you  
"would there find all the anxiety of a tender father. In fine, look  
"round through all the riches of lavish nature, and choose out a gift  
"from what is most valuable in earth, sea, or heaven, you shall  
"meet with no denial. I only plead against this one thing, which in  
"reality is a mischief not an honour: Phaëton, you ask a mischief in-  
"stead of a gift. Why, mistaken youth, do you thus grasp my neck  
"with fawning arms? Doubt not, whatever you wish for, shall be  
"granted, (I have sworn by the Stygian waves) but do you make a  
"wiser choice."

Phœbus finierat monitus; tamen ille repugnat dictis: tenetque propositum: flagratque cupidine currus. Ergo genitor cunctatus quâ licuit, deducit juvenem ad altos currus, munera Vulcania. Axis erat aureus, temo aureus, curvatura summæ rotæ aurea; ordo radiorum erat argenteus. Chrysolithi, gemmaque posita ex ordine per juga, reddebant lumina clara repercusso Phæbo. Dumque magnanimus Phaëthon miratur, opusque perspicit; ecce vigil rutilo patefecit ab ortu Purpureas Aurora fores, et plena rosarum Atria: diffugiunt stellæ; quarum agmina cogit Lucifer, et cæli statione novissimus exit. 115 At pater, ut terras, mundumque rubescere vidit, Cornuaque extremæ velut evanescere Lunæ; Jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat Horis. Jussa deæ celeres peragunt: ignemque vomentes Ambrosiæ succo saturos præsepibus altis 120 Quadrupedes ducunt; adduntque sonantia fræna.

*Phœbus finierat monitus; tamen ille repugnat dictis: tenetque propositum: flagratque cupidine currus. Ergo genitor cunctatus quâ licuit, deducit juvenem ad altos currus, munera Vulcania. Axis erat aureus, temo aureus, curvatura summæ rotæ aurea; ordo radiorum erat argenteus. Chrysolithi, gemmaque posita ex ordine per juga, reddebant lumina clara repercusso Phæbo. Dumque magnanimus Phaëthon miratur ea, perspicitque opus; ecce vigil Aurora patefecit purpureas fores, et atria plena rosarum, ab rutilo ortu. Stellæ diffugiunt; quarum Lucifer cogit agmina, et exit novissimus statione cæli. At pater Titan ut vidit terras mundumque rubescere, cornuaque extremæ Lunæ velut evanescere, imperat velocibus Horis jungere equos: deæ celeres peragunt jussa ejus: ducuntque quadrupedes vomentes ignem, saturos succo Ambrosiæ altis præsepibus, adduntque fræna sonantia.*

## TRANSLATION.

Here the father ended his admonitions: but Phaëton, regardless of what he said, still holds to his purpose, and burns with impatience to mount the chariot. Wherefore the father having delayed as long as he could, brought at length the young man to the stately chariot, the gift of Vulcan. The axle-tree was of gold, the pole also was of gold, and the wheels were edged round with a golden rim. The range of spokes was silver. The yoke was covered with rows of gems and precious stones, that darted a clear light by reflecting the sun. And while magnanimous Phaëton admires all these, and views with attention the elegance of the work, lo, watchful Aurora opens the purple gates of the east, and her courts strewn with roses. The stars disappear, Lucifer drives them before him in troops, and moves himself the last from his station in the heavens. Soon as the father saw the earth and sky covered with a rosy blush, and the blunted horns of the moon just ready to vanish, he commands the nimble hours to join the horses to the chariot. The swift goddesses instantly obey, and lead from the high stalls the glowing steeds, snorting fire, and satiated with the juice of Ambrosia; then

## NOTES.

113. *Plena rosarum atria.*] Aurora is often painted by the poets as shrouded in roses, nor is there any phrase more common in our own language, than the rosy-coloured morn.

119. *Deæ celeres.*] The hours are sometimes described by the poets as goddesses.

120. *Ambrosiæ succo saturos.*] Ambrosia, was, according to the poets, the food of the gods; in like manner as nectar was feigned to be their drink, though we find them often confounded.



Tum pater ora sui sacro medicamine nati  
 Contigit, et rapidæ fecit patientia flammæ:  
 Imposuitque comæ radios; præsagaque luctûs  
 Pectore sollicito repetens suspiria, dixit: 125  
 Si potes hîc saltem monitis parêre paternis  
 Parce, puer, stimulis, et fortiùs utere loris.  
 Sponte suâ properant: labore est inhibere volentes.  
 Nec tibi directos placeat via quinque per arcus.  
 Sectus in obliquum est lato curvamine limes 130  
 Zonarumque trium contentus fine: polumque  
 Effugit Australem, junctamq; Aquilonibus Arc-  
 ton.

Hâc sit iter: manifesta rotæ vestigia cernes.  
 Utque ferant æquos et cælum et terra calores;  
 Nec preme, nec summum molire per æthera  
 currum. 135

Altiùs egressus cœlestia tecta cremabis;  
 Inferiùs, terras: *Medio tutissimus ibis.*

*summum æthera. Egressus altius, cremabis tecta cœlestia, egressus inferius, cremabis terras: Ibis tutissimus medio.*

## TRANSLATION.

add the sounding reins. Meantime Phœbus wet the face and temples of his son with a celestial ointment, and made them proof against the burning rays; then fixing the beamy circle on his head, and fetching from his anxious breast deep sighs, that were presages of his future griefs, said: "My son, if thou canst but follow this last advice of  
 "your father, be sure to keep a stiff rein, and spur them on but gently;  
 "they are apt of themselves to hasten too much, the great art lies in  
 "restraining their speed. Nor must you drive the chariot on directly  
 "through the five circles. There is a tract that runs obliquely, form-  
 "ing a broad circle in the heavens, and which, confined within the  
 "limits of three zones, shuns the south pole, and the constellations  
 "that border upon the north winds, follow this path, where you will  
 "see plain prints of the wheels. And that heaven and earth may  
 "have their due proportion of heat, neither sink too low, nor drive the  
 "chariot along the summit of the sky. By mounting too high you will  
 "set the heavenly mansions on fire, and by falling too low, you will en-  
 "danger the earth; the middle way is the safest and best. Let not

## NOTES.

129. *Nec tibi directos placeat via quinque per arcus.*] There is a considerable obscurity in this passage, arising from the manner of expression. Phœbus is here counselling Phaëton what tract to follow, and tells him that he is to pursue his way through an oblique path, and not directly in the plane of the equator. This last is what he calls the *Via per quinque arcus directos*. The five bows are here no other than the five parallel circles by which astronomers distinguish the heavens. These are the two polar circles,

the two tropics, and the equinoctial. The equinoctial runs exactly in the middle between the other circles: so that *Nec tibi directos placeat via quinque per arcus* must be here understood to mean, pursue not your way directly through that circle which is middlemost of the five, but observe the tract that cuts its obliquely.

132. *Junctamque Aquilonibus Arcton.*] By Arctos, or the Bear, a constellation in the northern quarter of heaven, we are to understand the arctic pole.

*Tum pater contigit ora sui nati sacro medicamine; et fecit patientia rapida flammæ; imposuitque radios comæ; repetensque suspiria præsaga luctûs sollicito pectore, dixit: Si hîc saltem potes parêre monitis paternis; puer, parce stimulis, et utere loris fortiùs. Properant sua sponte, labor est inhibere eos volentes. Nec via per quinque arcus directos placeat tibi. Est limes sectus in obliquum lato curvamine; contentusque fine trium zonarum, effugit polumque australem, Arc-tonque junctam Aquilonibus. Sit iter tibi hac via, cernes manifesta vestigia rotæ. Utque et cælum, et terra ferant æquos calores, nec preme, nec molire currum per*

*Neu dexterior rota declinet te in tortum anguem, neve sinisterior ducat te ad pressam aram: tene inter utrumque. Mando cætera fortunæ, quæ opto ut juvet, et melius consulat, quam tu consulisti tibi. Deum loquor, nox humida tetigit metas positas in hesperio littore. Mora non est libera nobis. Poscimus; Aurora, tenebris fugatis effulget. Corripe lora manu: vel, si est tibi mutabile pectus, utere nostris consiliis, non curribus: dum potes, et etiamnum adstas solidis sedibus, dumque nondum inscius premis axes males optatos. Sine me dare lumina terris, quæ lumina tu tutus spectes. Ille occupat levem currum juvenili corpore, statque super gaudetque contingere datas habenas manibus; et agit inde grates invito parenti. Interea volucres Pyroëis, et Eöus, et Æthon, equi solis, Pyroëis et Eöus, et Æthon, quartusque Phlegon, implent auras hinnitibus flammiferis, pulsantque repagulo pedibus. Quæ postquam Mæthys, ignora fatorum nepotis, reppulit; et copia immensi mundi est facta; corripuere viam, pedibusque motis per æra, findunt nebulas obstantes, levatque pennis, prætereunt Euros ortos de iisdem partibus.*

Neu te dexterior tortum declinet in anguem;  
 Neve sinisterior pressam rota ducat ad aram;  
*Inter utrumque tene*: fortunæ cætera mando, 140  
 Quæ juvet, et melius, quam tu tibi, consulat opto.  
 Dum loquor; Hesperio positas in littore metas  
 Humida nox tetigit: non est mora libera nobis.  
 Poscimus; effulget tenebris Aurora fugatis.  
 Corripe lora manu: vel, si mutabile pectus 145  
 Est tibi, consiliis, non curribus utere nostris;  
 Dum potes, et solidis etiamnum sedibus adstas;  
 Dumq; malè optatos nondum premis inscius  
 axes;  
 Quæ tutus spectes, sine me dare lumina terris.  
 Occupat ille levem juvenili corpore currum; 150  
 Statq; super; manibusq; datas contingere habenas  
 Gaudet; et invito grates agit inde parenti.  
 Interea volucres Pyroëis, et Eöus, et Æthon,  
 Solis equi, quartusque Phlegon, hinnitibus auras  
 Flammiferis implent, pedibusque repagula pul-  
 sant. 155

Quæ postquam Tethys, fatorum ignara nepotis,  
 Reppulit; et facta est immensi copia mundi;  
 Corripuere viam, pedibusque per æra motis  
 Obstantes findunt nebulas, pennisque levati  
 Prætereunt ortos iisdem de partibus Euros. 160

## TRANSLATION.

“ the right wheel bear you off toward the wreathed serpent, nor the  
 “ left to the shining altar; but keep a direct course between both. I  
 “ leave the rest to fortune, which I pray may direct you, and be more  
 “ careful of you than you are of yourself. See while I speak, the shady  
 “ night has reached the limits of the western shore; nor is it permitted  
 “ me to make a longer stay. I am called; Aurora having dispersed the  
 “ darkness, shines out. Haste, snatch the reins; or if you have a mind  
 “ that can be moved by advice, take my counsel, not my chariot, while  
 “ it is yet in your power, and you stand securely on the earth. While  
 “ I say, you are not yet mounted upon the axle-tree so rashly wished  
 “ for, suffer me to give light to the world, which you may enjoy in full  
 “ security.” In vain he spoke, Phaëton with youthful heat mounts the  
 nimble chariot, and rejoicing to handle the reins that had been given  
 him, gives thanks to his father, who receives them with reluctance.

Meanwhile the restless horses of the sun, Pyroëis, Eöus, and Æthon, and the fourth Phlegon, fill the air with neighings, and breathing out fire, beat with their feet the barriers of heaven; which after that Tethys, ignorant of the fate of her grandson, had removed, and all the wide waste of heaven was laid open before them, they spring out, and

Sed leve pondus erat; nec quod cognoscere possent

Solis equi; solitâque jugum gravitate carebat.

Utque labant curvæ justo sine pondere naves,

Perque mare instabiles nimîâ levitate feruntur :

Sic onere assueto vacuos dat in aëra saltus, 165

Succutiturque altè, similisque est currus inani.

Quod simul ac sensêre, ruunt, tritumq; relinquunt

Quadrijugi spatium; nec, quo priùs ordine currunt.

Ipse pavet; nec quâ commissas flectat habenas,

Nec scit quâ sit iter; nec, si sciat, imperet illis.

Tum primùm radiis gelidi caluêre Triones,

Et vetito frustrâ tentârunt æquore tingi.

Quæque polo posita est glaciali proxima serpens,

Frigore pigra priùs, nec formidabilis ulli;

Incaluit; sumsitque novas fervoribus iras. 175

Te quoque turbatum memorant fugisse, Boöte;

Quamvis tardus eras, et te tua plaustra tenebant.

Ut verò summo despexit ab æthere terras

Infelix Phaëthon penitùs penitùsque jacentes;

*nebant te. Ut vero infelix Phaëthon summo aethere despexit terras penitùs, penitùsque jacentes.*

*Sed pondus erat leve; nec quodequ solis possent cognoscere; jugumque carebat solitâ gravitate. Utque naves curvæ sine justo pondere labant, ferunturque instabiles per mare nimîâ levitate; sic currus dat saltus in aëra, vacuos assueto onere, succutiturque altè, estque similis inani. Quod simul ac quadrijugis sensere; ruunt, relinquuntque tritum spatium: nec currunt ordine quo priùs. Ipse pavet, nescit quâ flectat habenas commissas sibi, nec quâ sit iter, nec si sciat, imperet illis. Tum primùm gelidi Triones caluere radiis, et tentarunt frustra tingi vetito aequore. Serpensque, quæ est posita proxima polo glaciali, priùs pigra frigore, nec formidabilis ulli, incaluit: sumsitque novas iras fervoribus. Memorans te quoque Boöte fugisse turbatum, quamvis eras tardus, et tua plaustra tenebant.*

#### TRANSLATION.

moving their feet swiftly through the air, cleave the opposing clouds, and mounted upon their wings, outstrip the eastern wind arising from the same parts. But the weight appeared small, and what the horses of the sun could scarcely feel, nor was the chariot poised by its wonted weight. And as hollow ships, when wanting due ballast, totter in the deep, and are tossed to and fro, the unstable sport of winds and waves; in like manner the chariot, destitute of its usual weight, is tossed on high, and bounding through the air, is hurried on like one empty; which when the eager steeds perceived, they rush on, and leave the beaten tract, nor follow the stated course in which they ran before. The youth trembles, nor knows which way to turn the reins, or how to pursue his way; nor had he known, were the horses under command. Then did the cold Triones first feel Apollo's ray, and strove in vain to dip in the forbidden sea. Then too the serpent that borders upon the frozen pole, before stiff, and benumbed with cold, nor formidable to any, roused by the new flames, began to rage with inward heat. It is said, moreover, that you, Boötes, fled in a mighty alarm, though naturally slow, and cumbered with thy wain. But when the unhappy Phaëton beheld from the height of heaven, the earth spread out far, very far beneath him,

#### NOTES.

171. *Triones.*] This is meant of the Ursa Major, a constellation consisting of twenty-seven stars. Of these there are

seven that seem larger and brighter than the rest, and very much resemble a waggon with a yoke of oxen.

*palluit, et genua intremuere subito timore: tenebraeque sunt oborta oculis per tantum lumen. Et jam mallet nunquam tetigisse equos paternos, jamque piget agnovisse genus et valuisse rogando: jam cupiens dici filius Meropis; ita fertur ut pinus acta praecipiti Boreâ, cui suus rector remisit victa fræna, quam que reliquit diis votisque. Quid faciat? multum cœli est relictum post terga: est adhuc plus ante oculos; mittitur utrumque animo. Et modo prospicit occasus, quos non est illi contingere fato: interdum respicit ortus, ignarusque quid agat, stupet: et nec remittit fræna, nec valet retinere: nec novit nomina equorum. Videt quoque trepidus miracula passim sparsa in vario cala simulacraque vastarum ferarum. Est locus ubi Scorpius concavat brachia in geminos arcus, et caudâ lacertisque flexis utrinque, porrigit membra in spatium duorum signorum. Puer ut vidit hunc madidum sudore nigri veneni, minitantem vulnera curvatâ cuspide; inops mentis, remisit lora gelidâ formidine. Quæ postquam jacentia tetigere summum tergum;*

Palluit, et subito genua intremuere timore; 180  
Suntque oculis tenebræ per tantum lumen  
obortæ:

Et jam mallet equos nunquam tetigisse paternos:  
Jamque agnôsse genus piget, et valuisse rogando:  
Jam Meropis dici cupiens. Ita fertur, ut acta  
Præcipiti pinus Boreâ, cui victa remisit 185  
Fræna suus rector, quam Dîs, votisque reliquit.  
Quid faciat? multum cœli post terga relictum;  
Ante oculos plus est; animo metitur utrumque:  
Et modò, quos illi fato contingere non est,  
Prospicit occasus; interdum respicit ortus. 190  
Quidq; agat ignarus, stupet: et nec fræna remittit,

Nec retinere valet; nec nomina novit equorum.  
Sparsa quoque in vario passim miracula cœlo,  
Vastarumque videt trepidus simulacra ferarum.  
Est locus, in geminos ubi brachia concavat arcus  
Scorpius, et caudâ, flexisque utrinque lacertis  
Porrigit in spatium signorum membra duorum.  
Hunc puer ut nigri madidum sudore veneni  
Vulnera curvatâ minitantem cuspide vidit;  
Mentis inops gelidâ formidine lora remisit: 200  
Quæ postquam summum tetigêre jacentia ter-  
gum;

#### TRANSLATION.

he grew pale, and his knees trembled with sudden fear, and his eyes were darked by the too great light. And now could he wish that he had never tried his father's steeds. He repents of having known his race, or that he prevailed in his request; and willing now to pass for Merop's son, he is hurried along like a ship tossed by the stormy north wind, when the despairing pilot has abandoned the helm, and puts all his confidence in the gods and prayer. What could he do? He had already left a long tract of heaven behind him. If he looks forward a still longer path meets his eyes. He measures both in his mind; and sometimes casts an eye upon the forbidden west, sometimes looks back towards the east; and full of amazement, is uncertain what to resolve upon: for neither does he quit the reins, nor can he hold them right, nor does he know the names of the horses. Now too, in his fright, he sees all parts of the heavens filled with objects of horror, and the monstrous forms of huge wild beasts. There is a place where Scorpio bends his arms on each side in two wide curves, and with his tail and limbs enclosing a vast circuit, stretches himself through the space of two celestial signs. Soon as the youth beheld him sweat in streams of black poison, and threatening wounds with his forked tongue, bereft of his wits at once, he dropped the reins in a cold fright: which, when the horses felt lying loose upon their manes, they rush out, and finding

Expatiantur equi; nulloque inhibente, per auras  
 Ignotæ regionis eunt; quæque impetus egit,  
 Hæc sine lege ruunt: altoque sub æthere fixis  
 Incursant stellis, rapiuntque per avia currum. 205  
 Et modò summa petunt, modò per decliva, viasq;  
 Præcipites spatio terræ propiore feruntur;  
 Inferiùsque suis fraternos currere Luna  
 Admiratur equos: ambustaque nubila fumant.  
 Corripitur flammis, ut quæque altissima, tellus;  
 Fissaque agit rimas, et succis aret adeptis.  
 Pabula canescunt; cum frondibus uritur arbor;  
 Materiamque suo præbet seges arida damno.  
 Parva queror: magnæ pereunt cum mœnibus  
 urbes:

*qui expatiantur, nul-  
 loque inhibente eunt  
 per auras ignotæ re-  
 gionis; quæque impe-  
 tus egit, ruunt hæc  
 sine lege; incursant-  
 que stellis fixis sub  
 alto æthere, rapiunt-  
 que currum per avia.  
 Et modo petunt sum-  
 ma, modò feruntur per  
 decliva, viasque præ-  
 cipites, spatio propiore  
 terræ: lunaque admi-  
 ratur equos frater-  
 nos currere inferius  
 suis: nubilaque am-  
 busta fumant, tellus  
 quæque, ut est altis-  
 sima, corripitur flam-  
 mis, fissaque, agit ri-  
 mas, et aret succis  
 adeptis. Pabula can-  
 escunt; arbor uritur  
 cum frondibus, seges  
 arida præbet matè-  
 riam, suo damno. Que-  
 rer parva: magnæ  
 urbes pereunt cum  
 manibus: Incendiaque  
 vertunt totas gentes  
 cum suis populis in  
 cinerem. Silva ardet  
 cum montibus. Athos  
 ardet, Taurusque Cilix,*

Cumque suis totas populis incendia gentes. 215  
 In cinerem vertunt; sylvæ cum montibus ardent.  
 Ardet Athos, Taurusque Cilix, et Tmolus et Cete;  
 Et nunc sicca, prius celeberrima fontibus, Ide;  
 Virgineusq; Helicon, et nondum Cægrius Hæ-  
 mos:

*et Tmolus, et Cete, et Ide, nunc sicca, prius celeberrima fontibus, virgineusque Helicon, et  
 Hæmos, nondum dictus Cægrius.*

## TRANSLATION.

themselves without check or control, hurry on through unknown regions of air, and regardless of the way, run wherever their fury drives, rush against the stars fixed in the high firmament of heaven, and drag the chariot through pathless wilds. Sometimes they mount aloft, again they descend, and precipitating their course, bring the chariot still nearer to the earth.

The clouds vanish in smoke, and the Moon wonders to see her brother's steeds beneath her own. The land in every place as it rises higher than the rest, is seized by the flames, and rending, breaks in chasms, and is drained of its moisture by the scorching heat. The grass is burnt up, the trees are consumed with their leaves, and the parched corn furnishes fuel to the spreading conflagration. But I complain of trivial ills. Great cities with their walls perish, and the flames turn whole nations with their people into ashes. The mountains and forests are set on fire, Athos burns, and Cilician Taurus, and Tmolus, and Cete. Ide too, formerly famous for her fountains, but now dry in spite of all her springs; and Helicon, the darling retreat of the Muses, and Hæmus,

## NOTES.

217. *Ardet Athos.*] Phaëton no longer able to guide the chariot, leaves the horses to wander without control; who forsaking the beaten tract, approach so near the earth as to set the higher parts of it on fire. The poet here enumerates some of the more remarkable moun-

tains that suffered by the violence of the flames, viz.: Athos of Macedonia, Taurus of Asia, Tmolus of Phrygia, and Cete of Thessaly.

218. *Ide.*] A mountain of Phrygia.

219. *Helicon.*] A mountain of Bœotia, sacred to the Muses.

*Ætna ardet in immensum ignibus geminatis, Parnassusque biceps, et Eryx, et Cynthus, et Othrys, et Rhodope tandem caritura nivibus, Mimasque, Dindymaque, et Mycale; Cithæronque natus ad sacra. Nec sua frigora prosunt Scythiæ: Caucasus ardet. Ossaque cum Pindo Olympusque major ambobus: Alpesque æcra, et Apenninus nubifer. Tunc vero Phaëthon aspiciit orbem accensum è cunctis partibus; nec sustinet tantos æstus; trahitque ore auras ferventes velut è fornace profunda, sentitque suos curvascendere. Et neque jam potest ferre cineres, favillamque ejectatam, involvitur undique collido fumo: tectusque piceâ caligine, nescit quo eat, aut ubi sit, et raptatur arbitrio volucrum equorum.*

Ardet in immensum geminatis ignibus Ætna, 220  
Parnassusque biceps, et Eryx, et Cynthus, et  
Othrys,

Et tandem Rhodope nivibus caritura, Mimasque,  
Dindymaque, et Mycale, natusque ad sacra Cy-  
thæron.

Nec prosunt Scythiæ sua frigora: Caucasus ardet,  
Ossa; cum Pindo, majorque ambobus Olympus,  
Aëriæque Alpes, et nubifer Apenninus. 226

Tum verò Phaëthon cunctis è partibus orbem  
Aspicit accensum; nec tantos sustinet æstus:  
Ferventesque auras, velut è fornace profundâ,  
Ore trahit, currusque suos candescere sentit. 230  
Et neque jam cineres, ejectatamque favillam  
Ferre potest; calidoque involvitur undique fumo;  
Quoque eat, aut ubi sit, piceâ caligine tectus  
Nescit; et arbitrio volucrum raptatur equorum.

#### TRANSLATION.

not yet Cægius. Ætna rages with redoubled heat. Parnassus, with its two summits, glows, and Eryx, and Cynthus, and Othrys, and Rhodope now despoiled of its snows, and Mimas, and Dindyma, and Mycale, and Cithæron, famed for the sacred rites of Bacchus. Nor does Scythia escape, though armed with her native frosts. Caucasus flames, and Ossa with Pindus, and the high aspiring Olympus, the lofty Alps, and the cloudy Apennine.

It was then that Phaëton, wherever he turned his eyes, beheld the world around him in flames; nor is he able to endure such mighty heats, or the glowing air, which he draws in as from a deep furnace; and he perceives too that the chariot under him is on fire. And now he cannot longer bear the showers of ashes, and the glowing sparks that break round him, and is on every side involved in thick clouds of smoke. Nor, covered thus in darkness, could he distinguish whither he went, or

#### NOTES.

220. *Ætna.*] A celebrated mountain of Sicily, that vomits up fire and smoke.

221. *Parnassusque biceps.*] A mountain of Phocis with two summits, well known by the fictions of the poets. Eryx, a mountain of Sicily, sacred to Venus, whence she is often called Erycena. Cynthus is in the isle of Delos, famed for the birth of Apollo and Diana; whence he has got the name of Cynthius, and she of Cynthia. Othrys, a mountain of Thessaly.

222. *Rhodope.*] A mountain of Thrace covered with perpetual snows. Mimas a mountain of Ionia.

223. *Dindyma.*] A mountain of Troas, called Dindymene. Mycale a mountain of Caria.

224. *Scythia.*] A region to the north of Asia. Caucasus was a mountain of Scythia, famous chiefly for the story of Prometheus, who was feigned by the poets to be bound here, and to have his liver perpetually gnawed by a vulture, because he had stolen fire from heaven, to animate his image of clay.

225. *Ossaque cum Pindo.*] Two very high mountains of Thessaly. Olympus, another mountain in the confines of Thessaly and Macedonia.

226. *Alpes.*] Very high mountains that divide Italy from Gaul. Apennines, a long ridge of mountains that divide Italy into two parts.

Sanguine tum credunt in corpora summa vocato,  
 Æthiopum populos nigrum traxisse colorem :  
 Tum facta est Libye, raptis humoribus, æstu  
 Arida ; tum nymphæ passis fontesque lacusque,  
 Deflevêre comis : queritur Bœotia Dirce ;  
 Argos Amymonen, Ephyre Pyrenidas undas. 240  
 Nec sortita loco distantes flumina ripas  
 Tuta manent : mediis Tanais fumavit in undis  
 Penêosque senex, Theutranteusque Caicus  
 Et celer Ismenos, cum Phocaïco Erymantho,  
 Arsurusque iterum Xanthus, flavusque Lycor-  
 mas, 245

Quique recurvatis ludit Meandros in undis,  
 Mygdoniusque Melas, et Tænarius Eurotas :  
 Arsit et Euphrates Babylonius, arsit Orontes,  
 Thermodonq; citus, Gangesque, et Phasis, et Ister.  
 Æstuat Alphêos, ripæ Sphercheïdes ardent : 250

*Orontes arsit, citusque Thermodon, Gangesque, et Phasis, et Ister: Alpheos æstuat, ripæ Sphercheïdes ardent:*

## TRANSLATION.

where he was, but is hurried away at the pleasure of the winged horses. It was then, they say, that the Æthiopians first got their black hue, the blood being drawn by the heat toward the outer parts of the body. Then Libya, drained of its moisture by the heat, became a barren waste of sand. The nymphs too, with dishevelled hair, lament their empty lakes and springs. Bœotia bewails the loss of Dirce, Argos Amymonen, Ephyre the waters of Pyrene. Nor are even the largest rivers secure within their distant banks. Tanais smoked in the midst of his waters, and aged Peneus, and Theutrantean Caicus, and the swift Ismenus, with Erymanthus of Phocis, and Xanthus, fated to be burnt again, and yellow Lycormas, and Meander, that sports in mazy windings, and Mygdonian Melas, and Tænarian Eurotas. Babylonian Euphrates too burns, Orontes burns, and swift Thermodon, and Ganges, and Phasis, and Ister. Alpheus boils, and the banks of the Spher-

## NOTES.

237. *Libye.*] A dry and barren region of Africa.

239. *Dirce.*] Dirce, a celebrated fountain of Bœotia.

240. *Amymonen.*] Amymonen was the daughter of Danans, king of the Argives.

242. *Tanais.*] A very considerable river of Scythia, that divides Europe from Asia.

244. *Ismenos.*] A river of Bœotia, that runs into the Euripus. Erymanthus, a river of Phocis in Arcadia.

245. *Xanthus.*] A river of Troas. Lycormas, a river of Ætolia.

246. *Meandros.*] A river of Phrygia, remarkable for its great number of

windings and turnings, which are said to amount to no less than six hundred, and some of them so considerable, that it seems to be returning again to its source.

247. *Melas.*] A river of Mygdonia, which is said to have the power of making cattle black.

248. *Euphrates.*] A very noted river of Asia.

249. *Thermodon.*] A river of Thrace. Ganges, the greatest and most noted river of India. Ister, the greatest river of Europe: it is also known under the name of the Danube.

250. *Alpheos.*] A river of Arcadia in Peloponnesus.

*Credunt populos Æthiopum tum traxisse nigrum colorem, sanguine vocato in summa corpora. Tum Libye est facta arida, humoribus raptis æstu; tum nymphæ passis comis, deflevêre fontesque lacusque. Bœotia queritur Dirce, Argos Amymonen; Ephyre undas Pyrenidas esse exsiccatas. Nec flumina sortita ripas distantes loco, manent tuta: Tanais fumavit in mediis undis; Penêosque senex, Caicusque Theutranteus, et Ismenos celer, cum Erymantho Phocaico; Xanthusque arsurus iterum, flavusque Lycormas, Meandrosque, qui ludit in undis recurvatis, Melasque Mygdonius et Eurotas Tænarius. Euphrates Babylonius et arsit, Alpheos æstuat, ripæ Sphercheïdes ardent:*

*aurumque quod Tagus  
vehit suo amne, fluit  
ignibus; et fluminea  
volucres, quæ celebra-  
rant ripas Mæonias  
carmine, caluere me-  
dio Cæstro. Nilus  
perterritus fugit in  
extremum orbem, oc-  
culuitque caput, quod  
latet adhuc. Septem  
ostia pulverulenta va-  
cant septem valles sine  
flumine. Eadem fors  
siccat Hebrum cum  
Strymone, fluvios Is-  
marios: Hesperiosque  
amnes, Rhenum, Rho-  
danumque, Padum-  
que, Tybrinque cui po-  
tentia rerum fuit pro-  
missa. Omne solum  
dissilit lumenque pe-  
netrat in Tartara ri-  
mis, et terret regens  
infernum cum conju-  
ge. Et mare contrahi-  
tur, quodque modo erat  
pontus, est campus sic-  
cæ arena; montesque  
quos altum æquor tex-  
erat, existant, et au-  
gent sparsas Cycladas.  
Pisces petunt ima, nec curvi delphines audent tollere se super aquora, in auras consuetas.*

Quodq; suo Tagus amne vehit, fluit ignibus aurum:  
Et, quæ Mæonias celebrant carmine ripas,  
Fluminea volucres medio caluere Cæstro.

Nilus in extremum fugit perterritus orbem,  
Occuluitque caput, quod adhuc latet: ostia septem  
Pulverulenta vacant septem sine flumine valles.  
Fors eadem Ismarios Hebrum cum Strymone  
siccat,

Hesperiosq; amnes, Rhenum, Rhodanumque,  
Padumque,

Cuique fuit rerum promissa potentia Tybrin. 259  
Dissilit omne solum; penetratque in Tartara rimis  
Lumen, et infernum terret cum conjuge regem:  
Et mare contrahitur; siccæque est campus arenæ,  
Quod modò pontus erat; quosque altum texerat  
æquor,

Exsistant montes, et sparsas Cycladas audent.  
Ima petunt pisces: nec se super æquora curvi 265  
Tollere consuetas audent delphines in auras.

*Pisces petunt ima, nec curvi delphines audent tollere se super aquora, in auras consuetas.*

#### TRANSLATION.

cheus burn, and the gold, which the Tagus carries in its stream, is melted by the flames. The swans, which have so often sung on the banks of the Mæonian rivers, in vain sought to avoid the heat in the middle of Cayster. The frightened Nile fled to the extreme parts of the earth, and hid his head, which yet lies concealed: his seven dusty channels are now changed into seven valleys, destitute of water. The same fate also pursues the Ismarian rivers. Hebrus with Strymon; and the western rivers, the Rhine, the Rhone, the Po, and Tyber, to which the sovereignty of the universe had been promised.

The ground is deep cleft in all parts, and the light penetrating through the chinks into the dire regions of Tartarus, startles the infernal king and his spouse. The ocean contracts, and what lately was sea, is now a naked plain of sand. The mountains, which had hitherto been covered by the waves, now start up, and increase the number of the scattered Cyclades. The fishes creep toward the bottom; nor do

#### NOTES.

251. *Tagus.*] A river of Spain, which was said to bring down from the mountains great quantities of gold sand. These the poet, by an unusual hyperbole, feigns to be now melted by the heat of the sun, and in that manner to be carried along by the current of the river.

252. *Mæonias.*] Mæonia, so called from the river Mæon, was the same with Lydia.

254. *Nilus.*] A very noted river of Ægypt, which, because its source was unknown to the ancients, the poet here

feigns to have hid its head in this general conflagration.

257. *Hebrum, &c.*] Hebrus and Strymon, two rivers of Thrace, that run into the Ægean sea.

259. *Cuique fuit rerum promissa potentia Tybrin.*] The Tiber is a river famous in the writings of the poets. It runs through the midst of Rome, whence the sovereignty of the universe, which was promised to the Romans, is here poetically said to be promised to the Tiber.

264. *Cyclades.*] The Cyclades are a cluster of islands in the Ægean sea.



Corpora phocarum summo resupina profundo  
 Exanimata natant: ipsum quoque Nerea fama est,  
 Doridaque, et natas, tepidis latuisse sub antris.  
 Ter Neptunus aquis cum torvo brachia vultu 270  
 Exserere ausus erat; ter non tulit aëris æstus.  
 Alma tamen Tellus, ut erat circumdata ponto,  
 Inter aquas pelagi, contractosque undique fontes,  
 Qui se condiderant in opacæ viscera matris:  
 Sustulit omniferos collo tenus arida vultus: 275  
 Opposuitque manum fronti; magnoque tremore  
 Omnia concutiens paulum subsedit; et infrà  
 Quàm solet esse, fuit: siccâque ità voce locuta est.  
 Si placet hoc, meruique, quid ô tua fulmina ces-

sant.

Summe deûm? liceat perituræ viribus ignis, 280  
 Igne perire tuo; clademque auctore levare.  
 Vix equidem fauces hæc ipsa in verba resolvo:  
 (Presserat ora vapor) Tostos en aspice crines!  
 Inque oculis tantum, tantum super ora favillæ.  
 Hosne mihi fructus? hunc fertilitatis honorem,  
 Officiique refers, quòd adunci vulnera aratri  
 Rastrorumque fero, totoque exerceor anno?

*favillaque tantum sunt in oculis favillæ tantum sunt super ora. Refersne mihi hos fructus, hunc honorem fertilitatis officiique; quod feror vulnera adunci aratri rastrorumque, exerceorque toto anno?*

*Corpora phocarum resupina, natant exanimata summo profundo. Fama est quoque, ipsum Nerea, Doridaque, et natas, latuisse sub tepidis antris. Neptunus ter ausus erat exserere brachia aquis cum torvo vultu; ter non tulit æstus aëris. Tamen alma tellus, ut erat circumdata ponto, inter aquas pelagi, fontesque contractos undique, qui condiderant se in viscera opacæ matris, arida sustulit vultus omniferos tenus collo: opposuitque manum fronti: concutiensque omnia magno tremore, subsedit paulum, et fuit infra quam solet esse; estque locuta ita sicca voce. Summe Deum, si hoc placet tibi, meruique, O quid tua fulmina cessant? Liceat mihi perituræ viribus ignis, perire tuo igne, levareque cladem auctore. Equidem vix resolvo fauces in hæc ipsa verba, (vapor presserat ora) en aspice crines tostos,*

#### TRANSLATION.

the crooked dolphins dare to rise above the surface of the deep, and take in the wanted air. The huge bodies of sea-calves lie extended and breathless upon the boiling waves. Nay, it is said, that Nereus and Doris, with their whole train of daughters, were pursued by the heat into the deepest caverns of the main. Thrice Neptune, with a stern countenance, ventured to thrust his arms out of the waters, and thrice was unable to sustain the raging heat of the air.

At length the bountiful Earth, as she was surrounded by the sea; amidst her circling oceans and springs, which, now dried up on all sides, were retired within the dark caverns of her hollow womb; uplifts her all-bearing head, and, scorched by the sultry heats, covers her face with her hand; when shaking all nature with a sudden trembling, she sunk down a little, and retired below her wonted seat; whence with awful voice she thus broke silence:

"If you approve, and I have deserved the fate that threatens me, why, O why, sovereign of the gods, do your thunders cease? If I must perish by the force of fire, let it be by fires darted from your right hand; nor let me suffer by any other power than that of Jupiter. Scarce can I open my mouth to pronounce these words; (for her face was now wrapt in clouds of smoke.) Behold my singed hair, my eyes hid in thick vapours, and the heaps of cinders that fly round my temples. And is this the honour and recompense of my fertility and service; that I am torn up by the crooked plough-

*Quod ministro frondes pecori, frugesque, alimenta mitia humano generi quod ministro thura vobis? Sed fac tamen memuisse exitium: quid unda merere, quid frater tuus meruit? Cur aquora tradita illi sorte, decrescunt; et absunt longius ab æthere? Quod si nec gratia fratris, nec mea gratia tangit te, at miserere tui calis. Uterque polus fumat, circumspecte utrumque, quos si ignis villaverit, vestra atria ruent. En ipse Atlas laborat, vixque sustinet candentem axem suis humeris. Si freta, si terra, si regia cæli pereunt, confundimur in antiquum chaos; si quid adhuc superest, eripe flammis, et consule summæ rerum. Tellus dixerat hæc; neque enim potuit ulterius tolerare vaporem, nec dicere plura, rettulitque suum os in se, antraque propiora manibus. At pater omnipotens testatus superos, et ipsum Phœbum qui dederat currus filio, omnia interitura gravi fato, nisi ferat opem; ardius petit summam arcem;*

Quodd pecori frondes, alimentaue mitia fruges  
Humano generi, vobis quodd thura ministro?  
Sed tamen exitium fac me meruisse: quid undæ,  
Quid meruit frater? cur illi tradita sorte 291  
Æquora decrescunt, et ab æthere longiùs absunt;  
Quod si nec fratris, nec te mea gratia tangit;  
At cæli miserere tui: circumspecte utrumque,  
Fumat uterque polus; quos si vitiaverit ignis 295  
Atria vestra ruent. Atlas en ipse laborat!  
Vixque suis humeris candentem sustinet axem.  
Si freta, si terræ pereunt, si regia cæli;  
In chaos, antiquum confundimur. Eripe flammis  
Si quid adhuc superest; et rerum consule summæ.  
Dixerat hæc Tellus: neque enim tolerare vaporem  
Ulteriùs potuit, nec dicere plura; suumque 302  
Rettulit os in se, propioraque manibus antra.  
At pater omnipotens superos testatus, et ipsum,  
Quidederat currus, nisi opem ferat, omnia fato 305  
Interitura gravi; summam petit arduus arcem;

## TRANSLATION.

"share, and tortured with rakes and harrows all the year round? That  
"I furnish leaves for the flocks, corn and pleasant food for man, and  
"frankincense for the altars of the gods. But grant that I deserve  
"thus to perish, how have the waters offended, or wherein is your brother  
"guilty? Why do the seas, whose sovereignty fell to his share,  
"decrease, and shrink farther from heaven? If you are moved by neither  
"a regard for your brother nor me, yet think of your own heaven.  
"Look round on all sides, the flames spread from pole to pole, and if  
"these too are caught by the fires, your palaces must be involved in  
"the general ruin. Lo Atlas becomes unequal to his task, and can  
"scarce sustain upon his shoulders the glowing weight of heaven. If  
"earth and seas perish, and the sumptuous palaces of heaven, we  
"return again to the first chaos. Save from the flames, if ought yet  
"remains, nor suffer the universe to perish irrecoverably."

Here the Earth ended; nor could she say more, choked by the vapours that surrounded her on all sides; but drawing back her head within herself, retired to the caves that border upon the regions of the dead. Then the almighty father having called all the powers above to witness, and even him who had given the chariot to his son, that, without his assistance, all must perish by a heavy fate; mounts the lofty citadel of

## NOTES.

296. *Atlas.*] A mountain of Mauritania, which, because of its great height, was said to support the heavens. But Mythologists derive this notion from Atlas, a king of Mauritania, who was said

to be transformed into this mountain, and was the first who had made any considerable proficiency in the knowledge of astronomy.

Unde solet latis nubes inducere terris;  
 Unde movet tonitrus, vibrataque fulmina jactat.  
 Sed neque, quas posset terris inducere, nubes,  
 Tunc habuit: nec, quos cœlo dimitteret, imbres.  
 Intonat, et dextrâ libratum fulmen ab aure  
 Misit in aurigam: pariterque, animâque rotisque  
 Expulit, et sævis compescuit ignibus ignes.  
 Consternantur equi: et saltu in contraria facto  
 Colla jugo excutiunt, abruptaq; lora relin-  
 quunt. 315

Illic fræna jacent, illic temone revulsus  
 Axis; in hâc radii fractarum parte rotarum:  
 Sparsaque sunt latè laceri vestigia currûs.  
 At Phaëthon, rutilos flammâ populante capillos,  
 Volvitur in præceps, longoq; per aëra tractu 320  
 Fertur; ut interdum de cœlo stella sereno,  
 Etsi non cecidit, potuit cecidisse videri.  
 Quem procul à patriâ diverso maximus orbe  
 Excipit Eridanus, spumantiaque abluit ora.

*non cecidit, potuit videri cecidisse. Quem Phaëthonta maximus Eridanus excipit orbe procul diverso à patriâ: abluitque ora spumantia.*

## TRANSLATION.

heaven, whence he was wont to spread over the spacious earth the gathering clouds; whence he rolls his thunder, and darts the brandished lightning. But then neither had he clouds to spread over the earth, nor showers to pour down from the vault of heaven. He thunders, and with lifted arm hurls against the charioteer the forked brand, driving him at once from life, and his seat, and extinguishing the fires by fires still more cruel. The horses affrighted start with a sudden bound, shake the yoke from off their necks, and disengage themselves from the broken harness. Here lie the reins, there the axle-tree, torn from the pole; on one side the spokes of the wheels dashed in pieces, and all around the fragments of the shattered chariot. But Phaëton, his yellow hair seized by the flames, tumbles headlong, and shoots through a long tract of air, as when in a serene sky a star falls, or seems at least to fall. Him the mighty Po receives, in a region of the world far distant from his native home, and with rolling waves washes his glowing face.

## NOTES.

323. *Quem procul à patriâ—excipit Eridanus.*] The Eridanus, otherwise the Po, is a river of Italy, and of consequence far removed from Ethiopia, the country of Phaëton.

We have thus gone through the story of Phaëton, and taken notice of what seemed most necessary for the understanding of the poet's expressions. It is thought by some to represent the enterprise of a rash head-strong youth, who hearkened rather to his ambition and courage, than the suggestions of wisdom and prudence. But Phaëton

*unde solet inducere nubes latis terris: unde movet tonitrus, jactatque vibrata fulmina. Sed neque tunc habuit nubes, quas posset inducere terris; nec imbres, quos dimitteret cœlo. Intonat et misit fulmen libratum ab dextra aure, in aurigam Phaëthonta; expulitque pariter animâque rotisque, et compescuit ignes sævis ignibus. Equi consternantur, et saltu facto in contraria, excutiunt colla jugo, relinquuntque lora abrupta. Illic fræna jacent, illic axis revulsus temone; in hac parte radii rotarum fractarum, vestigiaque laceri currus sunt sparsa late. At Phaëthon, flammâ populante rutilos capillos, volvitur in præceps; ferturque per aëra longo tractu, ut interdum stella de cœlo sereno, quæ, etsi*

is moreover a real person; Apollodorus has preserved his genealogy, and Eusebius, after Africanus, makes use of it to fix the epoch of Cecrops. But not to enter too far into this discussion, we shall be satisfied with observing that he was commonly reputed to be the son of Phœbus and Clymene. The fable before us in all probability relates to some remarkable conflagration that happened in his time. Aristotle believed upon the faith of some ancient writers that in the age of this prince, fire fell from heaven, and destroyed cities and kingdoms.

II. *Hesperia Nāïades dant corpora fumum: trífidâ flammâ tumulo: signantque saxum hoc carmine. Phaëton est situs hic, auriga currus paterni, quem currua, si non tenuit tamen excidit magnis ausis. Nam miserabilis pater condiderat vultus obductos luctu agro: et, si modo credimus, ferunt unum diem isse sine sole. Incendia præbebant lumen; aliquisque usus fuit in illo malo. At Clymene postquam dixit quæcunque fuerunt dicenda in tantis malis; lugubris et amens, et amens, et laniata sinus, percensuit totum orbem: requirensque primò exanimés artus, mox ossa, tamen repperit ossa condita ripâ peregrinâ. Incubuitque loco: perfuditque lacrymis, nomen lectum in marmore, et fovit aperto pectore. Nec minùs Heliades, dant mortis ejus, fletus et lacrymas, munera inania: et cæsæ pectora palmis, vocant nocte dieque Phaëthonta non auditurum miserâs querelas: adsternunturque sepulchro. Luna implebat orbem quater junctis cornibus: illæ suo more (nam usus fecerat morem.)*

II. *Nāïdes Hesperiaë trífidâ sumantia flammâ* 325

*Corpora dant tumulo, signantque hoc carmine saxum:*

*Hic situs est Phaëthon, currûs auriga paterni; Quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis.*

*Nam pater obductos luctu miserabilis ægro Condiderat vultus: et, si modò credimus, unum Isse diem sine sole ferunt: incendia lumen Præbebant; aliquisque malo fuit usus in illo.*

*At Clymene postquam dixit, quæcunque fuerunt In tantis dicenda malis; lugubris et amens, Et laniata sinus, totum percensuit orbem, 335 Exanimésque artus primò, mox ossa requires, Repperit ossa tamen peregrinâ condita ripâ.*

*Incubuitque loco: nomenque in marmore lectum Perfudit lacrymis, et aperto pectore fovit.*

*Nec minùs Heliades fletus, et inania morti 340*

*Munera, dant lacrymas, et cæsæ pectora palmis*

*Non auditurum miserâs Phaëthonta querelas*

*Nocte dieque vocant, adsternunturque sepulchro.*

*Luna quater junctis implêrat cornibus orbem;*

*Illæ more suo (nam morem fecerat usus) 345*

#### TRANSLATION.

II. The Hesperian Nāïads commit his body, smoking from the thrice-forked flame, to a tomb, and inscribe these verses upon the tomb: "Here lies Phaëton, who attempted to drive his father's chariot, which, "if he could not skilfully guide, he yet miscarried in a great attempt." The mournful father hid his countenance, overspread with dismal sorrow; and if we can but credit it, it is said, that the space of a whole day passed without any sun: the flames served to furnish light, and thus some benefit arose from this mighty disaster. But Clymene, after saying whatever the grief arising from so cruel a cause could inspire, mourning and distracted, and tearing her bosom, she ran over the whole world; and first seeking for the lifeless limbs of her son, then his bones, found at length his bones upon the banks of a foreign river. She hangs over the place, and bathes in tears the name graven upon the marble, and warms it with her naked breast. The daughters of the Sun are no less overwhelmed with grief, and lament in tears (a fruitless tribute) the death of their brother; and beating their naked bosoms, lie round the sepulchre, and call night and day upon Phaëton, who was not now capable to hear their mournful complaints.

The moon had four times joined her horns in a full orb. They, according to custom (for use had now made it habitual) uttered their lamentations: when Phaëthusa, the eldest of the sisters, willing to lie

Plangorem dederant, è quis Phaëthusa sororum  
Maxima, cùm vellet terræ procumbere, questa est  
Diriguisse pedes: ad quam conata venire  
Candida Lampetie; subitâ radice retenta est.

Tertia cùm crinem manibus laniare pararet; 350  
Avellit frondes: hæc stipite crura teneri,  
Illa dolet fieri longos sua brachia ramos.

Dumque ea mirantur; complectitur inguina cor-  
tex;

Perque gradus uterum, pectusque, humerosque,  
manusque,

Ambit: et exstabant tantùm ora vocantia matrem.  
Quid faciat mater? nisi, quò trahat impetus illam,  
Huc eat, atque illuc? et, dum licet, oscula jun-  
gat?

Non satis est; truncis avellere corpora tentat,  
Et teneros manibus ramos abrumpere: at inde  
Sanguineæ manant, tanquam de vulnere, guttæ.  
Parce, precor, mater, quæcunque est saucia, cla-  
mat,

Parce, precor: nostrum laniatur in arbore corpus.  
Jamque vale: cortex in verba novissima venit.

III. Inde fluunt lacrymæ; stillataque sole ri-  
gescunt

De ramis electra novis; quæ lucidus amnis 365  
Excipit, et nurius mittit gestanda Latinis.

*gescunt sole: quæ electra amnis lucidus excipit, et mittit gestanda nurius Latinis.*

*dederant plangorem, è quibus Phaëthusa, maxima sororum, cùm vellet procumbere terræ, est questa pedes diriguisse: ad quam candida Lampetie conata venire: est retenta subita radice. Tertia cùm pararet laniare crinem manibus, avellit frondes. Hæc dolet crura teneri stipite, illa dolet sua brachia fieri longos ramos. Dumque mirantur ea, cortex complectitur inguina; perque gradus, ambit uterum, pectusque, humerosque, manusque, et ora tantum exstant, vocantia matrem. Quid mater faciat? nisi eat huc atque illuc, quo impetus trahat illam? et jungat oscula dum licet? Non est satis: tentat avellere corpora truncis, et abrumpere teneros ramos manibus: at guttæ sanguineæ manant inde tanquam de vulnere. Quæcunque est saucia clamat, mater, precor parce, parce precor: nostrum corpus laniatur in arbore. Jamque vale; cortex venit in verba novissima.*

*III. Inde lacrymæ fluunt: electraque stillata de novis ramis ri-*

#### TRANSLATION.

down a little upon the ground, complained that her feet were on a sudden become stiff; to whom, as the fair Lampetie endeavoured to come, she found herself kept back, and rooted to the ground. A third, as in excess of grief she was going to rend her hair, tears away the leaves. One grieves that her legs are held fast by a lumpish root, another that her arms branch out into long boughs. And while they stand wondering at so unusual a prodigy, the bark closes upon their groins, and by degrees encompasses their bellies, and breasts, and shoulders, and hands: their mouths now only remained uncovered, calling to their mother for aid. What can the mother do, but run to and fro as frenzy guides, and kiss her sprouting daughters while yet she may. That is not enough, she tries moreover to tear their bodies from the trunks where they were enclosed, and strip the tender leaves from their fingers: but thence drops of blood flow, as from a wound. Forbear, cries she who feels the smart, forbear, mistaken parent; you tear a daughter's body in every tree: and now farewell. Here the bark closing upon their faces, suppressed their farther words.

III. Hence tears flow, which distilling in drops of amber from the new-formed boughs, harden in the sun, and received below by the

IV. *Cycnus, proles Stheneleia, adfuit huic monstro, qui quamvis junctus tibi à materno sanguine, tamen o Phaëthon fuit propior tibi mento. Ille relicto imperio (nam rexerat populos Ligurum, et magnas urbes) imple- rat ripas virides, am- nemque Eridanum, sil- vamque auctam soro- ribus querelis: cum vox est tenuata viro: can- aequæ plumæ dissimu- lant capillos; collum- que longum porrigitur à pectore, junctura- que ligat digitos ru- bentes: penna vestit la- tus: rostrum sine acu- mine tenet os: Cycnus fit nova avis; nec cre- dit se cælo Jovique, ut memor ignis missi in- justè ab illo. Colit stagna potulosque la- cus: perosusque ignem, elegit flumina contra- ria flammis, quæ colut.*

V. *Interea genitor Phaëthontis squalidus, et ipse expers sui de- coris, qualis solet esse cum deficit orbem: ipse odit lucemque, seque, diemque; datque ani- mum in luctus; et ad- jicit iram luctibus.*

IV. Adfuit huic monstro, proles Stheneleia, Cycnus,

Qui tibi materno quamvis à sanguine junctus, Mente tanten, Phaëthon, propior fuit. Ille relicto (Nam Ligurum populos, et magnas rexerat urbes) Imperio, ripas virides amnemque querelis Eridanum implêrat, sylvamque sororibus auc- tam :

Cùm vox est tenuata viro : canæque capillos Dissimulant plumæ ; collumque à pectore longum Porrigitur, digitosq; ligat junctura rubentes: 375 Penna latus vestit, tenet os sine acumine ros- trum :

Fit nova Cycnus avis ; nec se cæloque Jovique Credit, ut injustè missi memor ignis ab illo ; Stagna colit, patulosq; lacus ; ignemque perosus ; Quæ colat, elegit contraria flumina flammis. 380

V. Squalidus interea genitor Phaëthontis, et expers

Ipse sui decoris : qualis, cùm deficit orbem, Esse solet ; lucemque odit, seque ipse, diemque ; Datque animum in luctus ; et luctibus adjicit iram ;

#### TRANSLATION.

limpid stream, are thence sent to shine in the dress of the Latian dames.

IV. Cycnus, the son of Sthenelus, was present at this amazing prodigy, who, though nearly allied to you, Phaëton, on the mother's side, was yet nearer in affection. He leaving his kingdom, (for he reigned over the people, and mighty cities of the Ligurians) filled with his complaints the verdant banks of the Po, and the woods now increased by the sisters ; when he perceives his voice to lessen and become shrill ; white feathers conceal his hair : a long neck is stretched out from his breast ; and a skinny film ties together his red toes. His sides are covered with wings, and his mouth shoots out into a blunted beak. Cycnus becomes a new bird ; nor trust the heavens and Jupiter, as mindful of the fires by him unjustly darted at his friend. He frequents the pools and spreading lakes ; and hating fire, delights in rivers, as opposite to the flames.

V. Meantime the father of Phaëton, disfigured, and destitute of his wonted comeliness, as when his orb is hid by an eclipse, hates the light, himself, and the day, and gives up his mind to grief, and joins resentment to his grief, and denies his service to the world. " My lot,

#### NOTES.

467. *Cycnus.*] The son of Sthenelus, and king of the Ligurians.

370. *Ligurum.*] Liguria, a part of Italy between the rivers Varus and Macra.

Officiumque negat mundo. Satis, inquit, ab ævi  
 Sors mea principiis fuit irrequieta, pigetque  
 Actorum sine fine mihi, sine honore, laborum.  
 Quilibet alter agat portantes lumina currus :  
 Si nemo est, omnesque dei non posse fatentur ;  
 Ipse agat ; ut saltem, dum nostras tentat habenas,  
 Orbatura patres aliquando fulmina ponat.  
 Tunc sciet, ignipedum vires expertus equorum,  
 Non meruisse necem, qui non bene rexit illos.  
 Talia dicentem circumstant omnia Solem  
 Numina ; neve velit tenebras inducere rebus 395  
 Supplice vocerogant : missos quoque Jupiter ignes  
 Excusat, precibusque minas regaliter addit.  
 [Colligit amentes ; et adhuc terrore paventes,  
 Phœbus equos : stimuloque domans, et verbere  
 sævit :

Sævitur enim, natumque objectat, et imputat illis.]

VI. At pater omnipotens ingentia mœnia cœli  
 Circuit ; et, ne quid labefactum viribus ignis  
 Corruat, explorat : quæ postquam firma, suique  
 Roboris esse videt : terras, hominumque labores  
 Perspicit. Arcadiæ tamen est impensior illi 405  
 Cura suæ. Fontesque et nondum audentia labi  
 Flumina restituit ; dat terræ gramina, frondes

*esse firma suique roboris ; perspicit terras, laboresque hominum : tamen impensior cura est illi  
 suæ Arcadiæ, restituitque fontes, et flumina nondum audentia labi. Dat gramina terræ, frondes*

*negatque officium mun-  
 do : inquit, mea sors  
 fuit satis irrequieta ab  
 principiis ævi : piget-  
 que laborum actorum  
 mihi sine fine, sine  
 honore. Quilibet alter  
 agat currus portantes  
 lumina. Si nemo est,  
 omnesque Dei fatentur  
 non posse : ipse Jupiter  
 agat : ut saltem, dum  
 tentat nostras habena-  
 sas, ponat aliquando  
 fulmina orbatura pa-  
 tres. Tum expertus  
 vires ignipedum equo-  
 rum, sciet illum non  
 meruisse necem qui  
 non rexit illos bene.  
 Omnia numina circum-  
 stant solem dicentem  
 talia : rogantque sup-  
 plice voce ne velit in-  
 ducere tenebras rebus.  
 Jupiter quoque excu-  
 sat missos ignes, addit-  
 que regaliter minas  
 precibus. Phœbus col-  
 ligit equos amentes, et  
 paventes adhuc terro-  
 re, domansque stimulo  
 et verbere sævit : enim  
 sævit, objectatque na-  
 tum, et imputat mor-  
 tem ejus illis.*

*VI. At pater omni-  
 potens circuit ingentia  
 mœnia cœli, et explorat  
 ne quid labefactum vi-  
 ribus ignis, corruat :  
 quæ postquam videt*

#### TRANSLATION.

“(says he,) has been enough restless since the first birth of time ; and I  
 “ now begin to be weary of a labour without end or recompense. Let  
 “ any other drive the chariot that diffuses light to the universe ; or if  
 “ none will dare, but all acknowledge themselves unequal to so mighty  
 “ a task ; let Jove himself make trial, that at least while his hands are  
 “ employed in wielding our reins, he may for some time lay aside his  
 “ thunder that deprives fathers of their children. Then perhaps will  
 “ he own, after proving the mettle of the fire-breathing steeds, that  
 “ he who was unable to govern them, deserved not so severe a fate.”  
 All the Gods assembled round the Sun as he was uttering these com-  
 plaints, and with humble voice entreat that he would not suffer the  
 universe to be lost in endless darkness. Jupiter too excuses the fires  
 thrown at his son, and assuming an air of majesty mixes prayers  
 and threats. Phœbus upon this calls together his raging steeds that  
 yet shook with horror, and urges them with whip and spur ; for he is  
 full of rage, and reproaches them with his son, and charges his death  
 upon them.

VI. But the Almighty Father walks round the great walls of heaven,  
 and diligently searches, lest any part weakened by the violence of the  
 fire, might be in danger : when finding all firm and in full strength, he

arboribus; jubetque  
silvas lasas revires-  
cere. Dum it reditque  
frequens, hæsît in No-  
nacrinâ virgine; et  
ignes accepti sub ossi-  
bus caluere. Opus hu-  
jus non erat mollire  
lanam trahendo; nec  
variare comas positu,  
sed fibula coercuerat  
vestem, alba vitta coer-  
cuerat neglectos capil-  
los, et modo sumpserat  
leve jaculum, modo ar-  
cum manu. Erat miles  
Phæbes; nec ulla gra-  
rior Triviâ hâc, atti-  
git Mænalon: sed nul-  
la potentia est longa.  
Altus sol habebat spa-  
tium ulterius medio,  
cum illa subit nemus  
quod nulla ætas ceci-  
derat. Ille virgo exiit  
pharetram humero, re-  
tenditque lentos arcus,  
jacebatque in solo quod  
herba texerat, et pre-  
mebat pharetram pict-  
am cervicē positâ, Ju-  
piter ut vidit illam, fes-  
sam et vacantem eus-  
tode; inquit, certe  
mea conjux nesciet hoc furtum: aut si rescierit, sunt, ô sunt jurgia tanti. Protinus indui-  
tur faciem cultumque Dianæ;

Arboribus; læsasque jubet revirescere sylvas.  
Dum redit, itque frequens; in virgine Nonacrinâ  
Hæsît; et accepti caluêre sub ossibus ignes. 410  
Non erat hujus opus lanam mollire trahendo;  
Nec positu variare comas: sed fibula vestem,  
Vitta cœrcuerat neglectos alba capillos,  
Et modò leve manu jaculum, modò sumpserat  
arcum.

Miles erat Phœbes: nec Mænalon attigit ulla 415  
Gratior hac Triviæ. Sed *nulla potentia longa est.*  
Ulterius medio spatium Sol altus habebat;  
Cùm subit ille nemus, quod nulla ceciderat ætas.  
Exiit hîc humero pharetram, lentosque retendit  
Arcus; inque solo, quod texerat herba, jacebat:  
Et pictam positâ pharetram cervicē premebat.  
Jupiter ut vidit fessam, et custode vacantem:  
Hoc certè conjux furtum mea nesciet, inquit:  
Aut si rescierit, sunt, ô sunt jurgia tanti!  
Protinus induitur faciem cultumque Dianæ: 425.

## TRANSLATION.

next surveys the earth, and the works of men. But above the rest his own Arcadia engaged his care. He restores her fountains, and rivers not yet daring to glide. He clothes the earth with grass, and the trees with leaves, and commands the desolate forests to recover their former verdure. While he thus often walks to and fro, he chanced to fix his eyes upon an Arcadian virgin, and the fires received within his bones, gathered fresh strength. Her employment was not to draw and soften the wool, or vary her divided tresses; but her gown was fastened with a clasp, and a white fillet binds her unadorned hair. Now she bears in her hand a slender spear, now is armed with a light bow. She was a companion of Phœbe; nor did any nymph frequent Mænalus, dearer to the goddess than she. But favour lasts not long. The sun had now passed his middle space in the high heavens, when, urged by the heat, she entered a shady grove, which no art or age had formed: here she put her quiver from off her shoulder, and unbraced her yielding bow, and laying herself down upon the ground that was covered with grass, gently reposed her neck upon the painted quiver. Jupiter, when he saw her thus fatigued, and without a keeper, Sure, says he, my wife will never know of this stolen embrace: or if by chance she should come to know of it, is her rage so terrible to make me forego a bliss like this. Straight he assumes the shape and habit of Diana. "Fair nymph, (said he,) who make one of my train, over what mountains

## NOTES.

409. *In virgine Nonacrinâ.*] So he calls Callisto, the daughter of Lycaon.

415. *Mænalon.*] A celebrated moun-  
tain of Arcadia.



Atque ait, O comitum virgo pars una mearum,  
In quibus es venata jugis? De cespite virgo  
Se levat; et, salve numen, me iudice, dixit,  
Audiat ipse licet, majus Jove: ridet, et audit;  
Et sibi præferri se gaudet: et oscula jungit: 430  
Nec moderata satis, nec sic à virgine danda.

Quâ venata foret sylvâ narrare parentem  
Impedit amplexu: nec se sine crimine prodit.  
Illa quidem contrâ, quantum modò fœmina possit.  
(Aspiceres utinam, Saturnia, mitior esses!) 435  
Illa quidem pugnat: sed quæ superare puella,  
Quisve Jovem poterat? Superum petit æthera  
victor

Jupiter: huic odio nemus est, et conscia sylva.  
Unde, pedem referens, pænè est oblita pharetram  
Tollere cum telis, et quem suspenderat, at cum, 440  
Ecce, suo comitata choro Dictynna per altum  
Mænalon ingrediens, et cæde superba ferarum,  
Aspicit hanc, visamque vocat: clamata refugit;  
Et timuit primò, ne Jupiter esset in illâ.

*altum Mænalon, et superba cæde ferarum, aspicit hanc, vocatque eam visam; illa clamata refugit: et timuit primò ne Jupiter esset in illâ.*

*atque ait, O virgo pars una mearum comitum, in quibus jugis es venata? Virgo levat se de cespite, et dixit, salve numen, me iudice, majus Jove, licet ipse audiat. Jupiter audit, et ridet, et gaudet se præferri sibi; et jungit oscula, nec satis moderata, nec sic danda à virgine. Impedit amplexu illam parentem narrare quâ sylvâ foret venata: nec prodit se sine crimine. Illa quidem contrâ, quantum fœmina modo possit (Saturnia utinam aspiceres, esses mitior!) illa quidem pugnat: sed quæ puella, quisve poterat superare Jovem? Jupiter victor petit æthera superum: nemus et conscia sylva est odio huic. Unde referens pedem, est pænè oblita tollere pharetram cum telis, et arcum quem suspenderat. Ecce Dictynna comitata suo choro, ingrediens per*

## TRANSLATION.

“have you pursued the chase?” The virgin starting from the turf, “Hail goddess, in my opinion greater than Jove, were Jove himself present to hear.” He smiles, and hears, and is pleased with being preferred before himself. He then embraces her, and with an eagerness not to be expected in a virgin. As she was about to tell him in what wood she had been hunting, he stopped her by his caresses, and discovered himself to her by his crime. She on the other hand, as much as a woman could, (O daughter of Saturn, would you had seen her, sure you would have been more gentle!) she, I say, strove with all her might; but what maid or mortal can contend with Jove? The god, exulting in his success, returns to heaven. She detests the grove and wood that were witnesses of her crime, and retreating from them with precipitation, almost forgot her quiver, arrows, and bow which she had hung upon one of the trees.

Meantime Diana with her virgin train appears upon mount Mænalus, proud of the slaughter she had made of wild beasts, and how soon she espies the nymph, calls her to her: she at first drew back, trembling, lest Jove might be also disguised in her. But when she saw her surrounded with her nymphs, she knew there could be no deceit, and im-

## NOTES.

441. *Dictynna*.] Diana, ἀπὸ τῶν δικτύων from the nets or toils which the goddess used in hunting. Others will

have it, that she assumed this name in honour of Britomartis, her favourite companion.

*Sed postquam vidit  
nymphas pariter in-  
cedere; sensit dolos  
abesse: accessitque ad  
numerus harum. Heu  
quam est difficile non  
prodere crimen vultu!  
Vix attollit oculos  
humo, nec est juncta  
lateri dea, ut ante so-  
lebat esse, nec est pri-  
ma toto agmine. Sed  
silet; et rubore dat  
signa læsi pudoris, et  
Diana mille notis po-  
terat sentire culpam  
(nisi quod est virgo,)   
nymphæ feruntur sen-  
sisse. Cornua lunarii  
resurgebant nono orbe,  
cum dea venatrix lan-  
guida fraternis flam-  
mis, est nacta gelidum  
nemus, de quo rivus  
ibat labens cum mur-  
mure, et versabat at-  
tritas arenas. Ut lau-  
davit loca; contigit  
summas nudas pede.  
His laudatis quoque,  
ait, omnis arbiter est  
procul, tingamus cor-  
pora unda lymphis su-  
perfusis. Parrhasis  
erubuit. Cunctæ po-  
nunt velamina. Cal-  
listo una quærit moras.  
Vestis est adempta illi  
dubitanti. Quæ posita,  
crimen patuit cum  
nudo corpore Cynthia dixit illi attonitæ, volentique celare utrumq; manibus, I procul hinc,  
nec pollue sacros fontes, jussitque secedere de suo cætu.*

*Sed postquam pariter nymphas incedere vidit: 445  
Sensit abesse dolos: numerumque accessit ad  
harum.*

*Heu quàm difficile est, crimen non prodere vultu!  
Vix oculos attollit humo: nec, ut antè solebat,  
Juncta Deæ lateri, nec toto est agmine prima:  
Sed silet, et læsi dat signa rubore pudoris, 450  
Et (nisi quòd virgo est) poterat sentire Diana  
Mille notis culpam: Nymphæ sensisse feruntur.  
Orbe resurgebant lunaria cornua nono:  
Cum Dea venatrix fraternis languida flammis,  
Nacta nemus gelidum: de quo cum murmure  
labens 455*

*Ibat, et attritas versabat rivus arenas.  
Ut loca laudavit; summas pede contigit undas;  
His quoque laudatis: Procul est, ait, arbiter omnis:  
Nuda superfusis tingamus corpora lymphis.  
Parrhasis erubuit: cunctæ velamina ponunt: 460  
Una moras quærit: dubitanti vestis adempta est:  
Quâ posita nudo patuit cum corpore crimen.  
Attonitæ, manibusque utrum celare volenti,  
I procul hinc, dixit, nec sacros pollue fontes,  
Cynthia: deque suo jussit secedere cætu. 465*

#### TRANSLATION.

mediately joined them. Alas! how hard is it not to betray guilt by our looks. She scarcely lifted her eyes from the ground, nor walked as usual close by the side of the goddess, nor appeared the foremost of the train; but she was silent, and by her blushes gave plain signs of her injured honour; insomuch, that Diana (had she been aught but a virgin) might by a thousand tokens have discovered the crime. Her nymphs, it is said, suspected it. The moon had now nine times renewed her orb, when the hunting goddess, faint by her brother's beams, entered a cool grove, whence a gentle stream flowed in soft murmurs, along a smooth bed of shining gravel. The goddess after praising the place, touched the surface of the waters with her foot: pleased with them also, Here, says she, no spies are near, let us strip, and bathe ourselves in the crystal stream: Callisto blushed, all the nymphs pleased with the motion, undress, she only forms delays. Her fellows press round her, and obliging her reluctant to comply, discover her crime with her naked body. Confounded, and endeavouring to conceal with her hands her pregnant womb; "Be gone, (cries the goddess with indignation,) nor dare to pollute the sacred stream." And immediately banished her from her train.

#### NOTES.

460. *Parrhasis.*] Parrhasia was a region of Arcadia.

465. *Cynthia.*] Diana so called, from Cynthus, a mountain of Delos, where she was born.

Senserat hoc olim magni matrona Tonantis :  
 Distuleratque graves in idonea tempora pœnas :  
 Causa moræ nulla est : et jam puer Arcas (id ipsum  
 Indoluit Juno) fuerat de pellice natus.  
 Quò simul obvertit sævam cum lumine mentem ;  
 Scilicet hoc unum restabat, adultera, dixit,  
 Ut fœcunda fores : fieretque injuria partu  
 Nota : Jovisque mei testatum dedecus esset.  
 Haud impunè ferēs : adinam tibi nempe figuram ;  
 Quâ tibi, quâq; places nostro, importuna, marito.  
 Dixit : et arreptis adversâ fronte capillis  
 Stravit humi pronam. Tendebat brachia supplex :  
 Brachia cœperunt nigris horrescere villis,  
 Curvarique manus, et ad uncōs crescere in ungues,  
 Officioque pedum fungi : laudataq; quondam 480  
 Ora Jovi, lato fieri deformia rictu.  
 Neve preces animos, et verba superflua flectant ;  
 Posse loqui eripitur : vox iracunda, minaxque,  
 Plenaque terroris rauco de guttore fertur.  
 Mens antiqua tamen factâ quoque mansit in ursâ.  
 Assiduoque suos gemitu testata dolores,  
 Qualescunque manus ad cœlum et sidera tollit ;  
 Ingratumque Jovem, nequeat cùm dicere, sentit.

*Matrona magni tonantis senserat hoc olim : distuleratque graves pœnas in idonea tempora. Est nulla causa moræ ; et jam puer Arcas (Juno indoluit id ipsum) fuerat natus de pellice. Quo simul obvertit mentem sævam cum lumine, dixit : Adulteram, scilicet hoc unum restabat, ut fores fœcunda, injuriaque fieret nota partu, dedecusque mei Jovis esset testatum. Haud ferēs impunè ; nempe figuram quâ places tibi, importuna, adinam tibi, quâq; places nostro marito. Dixit : et capillis arreptis à fronte adversa, stravit illam pronam humi. Supplex tendebat brachia : brachia cœperunt horrescere nigris villis, manusque curvari, et crescere in ungues aduncos, fungique officio pedum, oraque quondam laudata Jovi, fieri deformia lato rictu. Neve preces et verba superflua flectant animos, eripitur posse loqui ; vox iracunda, minaxque, plenaque terroris, fertur*

*de rauco guttore. Tamen antiqua mens mansit quoque in illâ facta ursâ. Testataque suos dolores assiduo gemitu, tollit qualescunque manus ad cælum et sidera, cumque nequeat dicere Jovem ingratum, tamen sentit eum esse ingratum.*

## TRANSLATION.

The spouse of the great thunderer had perceived this some time before, but deferred the punishment her vengeance prompted her to take, till a fit opportunity offered ; but now there is no farther reason for delay : for young Arcas (a fresh ground of resentment to Juno) was born to her husband of Callisto. The goddess, regarding the child with a stern look, cried ; “ It is enough, base adulteress ; this one thing only “ was wanting, that a fruitful womb might proclaim the injury you had “ done me, and the baseness of my husband : but you shall not escape “ my vengeance ; I will destroy that beauty which rendered you so “ lovely in the eyes of Jove.” She said, and seizing her by the hair, dragged her to the ground. The suppliant nymph stretched out her imploring hands. Her arms began to grow rough with black shaggy hairs ; her hands are bent, and shoot into pointed claws, and serve her instead of feet ; her mouth, formerly admired by Jupiter, becomes now deformed by a wide opening ; and, lest prayers or entreaties might reach the ears of Jove, she was deprived of speech. A surly threatening voice, savage and full of terror, issues from her hoarse throat. But, though thus changed into a bear, she still retained her former understanding, and, expressing her sorrows by unceasing groans, raised her new unwieldy paws to heaven ; and though she could not call Jove ungrateful, she thought him so. Ah, how often, not daring to remain

*Ah quoties non ausa  
quiescere solâ sylvâ,  
erravit ante domum,  
inque agris quondam  
suis! Ah quoties est  
acta per saxa latratibus  
canum: Venatrixque  
fugit territa metu  
venantum. Sæpe foris  
visis, latuit oblita quid  
esset: ursaque, horruit  
ursos conspectos  
in montibus, pertinuitque  
lupos, quamvis  
pater esset in illis.*

*VII. Ecce Arcas proles  
Lycaoniæ ignara parenti  
adest parenti, ter quinque  
natalibus fere actis.  
Dumque sequitur  
feras, dum eligit aptos  
saltus, ambitque  
silvas Erymanthidas  
necilibus plagis; incidit  
in matrem, quæ  
Arcade viso restitit; et  
fuit similis cognoscenti.  
Ille refugit, nesciusque  
extimuit illam  
tenentem oculos im-  
motos in se sine fine,  
fueratque fixurus pectora  
vulnifico telo, illi  
aventi accedere proprius.  
Omnipotens arcuit:  
sustulitque pariter  
ipsosque nefasque:  
et imposuit eos  
raptos per inania celeri  
vento, fecitque cælo  
vicina sidera. Juno in-  
tumuit postquam pellex  
fulsit inter sidera: et  
descendit in æquora ad  
canam Tethyn, senemque  
Oceanum; quorum  
reverentia sæpe movit  
Deos: infitque scitantibus  
causam viæ.*

Ah quoties, solâ non ausa quiescere sylvâ,  
Ante domum, quandamque suis erravit in agris!  
Ah! quoties per saxa canum latratibus acta est.  
Venatrixque metu venantum territa fugit!  
Sæpe feris latuit visis; oblita quid esset:  
Ursaque conspectos in montibus horruit ursos:  
Pertinuitq; lupos, quamvis pater esset in illis. 495

VII. Ecce Lycaoniæ proles ignara parenti  
Arcas adest, ter quinque ferè natalibus actis:  
Dumque feras sequitur; dum saltus eligit aptos,  
Nexilibusque plagis silvas Erymanthidas ambit;  
Incidit in matrem, quæ restitit Arcadè viso; 500  
Et cognoscenti similis fuit. Ille refugit:  
Immosque oculos in se sine fine tenentem  
Nescius extimuit: propriusque accedere aventi  
Vulnifico fuerat fixurus pectora telo:  
Arcuit omnipotens; pariterque ipsosque, nefas-  
que 505

Sustulit; et celeri raptos per inania vento  
Imposuit cælo, vicinaque sidera fecit.  
Intumuit Juno, postquam inter sidera pellex  
Fulsit; et ad canam descendit in æquora Tethyn,  
Oceanumq; senem: quorum reverentiam movit 510  
Sæpe Deos, causamque viæ scitantibus, infit,

*et descendit in æquora ad canam Tethyn, senemque Oceanum; quorum reverentia sæpe movit Deos: infitque scitantibus causam viæ.*

#### TRANSLATION.

by herself in the solitary woods, did she approach toward her palace, and haunt the fields and meadows once her own. How often was she driven over the craggy steps by the cry of her dogs, and thought herself a huntress, frightened by the pursuit of the hunters. Oft forgetting what she was, she hid herself upon seeing her fellow-brutes; and trembled at the shaggy bear, though she too now was one; nor dreaded less the sight of rugged wolves, although her father was one of the number.

VII. Meantime Arcas, who had now completed his fifteenth year, being a stranger to the fate of his mother, while he is intent upon the chase, while he chooses apt forests, and encloses the Erymanthian woods with his plaited nets, chanced to rouse his mother, who stopped upon seeing Arcas, and looked at him like one who knew him. He drew back, nor knowing what it meant, was frightened to observe her eyes immovably fixed upon him, and as he perceived her about to approach, was going to pierce her breast with his wounding spear. The almighty forbade it, and, carrying off both them, and the wickedness intended, snatched them in whirlwinds through the air, and placed them in heaven, where they form two neighbouring constellations. Juno swelled with rage, when she saw her rival shine among the stars; she descends to the sea to hoary Tethys and aged Ocean, both greatly

Quæritis æthereis quare regina Deorum  
Sedibus hûc adsim? Pro me tenet altera cœlum.  
Mentiar, obscurum nisi nox cùm fecerit orbem,  
Nuper honoratas summo mea vulnera cœlo 515  
Videritis stellas illïc, ubi circulus axem  
Ultimus extremum spatique brevissimus ambit.  
Est verò, cur quis Junonem lædere nolit,  
Offensamque tremat, quæ prosim sola nocendo?  
En ego quantum egi! quàm vasta potentia nostra  
est! 520

Esse hominem vetui; facta est Dea: sic ego pœnas  
Sontibus impono; sic est mea magna potestas.  
Vindictet antiquam faciem, vultusque ferinos  
Detrahat; Argolicâ quod in antè Phoronide fecit.  
Cur non et pulsâ ducat Junone, meoque 525  
Collocet in thalamo, socerumque Lycaonasumat?  
At vos si læsæ contemptus tangit alumnaë,  
Gurgite cœruleo septem prohibete Triones;

*sumatque Lycaona socerum. At si contemptus læsæ alumna tangit vos, prohibete septem Triones cœruleo gurgite.*

*An quæritis quare ego regina deorum adsim huc æthereis sedibus? Altera tenet cælum pro me. Mentiar, nisi, cum nox fecerit orbem obscurum, videritis stellas, mea vulnera, nuper honoratas summo calo, illic ubi circulus ultimus, brevissimusque spatium, ambit extremum axem. Est vero cur quis nolit lædere Junonem, trematque offensam; quæ sola prosim nocendo? En quantum ego egi! quàm vasta est nostra potentia. Vetui illam esse hominem, est facta dea. Ego sic impono pœnas sontibus: sic mea potestas est magna. Vindictet antiquam faciem, detrahatque vultus ferinos, quod ante fecit in Argolica Phoronide. Cur non et ducat, Junone pulsâ, collocet que in meo thalamo,*

## TRANSLATION.

revered among the gods; when, to them asking the cause of her coming, she thus begins:

“ Would you know why I the queen of the gods am come hither from  
“ the æthereal seats? Another reigns in heaven in my stead: give no  
“ credit to my words, if, when night covers the earth in darkness, you  
“ see not in the most conspicuous part of heaven stars lately honoured,  
“ to my great affliction roll in their orbs, where the last circle, and  
“ smallest in compass, surround the poles of the world. Who then  
“ will henceforth tremble to offend Juno, or dread her resentment,  
“ whose vengeance serves only to exalt those on whom it is poured?  
“ What mighty things have I done! how vast and extensive is my  
“ power! I had deprived her of human shape, and she is made a god-  
“ dess. Is it thus that I punish the guilty? Is it thus that I prove  
“ the greatness of my power? Let him claim for her her former shape,  
“ and take away this savage form, as he once did in the case of Gre-  
“ cian Io. Why does he not cast Juno off, that he may marry her,  
“ place her in my bed, and have Lycaon for his father-in-law? But  
“ you, if the wrongs done to a goddess your foster-child, moves your  
“ indignation, allow not the seven Triones to touch your hallowed

## NOTES.

516. *Circulus.*] The arctic circle, or that which surrounds the north pole. All parallel circles in the heavens, in proportion as they recede from the equinoctial, and approach toward either

pole, must become less. These polar circles therefore being, in respect of the poles, the last of those by which the heaven is divided into zones, are at the same time the least in compass.

*pellitque sidera recepta in cælo mercede stupri, ne pellex tingatur in puro æquore.*

*VIII. Dii maris annuerant. Saturnia ingreditur liquidum æra curru habili pictis pavonibus: pavonibus tam nuper pictis, Argo cæso; quam tu corve loquax eras nuper subito versus in nigrantes alas, cum ante fuisses candidus. Nam hæc ales fuit quondam argentea niveis pennis, ut æquaret columbas totas sine labe; nec cederet anseribus servaturis capitata vigili voce, nec Cycno animanti flumina. Lingua fuit illi damno: linguâ loquaci faciente, ut color qui erat albus, est nunc contrarius albo.*

*IX. Non fuit in totâ Hæmonia puella pulchrior quam Coronis Larissæa. Certe placuit tibi Delphice, dum vel fuit casta, vel inobsercata. Sed ales Phœbeus sensit adulterium. Indexque non exorabilis, tendebat iter ad dominum, detegeret latentem culpam: quem garrula cornix consequitur motis pennis, ut scitetur omnia.*

Sideraque in cælo stupri mercede recepta  
Pellite: nè puro tingatur in æquore pellex. 530

VIII. Dî maris annuerant: habili Saturnia curru  
Ingreditur liquidum pavonibus aëra pictis:

Tam nuper pictis cæso pavonibus Argo;  
Quàm tu nuper eras, cùm candidus antè fuisses,  
Corve loquax, subito nigrantes versus in alas. 535  
Nam fuit hæc quondam niveis argentea pennis  
Ales, ut æquaret totas sine labe columbas:

Nec servaturis vigili Capitolia voce  
Cederet anseribus, nec amanti flumina Cycno.  
*Lingua fuit damno:* linguâ faciente loquaci, 540  
Qui color albus erat, nunc est contrarius albo.

IX. Pulchrior in totâ quàm Larissæa Coronis,  
Non fuit Hæmoniâ. Placuit tibi, Delphice, certè,  
Dum vel casta fuit, vel inobservata: sed ales  
Sensit adulterium Phœbeus; utque latentem 545  
Detegeret culpam non exorabilis index,  
Ad dominum tendebat iter; quem garrula motis  
Consequitur pennis, scitetur ut omnia, cornix:

#### TRANSLATION.

"waves: but banish for ever from your realms stars that have been  
"received into heaven in reward of adultery, that your pure streams  
"may not be defiled by a base strumpet."

VIII. The sea-deities consented; the daughter of Saturn cuts the liquid air in her elegant chariot drawn by painted peacocks: peacocks lately painted upon the killing of Argus, when at the same time the raven, formerly white as snow, was for its babbling changed into a black feathered bird: for once the raven was silvered over with snowy plumes, white as the fair and spotless dove, nor yielded to the sacred bird whose watchful voice guarded the capitol, or soft swan that delights in rivers. His tongue occasioned the disgrace, his prattling tongue, I say, was the cause that his colour, formerly the purest white, is now directly contrary to white.

IX. There was not in all Thessaly a more beautiful nymph than Coronis of Larissa: the Delphic god loved her, while she yet continued chaste, or while he thought her so. But his own bird discovered her infidelity; and an inexorable informer, winged his way to his lord to discover the hidden crime. Him the prattling jack-daw follows with nimble

#### NOTES.

530. *Ne pure tingatur in æquore pellex.*] To come now to the explication of this fable, Lycaon had a daughter named Callisto, who was fond of hunting, and, according to the custom of those times, went always clothed in the

spoils of some animal she had slain. Jupiter, the second of that name, king of Arcadia, as we learn from Cicero, fell in love with her: this gave rise to the whole fable, as we find it here related by Ovid.

Auditâque viæ causâ, Non utile carpis,  
Inquit, iter; nè sperne meæ præsagia linguæ. 550  
Quid fuerim, quid simque, vide, meritumque re-  
quire :

Invenies nocuisse fidem. Nam tempore quodam  
Pallas Erichthonium, prolem sine matre creatam,  
Clauserat Actæo textâ de vimine cistâ ;  
Virginibusque tribus gemino de Cecropenatis 555  
Hanc legem dederat, sua nè secreta viderent.  
Abdita fronde levi densâ speculabar ulmo,  
Quid facerent. Commissa, duæ sine fraude tu-  
entur,

Pandrosos atque Herse; timidas vocat una sorores  
Aglauros, nodosque manu diducit, at intus 560  
Infantemque vident, apporrectumque draconem.  
Acta deæ refero ; pro quo mihi gratia talis  
Redditur, ut dicat tutelâ pulsa Minervæ :  
Et ponar post noctis avem. Mea pœna volucres  
Admonuisse potest : nè voce pericula quærant :  
At puto non ultro nec quicquam talè rogantem  
Me petiit ; ipse licet hoc à Pallade quæras :  
Quamvis irata est : non hoc irata negabit.

*dicis, non petiit me ultro, nec rogantem quicquam tale : licet quæras hoc à Pallade ipsa :  
quamvis est irata, tamen irata non negabit hoc.*

*Causâque viæ auditâ ;  
inquit non carpis, iter  
utile ; ne sperne præ-  
sagiâ meâ linguâ. Vi-  
de quid fuerim, quid-  
que sim, requirere  
meritum, invenies fi-  
dem nocuisse mihi.  
Nam quodam tempore  
Pallas clauferat. Er-  
ichthonium, prolem  
creatam sine matre,  
cistâ textâ de Actæo  
vimine : dederatque  
hanc legem tribus vir-  
ginibus natis de gemi-  
no Cecrope, de viderent  
sua secreta. Ego ab-  
dita fronde levi specu-  
labar quid facerent ab  
densa ulmo. Duæ, Pan-  
drosos atque Herse,  
tueuntur commissâ sine  
fraude. Una, Aglau-  
ros, vocat suas sorores  
timidas : diducitque no-  
dos manu ; at intus  
vident infantemque  
draconemque appor-  
rectum. Refero acta  
Deæ ; pro quo talis  
gratia redditur mihi,  
ut dicar pulsa tutelâ  
Minervæ, et ponar post  
avem noctis. Mea pœ-  
na potest admonuisse  
volucres, ne quærant  
pericula voce. At puto*

## TRANSLATION.

pinions, to learn from him the secret of his journey ; and having heard all, you are the bearer, says he, of an unwelcome message ; despise not the presages of my tongue.

Consider what I was, and what now I am ; examine into my story, and you will find that my honesty was my ruin. For upon a certain time Pallas had shut up Erichthonius, sprung from the earth without a mother, in a basket woven of Actæan twigs, and committed him to the care of three virgins, the daughters of two-shaped Cecrops ; but without letting them know what the chest contained ; nay, and expressly commanded them not to look into her secrets. I stood on a thick elm, hid among the leaves, to observe how they behaved. Two, Pandrosus and Herse, guard their trust without fraud : the other, Aglauros, reproached her sisters with cowardice ; she unties the knots with her hand ; within they behold a child, and a dragon laid along by him. I acquainted the goddess with what had been done ; but instead of a recompense I was banished her protection, and saw the bird of night preferred to her favour. My punishment ought to warn birds not to tempt dangers by any indiscreet tongue. But perhaps you will think that she never of herself desired my service, and that I importuned her to the choice. Ask of Pallas herself ; though angry, yet her anger will not prompt her to deny me justice here. For Coroneus, a prince famous in Phocis, (I speak of all things well

*Nam Coroneus clarus tellure Phocaicâ (loquor nota) genuit me, egoque fueram regia virgo, petebarque (ne contemne me) divitibus procis. Forma nocuit mihi; nam dum spatiarer per littora summâ arenâ, ut soleo, lentis passibus, deus Pelagi vidit et incaluit, utque absumpsit tempora inania cum blandis verbis precando, parat vim, et sequitur: fugio, relinquoque densum littus, et lassor nequicquam in molli arena. Inde voco Deos hominesque: nec vox mea contigit ullum mortalem: virgo est mota pro virgine, tulitque auxilium. Tendebam brachia cælo: brachia cæperunt nigrescere pennis. Molibar rejicere vestem ex humeris, at illa erat pluma; egeratque imas radices in cutem. Conabar plangere nuda pectora meis palmis: sed neque jam gerebam palmas, nec nuda pectora. Currebam: nec arena ut ante retinebat pedes; et tollebar summa humo; mox evehor acta per auras, et sum data inculcata comes Minervæ. Tamen quid hoc prodest, si Nyctimene facta volucris successit nostro honori?*

Nam me Phocaïca clarus tellure Coroneus (Notaloquor) genuit: fueramque ego regia virgo: Divitibusque procis (nè me contemne) petebar. Forma mihi nocuit; nam dùm per littora lentis Passibus, ut soleo, summa spatiarer arenâ, 573 Vidit, et incaluit pelagi Deus; utque precando Tempora cum blandis absumpsit inania verbis; Vim parat, et sequitur: fugio, densumq; relinquo Littus, et in molli nequicquam lassor arenâ. Inde Deos, hominesque voco: nec contigit ullum Vox mea mortalem: mota est pro virgine virgo, Auxiliumque tulit. Tendebam brachia cælo: 580 Brachia cæperunt levibus nigrescere pennis. Rejicere ex humeris vestem molibar: at illa Pluma erat; inq; cutem radices egerat imas. Plangere nuda meis conabar pectora palmis; Sed neque jam palmas, nec pectora nuda gerebam. Currebam; nec, ut antè, pedes retinebat arena: Et summâ tollebar humo. Mox acta per auras Evehor, et data sum comes inculcata Minervæ. Quid tamen hoc prodest, si diro facta volucris Crimine, Nyctimene nostro successit honori? 590

## TRANSLATION.

known) begot me; I was a virgin of royal birth, and courted (despise me not) by rich wooers. My beauty was the cause of all my misfortunes; for, as I was walking, in my usual manner, with slow steps, along the shore, and lightly treading upon the top of the sand, Neptune saw and fell in love with me. And as he found that he only lost time in soliciting me by fine speeches, he resolves upon violence, and accordingly pursues me: I fly, and, leaving the firm shore, vainly fatigue myself among the sinking sand. I called upon gods and men to assist me; but my feeble voice reached no mortal ear. Happily a virgin goddess was moved by a virgin's prayers, and came to assist me. For as I stretched out my arms to heaven, my arms began to grow black with light feathers, I strove to throw back my garments from off my shoulders, but they were now changed to feathers, and had taken deep root in my skin. I tried to beat my naked breast with my hands, but had now neither hands nor naked breast. I ran, nor were my feet as before, retained by the sand. I was lifted up from the ground, and still rising on my wings into the air, became the faultless companion of Minerva. But what does this avail me, if Nyctimene, changed into an owl for her horrid crime, has succeeded to my honour?

## NOTES.

590. *Nyctimene.*] She was the daughter of Nycteus, king of Lesbos, an island of the Ægean sea.



X. An, quæ per totam res est notissima Lesbos,  
Non audita tibi est? Patrium temerâsse cubile  
Nyctimenen? Avis illa quidem; sed conscia  
culpæ,  
Conspectum lucemque fugit, tenebrisque pudorem

Celat; et à cunctis expellitur æthere toto. 595  
Talia dicenti, Tibi, ait, revocamina, corvus,  
Sint precor ista malo: nos vanum spernimus omen.  
Nec cœptum dimittit iter: dominoque jacentem  
Cum juvene Hæmonio vidisse Coronida narrat.  
Laurea delapsa est audito crimine amantis: 600  
Et pariter vultusque Deo, plectrumque, colorque  
Excidit. Utque animus tumidâ fervebat ab irâ,  
Arma assueta rapit; flexumque à cornibus arcum  
Tendit; et illa suo toties cum pectore juncta  
Indevitato trajecit pectora telo. 605

Icta dedit gemitum, tractoque è vulnere ferro,  
Candida puniceo perfudit membra cruore:  
Et dixit, Potui pœnas tibi, Phœbe, dedisse;  
Sed peperisse prius: duo nunc moriemur in unâ.  
Hactenus: et pariter vitam cum sanguine fudit.  
Corpus inane animæ frigus lethale secutum est.  
Pœnitet heu serò pœnæ crudelis amantem:  
Seque, quodd audierit, quodd sic exarserit, odit;

*fudit vitam pariter cum sanguine. Frigus lethale secutum est corpus inane animæ. Pœnitet heu sero amantem crudelis pœnæ; oditque se quod audierit, quod sic exarserit:*

## TRANSLATION.

X. Can a story so well known over all Lesbos, have failed to reach your ears: that Nyctimene defiled her father's bed? She is a bird indeed but conscious of her crime, shuns the light, and conceals her shame in darkness, and is driven from the air by all the other birds.

While thus the daw is repeating her tale, the raven offended, replies, May these boding presages light upon yourself; I despise the vain omen. Nor does he drop his intended journey, but acquaints his master that he saw *Coronis* in the arms of a Thessalian youth. The god upon hearing his mistress's crime, drops the laurel crown. At once his colour, harp, and gentle looks forsake him. Inflamed with rage, he takes his wonted arms, and bending his bow from its extremities, transfixes with an unerring shaft that breast which had been so often joined to his own. The wounded nymph gave a deep groan, and drawing the arrow from the wound, her hands are stained with streams of purple gore; expiring, she said, Ah, cruel god, I have justly deserved punishment, but should first have brought my child into the world; now two are destroyed in one. Thus far she spoke, and faint with loss of blood, expired. A mortal coldness spread itself over her lifeless body.

The lover, alas, too late repents of his cruel revenge. He hates himself, that he had listened to the raven, and given way to the violence of

X. An res quæ est notissima per totam Lesbos, non est audita tibi? Nyctimenen temerâsse patrium cubile? Illa quidem est avis; sed conscia culpæ, fugit conspectum lucemque, eclatque pudorem tenebris, et expellitur toto æthere à cunctis avibus, Corvus ait cornici dicenti talia, precor ut ista revocamina sint malo tibi; nos spernimus vanum omen. Nec dimittit cœptum iter: narratque domino se vidisse Coronida jacentem cum juvene Hæmonio. Laureæ est delapsa deo, crimine amantis audito, et pariter vultusque, plectrumque, colorque excidit, utque animus fervebat ab tumida ira, rapit arma assueta; tenditque arcum flexum à cornibus: et trajecit indevitato telo, illa pectora toties juncta cum suo pectore. Coronis icta dedit gemitum, ferroque tracto à vulnere, perfudit candida membra puniceo cruore; et dixit, Phæbo potui dedisse tibi pœnas, sed potui peperisse prius: nunc duo moriemur in unâ. Hactenus locuta est: et

odit avem per quam erat coactus scire crimen causamque dolendi: odit nervumque, arcumque, malleumque, 615  
 Odit; cumque manu, temeraria tela, sagittas: Collapsamque fovet: serâque ope vincere fata Nititur: et medicas exercet inaniter artes.  
 Quæ postquam frustra tentata, rogumque parari Sensit, et arsuros supremis ignibus artus, 620  
 Tum verò gemitus (neque enim cœlestia tingi Ora decet lacrymis) alto de corde petitos Edidit: haud aliter, quàm cùm spectante juvencâ, Lactentis vituli, dextrâ libratus ab aure, Tempora discussit claro cava malleus ictu. 625  
 Ut tamen ingratos in pectora fudit odores: Et dedit amplexus, injustaque justa peregit: Non tulit in cineres labi sua Phœbus eosdem Semina: sed natum flammis uteroque parentis Eripuit: geminiq; tulit Chironis in antrum. 630  
 Sperantemque sibi non falsæ præmia linguæ, Inter aves albas vetuit considerare corvum.  
*que corvum sperantem sibi præmia linguæ non falsæ; considerare inter albas aves.*

## TRANSLATION.

his rage, and hates the bird that had revealed to him her crime, the cause of his resentment. He hates the bow, and the hand which had touched the string, and with his hand the rash arrows that had inflicted the wound; and cherishes her as she lay upon the ground, endeavouring by late applications to revoke her severe doom, and tries in vain the whole compass of his art. But when he found all his endeavours without success, saw the pile made ready, and her body going to be consumed by the funeral fires, he then fetched groans from the bottom of his soul; (for it is not allowed to the gods to shed tears.) Just as when an axe poised from the right ear of a butcher, dashes to pieces with a clear stroke the hollow temples of a sucking calf, in sight of its complaining dam. He then poured upon her breast the ungrateful perfumes, embraced her corpse, and solemnized the funeral rites hastened by his unjust anger. Phœbus did not suffer his offspring to mix with the same ashes, but delivered his son at once from the flames and his mother's womb, and carried him into the cave of double-formed Chiron. The raven, who expected a reward for his faithful discovery, was forbid any more to associate with white birds.

## NOTES.

630. *Gemini Chironis in antrum.*] Chiron the Centaur was the son of Saturn and Philyre, the daughter of Oceanus.

632. *Inter aves albas vetuit considerare corvum.*] In the metamorphose of Ovid, we often meet with a train of historical

narrations, regularly connected one with another, which it is no very hard matter to unfold. But sometimes we meet with pieces detached, to the understanding of which, history affords no help. Such is the fable of Corinis, changed into a jack-daw for her too

XI. Semifer interea divinæ stirpis alumno  
 Lætus erat; mistoque oneri gaudebat honore.  
 Ecce venit rutilus humeros protecta capillis 635  
 Filia Centauri: quam quondam nympha Chariclo,  
 Fluminis in rapidi ripis enixa, vocavit  
 Ocyroën. Non hæc artes contenta paternas  
 Edidicisse fuit: fatorum arcana canebat.  
 Ergò ubi fatidicos concepit mente furores, 640  
 Incaluitque deo, quem clausum pectore habebat;  
 Aspicit infantem, Totique salutifer orbi  
 Cresce, puer, dixit: Tibi se mortalia sæpe  
 Corpora debebunt; animas tibi reddere ademptas  
 Fas erit; idque semel dīs indignantibus ausus,  
 Posse dare hoc iterum flammâ prohibere avitâ;  
 Eque deo corpus fies exsangue; deusque,  
 Qui modo corpus eras; et his tua fata novabis.

*se dare hoc iterum, avitâ flammâ. Eque deo fies corpus exsangue; deusque qui modò eras corpus, et novabis tua fata bis.*

XI. Interea semifer  
 erat lætus alumno di-  
 vinæ stirpis, gaudebat-  
 que honore misto one-  
 ri. Ecce filia centauri  
 protecta humeros ruti-  
 lis capillis, venit:  
 quam filiam nympha  
 Chariclo quondam e-  
 nixa in ripis rapidi  
 fluminis, vocavit Ocy-  
 roën. Hæc non fuit  
 contenta edidicisse ar-  
 tes paternas: canebat  
 etiam arcana fatorum.  
 Ergo ubi concepit fa-  
 tidicos furores mente,  
 incaluitque deo quem  
 habebat clausum pec-  
 tore; aspicit infantem,  
 dixitque, cresce, puer  
 salutifer toti orbi: mor-  
 talia corpora sæpe de-  
 bebunt se tibi: fas erit  
 tibi reddere animas  
 ademptas. Aususque  
 id semel dīs indignan-  
 tibus, prohibere pos-  
 se

## TRANSLATION.

XI. Meantime the Centaur rejoiced in his pupil of celestial race, and was proud of the honour joined to his trouble. His daughter too, with yellow hair falling loose upon her shoulders, came to see the child. The nymph Chariclo, who bore her to the Centaur upon the banks of a rapid river, had named her Ocyrrhoe: she, not contented with her father's arts alone, sung the secrets of the Fates. Once, as her mind was filled with the prophetic transport, and she felt the god kindled in her breast, surveying the infant, she cried; "Grow, child, the sovereign restorer of health to the whole world. To thee shall mortal bodies often owe their continuance in being; nay, your skill shall reach to the recalling of souls from the empire of the dead. But when, by once daring to give proof of this thy power, you have raised the jealousy of the gods, disabled by your grandsire's bolts, you shall no more confer this mighty benefit; but from a god be changed into a lifeless carcass, and again resuming the figure of a god, shall twice renew your destiny. You too, beloved parent, not subject to mortality, and created under a law of nativity that pro-

## NOTES.

faithful report, and of the raven's colour being changed from white to black, for the discovery he made to Apollo of his mistress's infidelity. Not to trouble the reader with the moral lessons which mythologists draw from them, I shall content myself with observing, 1st, That often a bare resemblance of names has given rise to these fabulous metamorphoses. 2dly, That the adventures which happened in the courts of princes

were often the subject of poetical songs, where the marvellous was not spared. On these principles it may be conjectured, that the two fables under consideration include the history of two persons entirely unknown, but which, however, probably refers to the times of the daughters of Cærops, with whom it seems to have some connexion.

638. *Ocyroën.*] *Ocyrrhoe* was the daughter of Chiron, and the nymph Char-

*Tu quoque, care pater, jam non mortalis, et creatus lege nascendi ut maneat omnibus ævis; tum cupies posse mori, cum cruciabere sanguine diræ serpentis recepto per saucia membra. Numinaque efficiant te ex æterno patientem mortis: triplicesque deæ resolvent tua fata. Aliquid restabat fati: illa suspirat ab imis pectoribus, lacrymæque obortæ labuntur genis: atque inquit ita; fata prævertunt me; vectorque loqui plura, usque meæ vocis præcluditur. Artes quæ contraxere iram numinis mihi non fuerant tanti; mallem nescisse futura. Jam facies humana videtur subduci mihi; jam herba cibus placet; jam est impetus currere latis campis, vector in equam, corporaque cognata. Tamen quare vector tota? Nempe est mihi pater biformis. Pars extrema querelæ est parum intellecta dicenti talia: verbaque fuere confusa. Mox nec quidem verba, nec ille videtur sonus equæ,*

Tu quoque, care pater, non jam mortalis et ævis  
Omnibus ut maneat, nascendi lege creatus; 650  
Posse mori cupies tum, cum cruciabere diræ  
Sanguine serpentis per saucia membra recepto :  
Teque ex æterno patientem Numina mortis  
Efficient; triplicesque deæ tua fila resolvent.  
Restabat fati aliquid; suspirat ab imis 655  
Pectoribus, lacrymæque genis labuntur obortæ :  
Atque ita, Prævertunt, inquit, me fata; vectorque  
Plura loqui; vocisque meæ præcluditur usus.  
Non fuerant artes tanti, quæ numinis iram  
Contraxere mihi; mallem nescisse futura. 660  
Jam mihi subduci facies humana videtur :  
Jam cibus herba placet; jam latis currere campis  
Impetus est; in equam, cognataque corpora ver-  
tor.  
Tota tamen quare? Pater est mihi nempe biformis.  
Talia dicenti pars est extrema querelæ 665  
Intellecta parum: confusaque verba fuere.  
Mox, nec verba quidem, nec equæ sonus ille  
videtur;

## TRANSLATION.

"longs your life through all ages, shall then wish to die when tor-  
tured with anguish from the baneful poison of a serpent received  
within your veins. The gods in pity, from an immortal, shall change  
you to a mortal being, and the three goddesses of Destiny cut thy  
thread of life." The nymph had still more to add; but oppressed  
with deep sighs, and her face bathed in tears, she thus went on :  
"The Fates prevent me, and I am forbid to reveal farther; the use  
of speech, too, is taken from me. My arts were not so much to be  
desired, that for their sake I should draw upon myself the anger of  
the gods. Far better had it been that I had never known futurity.  
"Alas! a human form seems now to depart from me; I now desire  
grass for my food, I long to expatiate in the open plains. I am  
changed into a mare, and assume a kindred shape; yet, why trans-  
formed all over; my double-shaped father retains in his upper parts  
a human form?" In bemoaning thus her fate, the last part of her  
complaint was but little understood, her words were become confused;  
and presently, not even words were heard; nor was her voice yet that

## NOTES.

649. *Tu quoque, &c.*] In the war between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, Hercules aiming an arrow which had been dipt in the blood of the hydra of Lernæ, at Elarus, it missed him, and wounded Chiron in the knee. Hercules in vain

endeavoured to apply remedies, it proved incurable, and occasioned such intolerable pain, that the gods in pity, on the ninth day, translated him among the stars, where he formed the constellation Sagittarius.

Sed simulantis equam: parvoque in tempore certos

Edidit hinnitus; et brachia movit in herbas.  
Tum digiti cœunt, et quinos alligat ungues 670  
Perpetuo cornu levis ungula: crescit et oris,  
Et colli spatium; longæ pars maxima pallæ  
Cauda fit; utque vagi crines per colla jacebant,  
In dextras abiêre jubas; pariterque novata est  
Et vox et facies: nomen quoque monstra dedêre.

XII. Flebat opemque tuam frustra Philyreius heros,

Delphice, poscebat: sed nec rescindere magni  
Jussa Jovis poteras; nec, si rescindere posses,  
Tunc aderas; Elin Messeniaque arva colebas.  
Illud erat tempus, quo te pastoria pellis 680  
Textit; onusque fuit baculum sylvestre sinistra;  
Alterius, dispar septenis fistula cannis.  
Dumque amor est curæ, dum te tua fistula mulcet;  
Incustoditæ Pylios memorantur in agros  
Processisse boves: videt has Atlantide Maiâ 685  
Natus; et arte suâ sylvis occultat abactas.

*Incustoditæ boves memorantur processisse in agros Pylios. Natus Maiâ*

*sed simulantis equam: inque parvo tempore edidit certos hinnitus; et movit brachia in herbas. Tum digiti cœunt et levis ungula alligat quinos ungues perpetuo cornu: spatium et oris et colli crescit: pars maxima longa palle fit cauda; utque vagi crines jacebant per colla, abiêre in dextras jubas: pariterque et vox et facies est novata: monstra quoque dedere illi nomen novum.*

XII. Philyreus heros flebat, poscebatque Delphice: tuam opem frustra; sed nec poteras rescindere jussa magni Jovis: nec, si posses rescindere, tunc aderas; colebas Elin arvoque Messenia. Illud erat tempus quo pastoria pellis textit te; baculumque sylvestre fuit onus sinistrae manus et fistula dispar septenis cannis fuit onus alterius manus. Dumque amor est curæ tibi, dum tua fistula mulcet te; incustoditæ boves memorantur processisse in agros Pylios. Natus Maiâ Atlantide videt has; et occultat eas abactas suâ arte sylvis.

#### TRANSLATION.

of a mare, but rather of one counterfeiting a mare. But soon she neighed outright, and stretched her arms toward the grass. Her fingers grow together, and a smooth hoof of one continued piece of horn binds together her five nails. Her face and neck are lengthened, her train becomes a tail, and the hairs that lay scattered upon her neck, pass into a right side mane. Her voice and shape at once are finished, and the new form gave her also a new name.

XII. The Philyreian hero wept; and in vain implored the aid of Apollo; for neither was it in your power to reverse the decrees of almighty Jove, nor had this been permitted wast thou present. Thou wast then in Elis, and the Messenian fields. This was the time when you was covered with a shepherd's cloak, and wore a club of oak in your right hand, and in your left a pipe of seven unequal reeds. And while love is all your care, while you attend only to the music of your flute, some cows are said to have strayed unobserved into the plains of Pylos. The son of Maia perceived them, and driving them away, artfully concealed them in the woods. This theft had been taken notice of by

#### NOTES.

679. *Elin*, &c.] Elis and Messene were both cities of Peloponnesus.

684. *Pylios*.] Ancient geographers speak of three cities of Peloponnesus,

which bore the name of Pylos: one in Elis, one in Messenia, and a third the same here named, between the other two, where afterward Nestor reigned.

*Nemo senserat hoc furtum, nisi senex notus in illo rure: tota vicina vocabant eum Battum. Hic custos servabat saltus, herbosaque pascua, gregesque nobilium equarum divitis Nelei. Mercurius timuit hunc, seduxitque blanda manu, et ait, cia hospes, quisquis es, si forte aliquis requireret hæc armenta, nega vidisse; neu nulla gratia rependatur facto, cape nitidam vaccam præmia; et dedit. Vacca acceptâ, hospes reddidit has voces: eas tutus; iste lapis prius loquatur tua furta, et ostendit lapidem: natus Jove simulat abire, mox redit; et figurâ versa pariter cum voce dicit, rustice, si vidisti quas boves ire hoc limite, fer opem, et deme silentia furto. Fœmina junctæ suo tauro dabitur pretium tibi. At senior postquam merces est geminata, inquit, erant sub illis montibus, et erant sub illis montibus. Atlantiades risit: et ait, perfide, prodis me mihi; prodis me mihi; vertitque pectora perjura in durum silicem; qui nunc dicitur quoque index, vetusque infamia est in saxo merito nihil.*

Senserat hoc furtum nemo, nisi notus in illo Rure senex: Battum vicina tota vocabant. Divitis hic saltus herbosaque pascua Nelei, Nobiliumque greges custos servabat equarum. 690  
Hunc timuit, blandâque manu seduxit; et, eja, Quisquis es, hospes, ait, si fortè armenta requireret Hæc aliquis, vidisse nega: neu gratia facto Nulla rependatur, nitidam cape præmia vaccam; Et dedit. Acceptâ, voces has reddidit hospes; Tutus eas; lapis iste prius tua furta loquatur; Et lapidem ostendit. Simulat Jove natus abire, Mox redit: et, versâ pariter cum voce figurâ, Rustice, vidisti si quas hoc limite dixit, Ire boves; fer opem: furtoque silentia deme; 700 Juncta suo pretium dabitur tibi fœmina tauro. At senior, postquam merces geminata, sub illis Montibus, inquit, erunt; et erant sub montibus illis.  
Risit Atlantiades: et, Me mihi, perfide, prodis? Me mihi prodis? ait: perjuraq; pectora vertit 705 In durum silicem; qui nunc quoque dicitur Index: Inque nihil merito vetus est infamia saxo.

## TRANSLATION.

nobody but an old man well known in that country, whom all the neighbourhood called Battus. He kept the forests and flourishing pastures, with some sets of fine mares belonging to one Neleus, a rich Pylian lord: him the god feared, and taking him aside, with a mild air says: "Whoever thou art, stranger, if any should by chance inquire after these herds, deny that you have seen them; and that your discretion may not go without a recompense, take for a reward this beautiful heifer;" and gave him one: the stranger, as he received it, made this reply; "Go secure, that stone shall sooner speak of your theft," and withal pointed to a stone. The son of Jupiter feigns to withdraw himself, but straight returned; and changing both his shape and voice, "Shepherd (said he), if you saw any cows pass along this way, help me to discover them, nor screen the theft in silence; your reward shall be a heifer with her bullock." The old man, when he found the reward doubled; "You will find them (says he) under these mountains;" and indeed they were under the mountains. The grandson of Atlas smiled: "And dost thou then, perfidious, betray me to myself? Dost thou, I say, betray me to myself?" This said, he turned his perjured breast into a hard stone, which is now called the Touch-stone, and imprints his infamy upon the undeserving stone.

XIII. Hinc se sustulerat paribus Caducifer  
alis :

Munychiosque volans agros, gratamque Minervæ  
Despectabat humum, cultique arbusta Lycæi. 710  
Illâ fortè die castæ de more puellæ,  
Vertice supposito, festas in Palladis arces  
Pura coronatis portabant sacra canistris.  
Inde revertentes deus aspicit ales : iterque 714  
Non agit in rectum, sed in orbem curvate eundem.  
Ut volucris, visis rapidissima milvius extis,  
Dum timet, et densi circumstant sacra ministri,  
Flectitur in gyrum ; nec longiùs audet abire :  
Spemque suam motis avidus circumvolat alis :  
Sic super Actæas agilis Cyllenius arces 720  
Inclinat cursus ; et easdem circinat auras.  
Quantò splendidior, quàm cætera sidera, fulget  
Lucifer ; et quantò te, Lucifer, aurea Phœbe ;  
Tantò virginibus præstantior omnibus Herse  
Ibat ; eratque decus pompæ, comitumq ; suarum.  
Obstupuit formâ Jove natus ; et æthere pendens  
Non secùs exarsit, quàm cùm Balearica plumbum  
Funda jacet : volat illud, et incandescit eundo ;

*ex pompa, suarumque comitum. Natus Jove obstupuit formâ, et pendens æthere, exarsit non secùs, quàm cùm Balearica funda jacet plumbum : illud volat, et incandescit eundo :*

XIII. Caducifer sustulerat se hinc paribus alis, volansque despectabat Munychios agros, humumque gratam Minervæ, arbusta cultique Lycæi. Forte illâ die casta puella de more portabant in festas arces Palladis pura sacra canistris, coronatis, vertice supposito. Deus ales aspicit eas revertentes inde, agitque iter non in rectum, sed curvat in eundem orbem. Ut milvius, volucris rapidissima, extis visis dum timet, et densi ministri circumstant sacra, flectitur in gyrum ; nec audet abire longius, avidusque circumvolat suam spem motis alis : sic agilis Cyllenius inclinat cursus super arces Actæas, et circinat easdem auras. Quanto Lucifer fulget splendidior quàm cætera sidera, et quanto aurea Phœbe fulget splendidior te, O Lucifer : tanto Herse ibat præstantior omnibus virginibus ; eratque decus

#### TRANSLATION.

XIII. Hence the wand-bearing god wafts himself upon equal wings, and as he flew looked down upon the plains of Munychia, and the land grateful to Minerva, and the thick-planted groves of Lyceus : by chance on that day the Athenian virgins, according to custom, were carrying upon their heads to the joyful citadel of Pallas, mystic presents to the goddess, in baskets crowned with flowers. The winged god observes them as they are returning from the temple, nor shapes his flight directly forward, but wheels round and round in the same circle. As the swift kite, who smells at distance the slaughtered victim ; while yet she fears, and sees the priests stand thick around, wings her flight in winding circles, and greedily hovers about her prey, not daring to go far away : so the active Cyllenian god bends his course over the Actæan towers, and with wheeling flight circles round the same air. As much as Lucifer exceeds in brightness the other stars : and as much as the golden moon shines brighter than Lucifer, so much did Herse surpass all the other virgins, and was an ornament to the solemnity, and all the virgin train. The son of Jupiter was astonished at her beauty, and hovering in the air, he burns, no other-

#### NOTES.

727. *Balearica.*] The Balears were islands in the Mediterranean sea upon the coast of Spain, the same that now go by the name of Majorca and Minorca.

They were called Balears by a Greek derivation, because the inhabitants were very expert slingers.

et invenit sub nubibus  
ignes quos non habuit.  
Vertit iter, cœloque  
relicto petit diversa,  
nec dissimulat, se tanta  
est fiducia formæ :  
quæ forma, quamquam  
est justa, tamen adjuvat  
illam curâ : per-  
mulcetque comas, col-  
locatque chlamydem  
ut pendeat aptè ; ut  
limbus totumque au-  
rum appareat, ut teres  
virga qua ducit et ar-  
cet somnos sit in dex-  
trâ ; ut talaria niteant  
tersis plantis. Pars  
secreta domus habuit  
tres thalamos cultos  
ebore et testudine, quo-  
rum tu Pandroso pos-  
sederas dextrum, Ag-  
lauros possederat læ-  
vum, Herse medium.  
Aglauros quæ tenuit  
lævum, prima notavit  
Mercurium venientem ;  
ausaque est scitarier  
nomen dei, et causam  
adventûs. Cui Nepos  
Atlantis Pleionesque  
respondit sic. Ego sum  
qui porto jussa verba  
patris per auras : Ju-  
piter ipse est pater  
mihi ; nec fingam cau-  
sas, tu tantum velis  
esse fidi sorori, dici-  
que matertera meâ  
prolis. Herse est cau-  
sa viæ, oramus ut fa-  
veas amanti. Aglauros  
adspicit hunc eisdem oculis, quibus nuper viderat abdita secreta flæ-  
væ Minervæ :

Et, quos non habuit, sub nubibus invenit, ignes.  
Vertit iter, cœloque petit diversa relicto : 730  
Nec se dissimulat : *Tanta est fiducia formæ.*  
Quæ quanquam justa est ; curâ tamen adjuvat  
illam :  
Permulcetq ; comas, chlamydemque, ut pendeat  
aptè,  
Collocat : ut limbus, totumque appareat aurum :  
Ut teres in dextrâ, quâ somnos ducit et arcet, 735  
Virga sit : ut tersis niteant talaria plantis.  
Pars secreta domûs ebore, et testudine cultos,  
Tres habuit thalamos : quorum tu, Pandroso,  
dextrum,  
Aglauros lævum, medium possederat Herse.  
Quæ tenuit lævum, venientem prima notavit 740  
Mercurium : nomenque dei scitarier ausa est,  
Et causam adventûs. Cui sic respondit Atlantis  
Pleionesque nepos : Ego sum, qui jussa per auras  
Verba patris porto. Pater est mihi Jupiter ipse.  
Nec fingam causas : tu tantum fida sorori 745  
Esse velis, prolisque meæ matertera dici.  
Herse causa viæ, faveas oramus amanti.  
Adspicit hunc oculis isdem, quibus abdita nuper  
Viderat Aglauros flavæ secreta Minervæ :

## TRANSLATION.

wise then when a Balearic sling throws out a lead bullet ; it flies along, and glows in the whirl, and gathers, in its passage through the clouds, the fires which it had not in the beginning. He changes his course, and leaving heaven, makes toward Athens ; nor does he disguise his appearance, so great confidence he had in his beauty, which though every way complete, he yet strives to better by art. He smooths his hair, and adjusts his mantle, that it might hang aptly, and set to shew the golden fringe that ran along its edge ; and carrying with an air in his right hand the staff that procures and drives away sleep, advances with the waving pinions tied to his feet. In the more retired part of the palace were three contiguous rooms, adorned with ivory and tortoise-shell ; Pandrosos possessed the right, Aglauros the left, and Herse graced the middlemost. Aglauros first descried the approach of Mercury, and ventured to ask the name of the god, and the cause of his coming. To which the grandson of Atlas and Pleione thus replied : “ I am he who bears the commands of my father through the air. Jupiter himself is my father. Nor will I invent pretences ; be only faithful to your sister, and consent to be called the aunt of my issue. Herse is the cause of my coming ; be kind, therefore, and take a lover’s part.” Aglauros beholds him with the same eyes wherewith she had lately dared to violate the hidden



Proque ministerio magni sibi ponderis aurum 750

Postulat: interea tectis, excedere cogit.

Vertit ad hanc torvi dea bellica luminis orbem,

Et tanto penitus traxit suspiria motu,

Ut pariter pectus, positamque in pectore forti  
Ægida concuteret. Subit, hanc arcana profanâ

Detexisse manu tum, cum sine matre creatam

Lemnicolæ stirpem contra data fœdera vidit;

Et gratamque deo fore jam, gratamque sorori:

Et ditem sumpto, quod avara poposcerit, auro.

Protinus Invidiæ nigro squalle tabo 760

Tecta petit. Domus est imis in vallibus antri

Abdita, sole carens, non ulli pervia vento;

Tristis, et ignavi plenissima frigoris; et quæ

Ignem vacet semper, caligine semper abundet.

Huc ubi pervenit belli metuenda virago; 765

Constitit ante domum, (neq; enim succedere tec-  
tis

Fas habet) et postes extremâ cuspide pulsât.

Concussæ patuere fores: videt intus edentem

Vipereas carnes, victiorum alimenta suorum,

Invidiam; visâque oculos avertit. At illa 770

Surgit humo pigra; semesarumque relinquit

Corpora serpentum; passuque incedit inerti.

*alimenta suorum vitiorum: visâque avertit oculos. At illa surgit pigra humo, relinquitque corpora serpentum semesarum: inceditque passu inerti.*

#### TRANSLATION.

secrets of Minerva. She demands a great weight of gold as the reward of the service, and in the meantime obliges him to leave the palace. The warlike goddess turns upon her the orbs of her stern eyes, and expressed her inward rage in such big-swollen sighs, as at once heaved her breast, and the Ægis wherewith it was covered. And now remembering also, how with impious hand she had laid open her secrets, when contrary to express injunctions she saw the son of Vulcan, born without a mother; reflecting, moreover, that by this means she would gain the favour of Mercury and of her sister, and be enriched with the gold which her avarice had prompted her to demand; the goddess therefore repairs immediately to the dark retreat of Envy, hideous with black gore. Her house lies hid in the deep recesses of a cave, where no ray of light, nor gale of wholesome wind can enter; dismal, and full of listless cold, ever without fire, ever buried in darkness. Here, when the goddess, dreadful in war, had arrived, she stood before the cave, (nor was it lawful for a goddess to enter these abodes), and raises the point of her spear against the gates: the doors fly open. Envy appeared within, devouring the flesh of vipers, the nourishment of her vices. Minerva, when she saw her, turned away her eyes; but she, the fiend, rises heavily from the ground, and leaves the mangled bodies of the half-devoured ser-

*postulatque sibi pro ministerio aurum magni ponderis, interea cogit eum excedere tectis. Dea bellica vertit orbem, torvi luminis ad hanc, et traxit penitus suspiria tanto motu, ut concuteret pariter pectus, Ægidaque positam in forti pectore. Subit, hanc detexisse arcana ejus profanâ manu tum, cum contra data fœdera, vidit stirpem Lemnicolæ, creatam sine matre, et jam fore gratamque Deo, gratamque sorori, et ditem, auro sumpto quod avara poposcerit. Protinus petit tecta invidiæ squalle nigro tabo. Domus est abdita in imis vallibus antri, carens sole, non pervia ulli vento; tristis, et plenissima ignavi frigoris et quæ semper vacet igne, semper abundet caligine. Ubi metuenda virago belli pervenit huc, constitit ante domum (neque enim habet fas succedere tectis) et pulsât postes extremâ cuspide. Fores concussæ patuere. Videt invidiam intus edentem carnes vipereas,*

*Utque vidit deam decoram formâque armisque, ingemuit, duxitque ima suspiria ad vultum ejus. Pallor sedet in ore, macies in toto corpore: acies nusquam recta, dentes livent rubigine, pectora vircent felle, lingua est suffusa veneno. Risus abest, nisi dolores visi movere quem. Nec excita curis vigilacibus, fruitur somno, sed videt ingratos successus hominum, intabescitque videndo. Carpit, et una carpitur; estque suum supplicium. Tritonia quamvis oderat, tamen adfata est illam breviter talibus dictis. Infice tua tabe unam natarum Cecropis, sic est opus: est Aglauros, haud locuta plura fagit, et repulit tellurem impressâ hastâ. Illa cernens deam fugientem obliquo lumine, dedit parva murmura indoluitque successurum Minervæ capitiq; baculum; quod totum spinea vincula cingebant: adopertaque atris nubibus, quacun- que ingreditur, proterit arva florentia, exuritque herbas, et carpit summa cacumina, polluitque populos, urbesque, domosque suo afflatu: et tandem conspicit arcem Tritonida.*

Utque deam vidit formâque armisque decoram ;  
Ingemuit : vultumque ima ad suspiria duxit.  
Pallor in ore sedet : macies in corpore toto : 775  
Nusquam recta acies : livent rubigine dentes :  
Pectora felle virent. Lingua est suffusa veneno.  
Risus abest ; nisi quem visi movêre dolores.  
Nec fruitur somno, vigilacibus excita curis :  
Sed videt ingratos, intabescitque videndo, 780  
Successus hominum. Carpitque et carpitur unâ ;  
Suppliciumque suum est. Quamvis tamen oderat  
illam ;

Talibus adfata est breviter Tritonia dictis :  
Infice tabe tuâ natarum Cecropis unam,  
Sic opus est : Aglauros ea est. Haud plura locuta  
Fugit : et impressâ tellurem reppulit hastâ.  
Illa deam obliquo fugientem lumine, cernens ;  
Murmura parva dedit : successurumque Minervæ  
Indoluit : baculumque capit, quod spinea totum  
Vincula cingebant : adopertaq; nubibus atris, 790  
Quacunq; ingreditur, florentia proterit arva,  
Exuritque herbas, et summa cacumina carpit :  
Afflatuque suo populos, urbesque, domosque  
Polluit : et tandem Tritonida conspicit arcem,

## TRANSLATION.

pents, stalking forward with a sullen pace. When she saw the goddess of surpassing beauty, and clad in bright armour, she fetched a deep groan, nor could restrain the sighs at an appearance so serene. Paleness sits upon her countenance, her body is wasted to a skeleton, her eyes are turned awry in distorted glances, her teeth are black with rust ; her breast overflows with gall, and poison hangs upon her tongue. Smiles are ever banished from her, unless when caused by the miseries of others ; nor, preyed upon by watchful cares, does she taste the calm delights of sleep. She beholds with regret the successes of men, and pines away at the sight ; she torments, and is tormented, and bears her punishment in her own breast. The goddess, though she extremely abhorred her sight, yet briefly addressed her in these words : Taint with your poison one of the daughters of Cecrops ; for so it is needful ; Aglauros is she. She said no more, but flew off to heaven, pushing her spear against the ground. She regarding the goddess as she fled with an oblique eye, uttered a few murmurs, and grieved at the success of Minerva ; then takes her staff wreathed round with thorns, and veiled in black clouds, blasts the flourishing fields over which she directs her baneful course, burns up the grass, defaces the fairest flowers, and with her poisonous breath pollutes men, cities, and houses. At length she descries the citadel of Athens, flourishing in wit, wealth, and

Ingeniis opibusque, et festâ pace virentem : 795  
Vixq; tenet lacrymas ; quia nil lacrymabile cer-  
nit.

Sed postquam thalamos intravit Cecrope natâ ;  
Jussa facit : pectusque manu ferrugine tinctâ  
Tangit : et hamatis præcordia sentibus implet :  
Inspiratque nocens virus : piceumque per os-  
sa 800

Dissipat, et medio spargit pulmone, venenum.  
Neve mali spatium causæ per latiûs errent ;  
Germanam ante oculos, fortunatumque sororis  
Conjugium, pulchrâque Deum sub imagine ponit,  
Cunctaque magna facit : quibus irritata, do-  
lore 805

Cecropis occulto mordetur : et anxia nocte,  
Anxia luce gemit ; lentâque miserrima tabe  
Liquitur, ut glacies incerto saucia sole ;  
Felicisque bonis non seciûs uritur Heres ;  
Quàm cum spinosis ignis supponitur herbis ; 810  
Quæ neq; dant flammas ; leniq; tepore cremantur.  
Sæpe mori voluit ; ne quicquam tale videret :  
Sæpe velut crimen rigido narrare parenti.  
Denique in adverso venientem limine sedit  
Exclusara Deum : cui blandimenta, preces-  
que 815

Verbaque jactanti mitissima, Desine, dixit :  
Hinc ego me non sum nisi te motura repulso.

*ego non sum motura me hinc nisi te repulso.*

*virentem ingenii, opi-  
busque, et festa pace,  
vixque tenet lacrymas,  
quia cernit nil lacry-  
mabile. Sed postquam  
intravit Thalamos na-  
ta Cecrope ; facit juss-  
sa : tangitque pectus  
manu tincta ferrugine,  
et implet præcordia  
hamatis sentibus, in-  
spiratque nocens vi-  
rus, dissipatque pi-  
ceum venenum per os-  
sa, et spargit medio  
pulmone. Neve causæ  
mali errent per latius  
spatium ; ponit ante  
oculos germanam, con-  
jugiumque fortunatum  
sororis, deumque  
sub pulchrâ imagine ;  
facitque cuncta mag-  
na : quibus Cecropis  
irritata, mordetur oc-  
culto dolore, et anxia  
nocte, anxia luce, ge-  
mit ; miserrimamque li-  
quitur lenta tæbe, ut  
glacies saucia incerto  
sole : uriturque bonis  
felicis Heres, non se-  
cius quam cum ignis  
supponitur spinosis  
herbis ; quæ neque dant  
flammas, cremantur-  
que leni tepore. Sæpe  
voluit mori, ne videret  
quicquam tale ; sæpe  
narrare velut crimen  
rigido parenti. Deni-  
que sedit in adver-  
so limine, exclusara  
Deum venientem, cui  
jactanti blandimenta,  
precesque, verbaque  
mitissima, dixit desine :*

## TRANSLATION.

joyful peace ; and scarce restrained the tears, because she saw nothing that deserved a tear. But now she enters the apartment of the daughter of Cecrops, to execute the commands of the goddess, and strokes her breast with a cankered hand, and conveys into her heart the jagged thorns. She then inspires the subtle venom, and spreads the poison through her bones, and lodges it in her bowels. And that these causes of mischief might not wander through too wide a space, she places her sister before her eyes, and the fortunate marriage she had in view ; the god too in a most amiable light ; and magnifies every thing to her fancy. Aglauros, full of these thoughts, pines away in secret anguish, and groans, anxious by night and by day, and dissolves by slow degrees, as ice feebly smitten by a distant sun. She burns at the good fortune of her happy sister, just as when thorny weeds set on fire emit no flames, but gradually waste away in smoke. Often she wished for death, rather than be a witness of the happy marriage, often resolved to represent all as a crime to her rigid father. At length she seated herself upon the threshold, to deny the god admittance when he came. Mercury endeavoured to soften her by caresses, prayers, and soothing

*Felox Cyllenius ait, stemus pacto isto: patfecitque fores cælatas virgâ. At partes, quascunque flectimur sedendo, nequeunt moveri ignavâ gravitate illi conanti surgere. Illa quidem pugnat attollere se recto trunco: sed junctura genuum riget, frigusque labitur per ungues, et venæ pallent amisso sanguine. Utque cancer immedicabile malum solet serpere lute, et addere partes illasas vitiatis: sic lethalis hyems venit paulatim in pectora, clausitque respiramina et vias vitales. Nec est conata loqui; nec si fuisset conata, haberet iter vocis. Jam saxum tenebat colla, oraque duruerant, sedebatque signum exsangue. Nec lapis erat albus; sua mens infecerat illum.*

*IV. Ubi Atlantiades cepit has penas verborum, mentisque profana: linquit terras dictas à Pallade, et ingreditur athera pennis jactatis. Genitor se vocat hunc; nec fassus causam amoris, ait, Nate, fide minister meorum jussorum, pelle moram, celerque delabere solito cursu.*

Stemus, ait, pacto, velox Cyllenius, isto;  
Cælatasque fores virgâ patefecit. At illi  
Surgere conanti partes, quascunque sedendo 820  
Flectimur, ignavâ nequeunt gravitate moveri.  
Illa quidem recto pugnat se attollere trunco:  
Sed genuum junctura riget, frigusque per ungues  
Labitur, et pallent amisso sanguine venæ.  
Utque malum latè solet immedicabile cancer 825  
Serpere, et illasas vitiatis addere partes;  
Sic lethalis hyems paulatim in pectora venit:  
Vitalesque vias, et respiramina clausit.  
Nec conata loqui est; nec, si conata fuisset,  
Vocis haberet iter: saxum jam colla tenebat; 830  
Oraque duruerant: signumque exsangue sedebat.  
Nec lapis albus erat: sua mens infecerat illam.

XIV. Has ubi verborum pœnas mentisque profanæ

Cepit Atlantiades; dictas à Pallade terras  
Linquit, et ingreditur jactatis æthera pennis. 835  
Se vocat hunc genitor; nec causam fassus amoris,  
Fide minister, ait, jussorum, nate, meorum,  
Pelle moram, solitoque celer delabere cursu:

#### TRANSLATION.

speeches, but in vain. Cease, replied she, for I am determined not to stir hence till you are repulsed. Let us, answered the god briskly, stand to that agreement; and opened the door in touching it with his rod. She strove to rise, but the parts which we bend in sitting were become immovable by their unweildy weight! still she attempts to raise herself upright, but the joints of her knees are stiff, a coldness runs through her nails, and her veins, destitute of blood, look pale. And as an incurable cancer commonly spreads wide, and adds the sound parts to the tainted; so a deadly cold by degrees creeps along her breast, stops up respiration, and all the passages of life. She never attempted to speak, nor had she attempted it, was there any conveyance for her voice. Her neck was now turned to stone, her face become hard, and there she sat a bloodless statue. Nor did the figure retain ought of whiteness; for the envy that had tainted her mind, appeared also in the newly-formed statue.

XIV. When the grandson of Atlas had thus taken vengeance for the profane speech of this stubborn maid, he leaves the realms denominated from Pallas, and with moving pinions re-ascends the skies. His father takes him aside, and without acquainting him with his love: "My son, (says he), the faithful minister of my commands, baffle all delay, and descend from heaven with your usual swiftness, and make for that region which lies open to your mother from the

Quæque tuam matrem tellus à parte sinistrâ  
Suspicit, (indigenæ Sidonida nomine dicunt) 840  
Hanc pete; quodque procul montano gramine  
pasci

Armentum regale vides; ad littora verte.  
Dixit: et expulsi jamdudum monte juvenci  
Littora jussa petunt; ubi magni filia regis  
Ludere virginibus Tyriis comitata solebat. 845  
*Non bene conveniunt, nec in unâ sede morantur,  
Majestas et amor.* Sceptri gravitate relictâ,  
Ille pater rectorque deûm; cui dextra trisulcis  
Ignibus armata est, qui nutu concutit orbem;  
Induitur tauri faciem; mistusque juvencis 850  
Mugit, et in teneris formosus obambulat herbis:  
Quippe color nivis est; quam nec vestigia duri  
Calcavêre pedis, nec solvit aquaticus Auster.  
Colla toris exstant: armis palearia pendent.  
Cornua parva quidem; sed quæ contendere possis  
Facta manu, purâque magis perlucida gemmâ.

*peteque hanc tellurem,  
quæ tellus suspicit tu-  
dan matrem à parte si-  
nistrâ: (indigenæ di-  
cunt Sidonida nomine)  
verteque ad littora ar-  
mentum regale, quod  
vides pasci procul mon-  
tano gramine. Dixit:  
et juvenci jamdudum  
expulsi monte, petunt  
jussu littora: ubi filia  
magni regis comitata  
Tyriis virginibus sole-  
bat ludere. Majestas  
et amor non conve-  
niunt bene nec moran-  
tur in unâ sede. Ille  
pater rectorque Decu-  
rum; cui dextra est  
armata trisulcis igni-  
bus, qui concutit or-  
bem nutu, gravitate  
sceptri relictâ, induit  
faciem tauri: mis-  
tusque juvencis mugit,  
et formosus Taurus  
obambulat in teneris  
herbis. Quippe color  
ejus est color nivis,  
quam nec vestigia duri  
pedis calcavêre, nec  
aquaticus Auster sol-*

*vit. Colla exstant toris; palearia pendent armis. Cornua quidem sunt parva, sed quæ possis  
contendere esse facta manu, magisque perlucida purâ gemmâ.*

## TRANSLATION.

"left; (the natives call it Sidonia) and drive to the shore a herd be-  
"longing to the king, which you will there find feeding upon the  
mountains." He said, and the bullocks driven from the mountains  
already wander along the shore, where the daughter of the mighty  
monarch was wont to amuse herself, accompanied by a train of Tyrian  
virgins. Majesty and love but ill agree, nor can long continue in the  
same abode. He therefore, the father and sovereign of the gods,  
whose right hand is armed with the three-forked thunder, who with  
a nod shakes the universe, laying aside the dignity of empire, puts on  
the appearance of a bull, and mixing with the herd, lows, and frisks  
about upon the tender grass. His colour is that of snow, unsullied  
by the tread of feet, or the dissolving blasts of the watery south wind.  
His neck rises in rolls of fat, and the double dewlaps hang from be-  
tween his shoulders. His horns indeed are small, but such as you  
might maintain were polished by a workman's hand, and more trans-  
parent than the brightest gem. No threats appear in his forehead; his

## NOTES.

840. *Sidonida.*] Sidon was a cele-  
brated and ancient city of Phœnicia.

845. *Virginibus Tyriis.*] From Tyre,  
a famous island and city of Phœnicia,  
not far from Sidon.

850. *Tauri faciem.*] Astitius king of  
Crete, whose reign fell out about 1400  
years before Christ, and more than 200  
years before the Trojan war. This  
prince hearing much of the beauty of

Europa, daughter of Agenor king of  
Tyre, equips a vessel to carry her off, on  
the prow of which was the figure of a  
bull. Upon this foundation, the poets  
who wrote the story, feigned that Ju-  
piter, enamoured of Europa, forgetting  
his grandeur and majesty, assumed the  
figure of a bull, to carry off his mistress.  
See the translation of Horace, vol. I.  
page [323.]

*Nullæ minæ sunt in fronte; nec lumen est formidabile, vultus habet pacem. Nata Agenore miratur quod sit tam formosus, quod minetur nulla prælia. Sed primò metuit contingere eum quamvis mitem. Mox adit; et porrigit flores ad ora candida. Amans gaudet: et dat oscula manibus, dum sperata voluptas veniat: vix, ah vix differt cætera. Et nunc alludit, exsultatque in viridi herbâ; nunc deponit niveum latus in fulvis arenis. Metuque paulatim dempto, modo præbet pectora plaudenda virginæ manu, modo præbet cornua impedienda novis sertis. Regia virgo nescia quem premeret, ausa est quoque considerare tergo tauri: cum Deus sensim ponit falsa vestigia pedum, à terra, àque sicco littore, in primis undis. Inde abit ulterius, fertque prædam per æquora mediæ ponti. Hæc patet: ablataque respicit littus relictum: et dextra tenet cornu, altera est imposita dorso: tremulæ vestes sinuantur flamine.*

Nullæ in fronte minæ; nec formidabile lumen;  
 Pacem vultus habet. Miratur Agenore nata,  
 Quòd tam formosus, quod prælia nulla minetur.  
 Sed, quamvis mitem, metuit contingere primò.  
 Mox adit: et flores ad candida porrigit ora.  
 Gaudet amans; et, dum veniat sperata voluptas,  
 Oscula dat manibus: vix ab, vix cætera differt.  
 Et nunc alludit, viridique exsultat in herbâ:  
 Nunc latus in fulvis niveum deponit arenis: 865  
 Paulatimque metu dempto, modò pectora præbet  
 Virginea plaudenda manu; modò cornua sertis  
 Impedienda novis. Ausa est quoque regia virgo,  
 Nescia quem premeret, tergo considerare tauri.  
 Cum Deus à terra, siccoque à littore, sensim 870  
 Falsa pedum primis vestigia ponit in undis.  
 Inde abit ulterius, mediique per æquora ponti  
 Fert prædam. Pavet hæc: littusque ablata re-  
 lictum  
 Respicit: et dextrâ cornu tenet; altera dorso  
 Imposita est: tremulæ sinuantur flamine ves-  
 tes. 875

## TRANSLATION.

eyes have nothing in them formidable, but every look expresses peace. The daughter of Agenor admires his beauty, and wonders that he threatens no battles. At first she is afraid to touch him, though so gentle; but soon adventures nearer, and holds out the flowers to his white mouth. The lover rejoices, and till he can enjoy the hoped-for pleasure, kisses her hands; scarce, ah scarce does he defer the rest. And now he exults and wantons in the green meadows; now rolls his white body on the yellow sand; and observing that her fears were gone, sometimes offers his breast to be stroked by her virgin hand, sometimes stoops his horns to be dressed in flowery wreaths. And now the royal maid, not knowing whom she pressed, boldly ventures upon his back. The god by gentle steps advances from the land and dry meadows toward the sea; and first with deceitful steps dips his hoofs in the waves. Thence stealing further, suddenly plunges in, and carries his prize through the middle of the sea. The frightened nymph looks back to the shore she had left behind. With her right hand she grasps his horn, the other is placed upon his back. Her ruffling garments swelled by the wind, hover in a train behind her.

## LIBER TERTIUS.

**J**AMQUE Deus positâ fallacis imagine tauri,  
 Se confessus erat: Dictæaque rura tenebat.  
 Cùm pater ignarus, Cadmo perquirere raptam  
 Imperat: et pœnam, si non invenerit, addit,  
 Exilium, facto pius, et sceleratus eodem. 5  
 Orbe pererrato (quis enim deprêndere possit  
 Furta Jovis?) profugus patriamque iramq; pa-  
 rentis

Vitat Agenorides; Phœbique oracula supplex  
 Consulit: et, quæ sit tellus habitanda, requirit.  
 Bos tibi, Phœbus ait, solis occurret in arvis, 10  
 Nullum passa jugum, curvique immunis aratri.

*ait, Bos passa nullum jugum, immunisque curvi aratri, occurret tibi solis arvis.*

ORDO.  
 1. *Jamque Deus ima-  
 gine fallacis tauri po-  
 sitâ, confessus erat se;  
 tenebatque rura Dic-  
 tæa. Cùm pater igna-  
 rus imperat Cadmo  
 perquirere filiam rap-  
 tam: et addit exilium  
 pœnam, si non invene-  
 rit, pius et sceleratus  
 eodem facto. Orbe pe-  
 rerrato (enim quis pos-  
 sit deprêndere furta  
 Jovis) Agenorides pro-  
 fugus, vitat patriam-  
 que, iramque paren-  
 tis; supplexque consu-  
 lit oracula Phœbi: et  
 requirit quæ tellus sit  
 habitanda. — Phœbus*

## TRANSLATION.

**A**ND now the god having put off the image of the fallacious bull, discovered himself, and had reached the Dictæan shore; when the father of Europa, ignorant of her fate, commands Cadmus to go in quest of his ravished daughter, and threatens perpetual exile as the punishment of not finding her; thus pious and unnatural in the same action. The son of Agenor having in vain wandered the world around (for who can pretend to discover the stolen delights of Jove), avoids by a voluntary banishment, his country and the resentment of his father, and in suppliant manner consults the oracle of Apollo, to know what land was allotted him to dwell in. A heifer, returns the god, shall meet you in the desert fields, that has never yet borne the yoke,

## NOTES.

1. *Jamque Deus, &c.*] Europa being carried off by Jupiter in the manner related in the preceding book, Agenor her father sent his sons in quest of her, with strict charge not to return till they had found her. Cilix, after long wandering, settled at last in Cilicia, to which he gave his name. Cadmus too, finding his inquiry vain, and abandoning all thought of returning to his native country, consults the oracle of Apollo, where he should settle; he received for answer, that he should build a city where he observed a cow with such and such marks to stop, and that he should name the country Bœotia. Finding things succeed according to the advice of the oracle, and resolving to return thanks to the gods by a solemn sacrifice, he

sends his companions to a fountain that had been consecrated to Mars, to draw some water for libations: there they are devoured by the dragon that guarded the fountain. Wondering at their long stay, he goes himself; and seeing the havoc made by the serpent, encounters and kills him. Afterwards, by the advice of Minerva, he sows the teeth of the dragon, whence spring troops of armed men, who falling into fight with one another, five only are left alive, who assist in the building of Thebes.

The more common explication of this fable is, that the dragon was a king of the country named Draco, the son of Mars, and that the mysterious teeth were his subjects, who rallied after his defeat.

*Carpe vias hâc duce : et fac condas mœnia herbâ qua requieverit : vocatoque illa mœnia Bœotia. Cadmus viâ bene descenderat Castalio antro, cùm videt juveneam incustoditam, gerentem nullum signum servitii cervice, ire lentè. Subsequitur, legitque vestigia presso gressu, taciturnusque, adorat Phœbum auctorem viæ. Jam evaserat vada Cephisi, arvaque Panopes, bos fletit, et tollens ad cælum frontem spatiosam altis cornibus, impulit auras mugitibus. Atque ita respiciens comites sequentes sua terga, procubuit, submisitque latus in tenerâ herbâ. Cadmus agit grates, figitque oscula peregrinæ terræ: et salutat montes agrosque ignotos. Erat facturus sacra Jovi: jubet ministros ire, et petere è vivis fontibus undas libandas. Sylva vetus stabat violata securi. Specus est in medio, densus virgis ac vimine, efficiens humilem arcum compagibus lapidum, et secundus uberibus aquis. Anguis Martius, præsignis cristis eo auro, erat conditus hoc antro; oculi micant igne, omne corpus tumet veneno:*

Hâc duce carpe vias: et, quâ requieverit herbâ,  
 Mœnia fac condas: Bœotiaque illa vocato.  
 Vix bene Castalio Cadmus descenderat antro:  
 Incustoditam lentè videt ira juveneam, 15  
 Nullum servitii signum cervice gerentem.  
 Subsequitur, pressoque legit vestigia gressu;  
 Auctoremque viæ Phœbum taciturnus adorat.  
 Jam vada Cephisi, Panopesque evaserat arva:  
 Bos stetit: et, tollens spatiosam cornibus altis 20  
 Ad cælum frontem, mugitibus impulit auras.  
 Atque ita, respiciens comites sua terga sequentes,  
 Procubuit, tenerâque latus submisit in herbâ.  
 Cadmus agit grates; peregrinæque oscula terræ  
 Figit: et ignotos montes agrosque salutat. 25  
 Sacra Jovi facturus erat; jubet ire ministros,  
 Et petere è vivis libandas fontibus undas.  
 Sylva vetus stabat, nullâ violata securi.  
 Est specus in medio virgis an vimine densus,  
 Efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, 30  
 Uberibus fœcundus aquis: hoc conditus antro  
 Martius anguis erat, cristis præsignis et auro;  
 Igne micant oculi; corpus tumet omne veneno;

## TRANSLATION.

nor felt the weight of the crooked plough: follow her steps, and in whatever pastures she first lays her down, there build your walls, and call it the Bœotian city.

Scarce had Cadmus well got down from the Castalian cave, when he sees a heifer without a guide, walking a slow pace, and bearing upon her neck no mark of servitude. He follows, and pursuing her track with gentle steps, adores in silence the god whom he regarded as his conductor in the way. And now he had passed the waters of Cephissus, and traversed the fields of Panope, when the cow stood still, and raising to heaven her front, graceful with high horns, filled the air with lowings, and looking back upon her companions that followed behind, couched down, and reposed her side upon the tender grass. Cadmus returns thanks, and imprints kisses upon the strange earth, and salutes the unknown mountains and fields. He then prepared to offer sacrifice to Jupiter, and commands his servants to bring some water for libations from the running springs. Hard by there stood an ancient grove, as yet not profaned by the axe, in the middle of which was a cave, overrun with brambles and bushy sprigs, forming a low arch by the shelvings of the rocks, and abounding with plenty of water.

Hidden in this den was a dragon sacred to Mars, adorned with crests and scales of gold: his eyes glare with fire, all his veins are turgid with



Tresq; vibrant linguæ: triplici stant ordine dentes.  
 Quem postquam Tyriâ lucum de gente profecti 35  
 Infausto tetigêre gradu; demissaque in undas  
 Urna dedit sonitum; longo caput extulit antro  
 Cœruleus serpens; horrendaque sibila misit.  
 Effluxêre urnæ manibus: sanguisque reliquit  
 Corpus, et attonitos subitus tremor occupat  
 artus. 40

Ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbes  
 Torquet, et immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus:  
 Ac mediâ plus parte leves erectus in auras  
 Despiciit omne nemus; tantoq; est corpore,  
 quanto

Si totum spectes, geminas qui separat Arctos. 45  
 Nec mora: Phœnicas, (sive ille tela parabant,  
 Sive fugam; sive ipse timor prohibebat utrumque)  
 Occupat; hos morsu, longis complexibus illos,  
 Hos necat adflatos funesti tabe veneni.  
 Fecerat exiguas jam Sol altissimus umbras: 50  
 Quæ mora sit sociis miratur Agenore natus,  
 Vestigatque viros. Tegimen direpta leoni  
 Pellis erat: telum splendenti lancea ferro,  
 Et jaculum: teloque animus præstantior omni.  
 Ut nemus intravit, lethataque corpora vidit, 55  
 Victoremque supra spatiosi corporis hostem

*tres linguæ vibrant: dentes stant triplici ordine. Quem lucum postquam profecti de gente Tyria tetigêre infausto gradu; urnæ demissa in undas dedit sonitum; cœruleus serpens extulit caput longo antro misitque horrenda sibila. Urne effluxêre manibus, sanguisque reliquit corpus, et subitus tremor occupat attonitos artus. Ille torquet squamosos orbes volubilibus nexibus, et saltu sinuatur in immensos arcus, ac erectus plus mediâ parte in leves auras, despiciit omne nemus: estque tanto corpore, quanto si spectes totum, serpens qui separat geminas Arctos. Nec mora: occupat Phœneas; (sive illi parabant tela, sive fugam, sive ipse timor prohibebat utrumque) necatque hos morsu, illos longis complexibus; hos afflatos tabe funesti veneni. Jam Sol altissimus fecerat exiguas umbras, natus Agenore miratur quæ sit mora sociis; vestigatque viros. Tegimen erat pellis direpta leoni: telum, lancea splendenti ferro, et ja-*

*culum, animusque præstantior omni telo. Ut intravit nemus, viditque lethata corpora, hostemque victorem spatiosi corporis supra,*

## TRANSLATION.

poison, three tongues are brandished from his mouth, and his teeth stand dreadful in a triple row. When the men of Tyre with ill-fated steps had reached the dismal grove, and the urn let down for water rebounded from side to side, the serpent roused, thrusts his head out of the deep cave, and fills the air with dreadful hissings. The urns drop from their hands, the blood forsakes their veins, and a sudden horror seized their astonished limbs. He wreathes his scaly orbs in rolling plaits, and by an immense leap is bent into a mighty fold, and uprearing more than half his body into the air, overlooks all the grove, in bulk enormous as the celestial dragon that separates the two bears. In a moment he seizes the Phœnicians; (whether they were preparing with arms to defend themselves, or hoped to escape by flight, or that fear deprived them of both these resources), some are crushed between his jaws, others entangled in his winding folds, and, in fine, the rest perish by the poisonous blasts of his pestilential breath. And now the sun at his highest had shortened every shade, when the son of Agenor, wondering what detained his companions, goes in search of them. His garment was a skin torn from a lion, his weapon a dart, and a lance pointed with shining steel, and an undaunted soul, the best of weapons. Soon as he entered the grove, and saw the lifeless

*lambentem tristia vulnera sanguineâ linguâ; inquit, fidissima corpora, ero aut ultor, aut comes vestrae mortis. Dixit: sustulitque molarem dextrâ, et misit magnum, magno conanime. Mœnia ardua cum celsis turribus forent mota impulsu illius. Serpens mansit sine vulnere. Defensusque squamis modo lorica, et duritiâ atrâ pellis, repulit validos ictus cute. At non vincit quoque jaculum eadem duritiâ; quod constitit fixum medio curvamine lentæ spinæ; et descendit in ilia toto ferro. Ille ferox dolore retorsit caput in sua terga, adspexitque vulnera, momorditque fixum hastile. Ubique labefecit id in omnem partem multâ vi, vix eripuit tergo: tamen ferrum hæret ossibus. Tum vero, postquam recens plaga accessit ad solitas iras, guttura tumuerunt plenis venis, spumaque albida circumfluit pestiferos rictus; terraque rasa squamis sonat, halitusque niger qui exit Stygio ore, inficit vitiatas auras. Ipse modo cingitur spiris facientibus orbem immensum orbem: interdum exit rectior longâ trabe.*

Tristia sanguineâ lambentem vulnera linguâ:  
 Aut ultor vestrae, fidissima corpora, mortis,  
 Aut comes, inquit, ero. Dixit: dextrâq; molarem  
 Sustulit, et magnum magno conanime misit. 60  
 Illius impulsu cum turribus ardua celsis  
 Mœnia mota forent; serpens sine vulnere mansit.  
 Loricæque modò squamis defensus, et atræ  
 Duritiâ pellis, validos cute reppulit ictus.  
 At non duritiâ jaculum quoque vincit eâdem; 65  
 Quod medio lentæ fixum curvamine spinæ  
 Constitit; et toto descendit in ilia ferro.  
 Ille dolore ferox caput in sua terga retorsit,  
 Vulneraque adspexit: fixumque hastile momor-  
 dit.  
 Idque, ubi vi multâ partem labefecit in omnem, 70  
 Vix tergo eripuit; ferrum tamen ossibus hæret.  
 Tum verò; postquam solitas accessit ad iras  
 Plaga recens, plenis tumuerunt guttura venis:  
 Spumaque pestiferos circumfluit albida rictus:  
 Terraq; raso sonat squamis; quique halitus exit 75  
 Ore niger Stygio, vitiatas inficit auras.  
 Ipse modò immensum spiris facientibus orbem  
 Cingitur: interdum longâ trabe rectior exit:

## TRANSLATION.

bodies, and the victorious enemy of hideous size stretched upon them, licking with bloody tongue the baneful wounds: Faithful companions, cries he, I will either avenge your death, or share in your fate. He said, and seizing in his right hand a millstone, sent the ponderous mass with an impetuous throw: high walls and lofty towers would have yielded to the shock, yet the serpent remained unhurt, and fenced with his scaly coat of mail, and the native hardness of his skin, he repelled the mighty stroke with his plaited scales. But the same crusted armour did not avail against his lance, which deep-rooted in the middle joint of his yielding spine, pierced with its pointed head into his inmost bowels; he, fierce with pain, writhes his head backwards, and as he sees the wound, bites with rage the wedged spear; and after he had worked it on every side with all his might, scarce wrenched it from his back; yet the point stuck fast in his spine. But now this fresh pain having increased his wonted rage, his throat swells with turgid veins, a white foam issues from his baneful mouth, the earth resounds with his moving scales, and the poisonous steam that issues from his infernal mouth infects the tainted air. Now he is enrolled in spires that rise in a maze of vast rings; sometimes he unfolds himself straight

## NOTES.

72. *Tum vero postquam.*] This whole description of the dragon is wonderfully sublime and poetical: it is almost

impossible to read it without horror, and an uncommon concern for Cadmus.

Impete nunc vasto, ceu concitus imbris amnis,  
Fertur, et obstantes proturbat pectore sylvas. 80

Cedit Agenorides paulum: spolioque leonis  
Sustinet incursus; instantiaque ora retardat  
Cuspide prætentâ. Furit ille, et inania duro  
Vulnera dat ferro: figitque in acumine dentes.

Jamque venenifero sanguis manare palato 85

Cæperat; et virides aspergine tinxerat herbas:  
Sed leve vulnus erat: quia se retrahebat ab ictu;  
Læsaque colla dabat retrò; plagamque sedere  
Cedendo arcebat, nec longius ire sinebat.

Donec Agenorides conjectum in gutture ferrum  
Usque sequens pressit: dum retrò quercus eunti  
Obstitit: et fixa est pariter cum robore cervix.

Pondere serpentis curvata est arbor, et imæ  
Parte flagellari gemit sua robora caudæ.

Dum spatium victor victi considerat hostis; 95  
Vox subito audita est: (neque erat cognoscere  
promptum

Unde: sed audita est) Quid, Agenore nate, per-  
reptum

Serpentem spectas? et tu spectabere serpens.

Ille diu pavidus, pariter cum mente colorem

Perdiderat; gelidoque comæ terrore rigeabant, 100

*Et tu spectabere serpens. Ille diu pavidus, perdiderat colorem pariter cum mente; comæque rigeabant gelido terrore.*

*Nunc fertur impete vasto, ceu amnis concitus imbris, et proturbat silvas obstantes pectore. Agenorides cedit paulum: sustinetque incursus spolio leonis; retardatque instantia ora cuspide prætentâ: ille furit et dat inania vulnera duro ferro: figitque dentes in acuminem. Jamque sanguis cæperat manare venenifero palato; et tinxerat virides herbas aspergine. Sed vulnus erat leve, quia retrahebat se ab ictu, dabatque læsa colla retrò, cedendoque arcebat plagam sedere, nec sinebat ire longius; donec Agenorides usque sequens pressit ferrum conjectum in gutture; dum quercus obstitit eunti retro, et cervix est fixa pariter cum robore. Arbor est curvata pondere serpentis, et gemit sua robora flagellari parte imæ caudæ. Dum victor considerat spatium victi hostis, subito vox est audita: (neque erat promptum cognoscere unde, sed est audita) Quid, nate Agenore, spectas serpentem peremptum?*

## TRANSLATION.

as a long beam. Now with a vast impulse, as a torrent swelled by rains, he rushes forward, and bears down the opposing forests with his breast. The son of Agenor gave back, and sustained the shock on his lion's spoil, and with the point of his lance pushes back his mouth as he urged it forward. He rages, and in vain champs the stubborn steel, and fixes his teeth upon its point: and now the blood began to flow from his venomous throat, and tinged the green herbs with sprinkling drops. But the wound was slight; because he recoiled from the stroke, and drew back his wounded neck, and shrinking from the wound, disappoints the blow, nor would suffer it to sink deep. At length Cadmus, still pursuing, his spear lodged in his throat, presses forward, till a knotted oak retards his retreating foe, and the spear, passing through his neck, pins him to the body of the tree: the tree bends under the weight of the serpent, and lashed by the extremity of his huge tail, groans.

While the victorious hero surveys the enormous size of his vanquished foe, a sudden voice was heard (nor could he at all guess whence it proceeded, yet was it distinctly heard), *Why, son of Agenor, do you thus contemplate the serpent you have slain? Even you too shall be seen under the form of a serpent.* He, long astonished, lost his colour, and at the same time his courage; an icy coldness ran through his veins, and

*Ecce Pallas, faultrix  
viri, adest, delapsa  
per superas auras;  
jubetque supponere  
dentes vipereos, incre-  
menta populi futuri,  
motæ terræ. Paret:  
et ut patefecit fulcun  
presso aratro, spargit  
jussos dentes, mortalia  
semina, humi. Inde  
(majus fide) glebæ  
capere moveri, acies-  
que hasta prima ap-  
paruit de sulcis. Mox  
tegmina capitum, mu-  
tantiâ pictocono. Mox  
humeri, pectusque, bra-  
chiaque onerata telis  
existunt: segesque cly-  
peata virorum cre-  
cit. Sic ubi aulæa tol-  
luntur festis theatris,  
signa solent surgere;  
primūque ostendere  
vultum, paulatim cæ-  
tera: totaque educta  
placido tenore patent;  
ponuntque pedes in  
imo margine. Cadmus  
territus novo hoste,  
parabat capere arma:  
unus de populo quem terra creaverat, exclamat ne cape; nec inferre te bellis civilibus;*

Ecce viri faultrix superas delapsa per auras  
Pallas adest: motæque jubet supponere terræ  
Vipereos dentes populi incrementa futuri.  
Paret: et ut presso fulcum patefecit aratro, *subcūm*  
Spargithumi jussos, mortalia semina, dentes: 105  
Inde (fide majus) glebæ cœpère moveri:  
Primaque de sulcis acies apparuit hastæ.  
Tegmina mox capitum picto nutantia cono:  
Mox humeri pectusque, onerataque brachia telis  
Existunt, crescitque seges clypeata virorum. 110  
Sic ubi tolluntur festis aulæa theatris,  
Surgere signa solent; primumq; ostendere vul-  
tum:  
Cætera paulatim: placidoque educta tenore  
Tota patent; imoque pedes in margine ponunt.  
Territus hoste novo Cadmus capere arma parabat:  
Nè cape, de populo, quem terra creaverat, unus  
Exclamat; nec te civilibus inferre bellis.

## TRANSLATION.

his hair rose in bristles. When lo, Pallas, the guardian of the hero, swift gliding through the air, stood before him, and bids him scatter the dragon's teeth under the furrowed earth, assuring him they were the seeds of a future people. The chief obeys, and as he opened a trench with the running plough, scatters, according to command, the teeth, whence was to spring a new race of men. Some time after, (who almost can believe it!) the clods began to move, and first the points of spears rise from the furrows in rows; then helmets nodding with painted crests, soon shoulders, and breasts, and arms loaded with spears start up, and a crop of men armed with shields grows from the earth. Thus when the curtains are drawn up in the joyful theatres, figures are wont to rise; first their countenances appear, and by degrees the rest, till drawn up by an even tenor, they strike the eyes in full proportion, and set their feet upon the extreme parts of the stage. Cadmus, terrified at the sight of this new enemy, was preparing to take arms; when one of the people whom the earth had produced,

## NOTES.

111. *Aulæa.*] The curtain that concealed the theatre from the spectators, till the actors appeared. To understand perfectly the expression in the original, *tolluntur aulæa*, it will be necessary to remark, that the method followed on the Roman stage was the very reverse of that in use with us; for instead of drawing up the curtain to discover the stage and actors, according to the present practice, the Romans let it fall

down upon the theatre; and when the play was over, or between the acts, they drew it up, whereas we let it fall. The first they called *premere aulæa*, the other *tollere aulæa*. In drawing up the curtain therefore, upon the Roman stage, it was gradually displayed and unfolded, until the several figures that were painted upon it, appeared distinct and in full proportion.

Atque ita terrigenis rigido de fratribus unum  
 Cominus ense ferit: jaculo cadit eminus ipse.  
 Hic quoque, qui leto dederat, non longiùs illo 120  
 Vivit, et exspirat, modò quas acceperat, auras:  
 Exemploque pari furit omnis turba; suoque  
 Marte cadunt subiti per mutua vulnera fratres.  
 Jamque brevis spatium vitæ sortita juvenus  
 Sanguineam trepido plangebant pectore matrem;  
 Quinque superstitibus: quorum fuit unus Echion:  
 Is sua jecit humi, monitu Tritonidis, arma;  
 Fraternæque fidem pacis petiitque deditque.  
 Hos operis comites habuit Sidonius hospes:  
 Cùm posuit jussam Phæbeis sortibus urbem. 130

*atque ita cominus ferit  
 rigido ense unum de  
 fratribus terrigenis:  
 ipse cadit jaculo misso  
 eminus. Illic quoque  
 qui dederat eum letho,  
 non vivit longius illo,  
 et exspirat auras quas  
 modo acceperat: om-  
 nisque turba furit pari  
 exemplo; fratresque  
 subiti cadunt suo Mar-  
 te per mutua vulnera.  
 Jamque juvenus sor-  
 tita spatium brevis  
 vitæ, plangebant san-  
 guineam matrem tre-  
 pido pectore; quinque  
 superstitibus: quorum  
 Echion fuit unus. Is  
 monitu Tritonidis jecit  
 sua arma humi, dedit-  
 que petiitque fidem  
 fraternæ pacis. Hos-  
 pes Sidonius habuit  
 hos comites operis, cùm*

II. Jam stabant Thebæ: poteras jam, Cadme,  
 videri

*posuit urbem jussam Phæbeis sortibus.*

II. Jam Thebæ stabant: jam, Cadme, poteras videri

#### TRANSLATION.

cries out: Forbear, nor blindly engage in civil wars. Then engaging hand to hand with one of his earth-born brothers, he smites him with his sword, while he himself falls by a dart thrown by a distant hand. He too who slew him did not long survive, and breathes out the air which he had so lately received. The dire example runs through the whole crowd, and these sudden born brothers fall in fight with one another by mutual wounds. And now the youth, fated to enjoy but a short term of life, beat with throbbing breasts their bloody mother; five only remained, of whom was Echion. He, admonished by Pallas, threw his arms upon the ground, and both asked and gave the promise of a brotherly peace. The Sidonian stranger had these for his associates in the work, when he laid the foundations of the city commanded by the oracle of Apollo.

II. And now Thebes was become a flourishing city; now, Cadmus,

#### NOTES.

131. *Jam stabant Thebæ.*] Diana fatigued with hunting, had retired to the valley of Gargaphie, to bathe there in a fountain. Actæon, the son of Aristæus and Autonoe, having put off the exercise of hunting till next day, because of the heat, as he was wandering in the woods with uncertain steps, chanced to come into the same place, where he saw Diana and her whole chorus of nymphs naked. The goddess, full of confusion at this accident, and resolving that he should never be able to divulge or boast of it, changed him into a stag: his dogs soon after espying him pursue him as their proper prey, and tear him to pieces.

The family of Cadmus after settling in Greece, proved extremely unhappy; and as in writing the history of those

more early heroes, it was common to mix with it that of the gods, it was pretended that Juno, jealous of Enropa, had extended her vengeance to her brother Cadmus and all his race. Ovid furnishes us with several examples of this vengeance: the first is the story of Actæon: he was the grandson of Cadmus by his daughter Autonoe, and that famous Aristæus, who, for having taught men the culture of olives, and other useful arts, merited to be ranked with the gods. As to the foundation of this story, some pretend that Actæon was really devoured by his dogs, which were become ravenous; others, that having ruined himself by the expense he was at in keeping dogs, it was given out that he was devoured by them.

*felix exilio. Marsque, Venusque contigerant soceri tibi: adde huc genus de tanta conjuge, tot natos, natasque, et nepotes, cara pignora; hos quoque jam juvenes: sed scilicet ultima dies est semper expectanda homini: nemoque debet dici beatus ante obitum, supremaque funera. Nepos, cornuaque aliena addita fronti, vosque canes satiata sanguine herili, fuit Cadme, prima causa luctus tibi inter tot res secundas. At si quæras bene, inventes crimen Fortuna non scelus in illo, enim quod scelus error habebat? Erat mons infectus cade variarum ferarum; jamque dies contraxerat medius umbras rerum, et sol distabat ex æquo utrâque mortâ, cum juvenis Hyantius compellat participes operum vagantes per devia lustra, placido ore: Comites, lina madent, ferrumque cruore ferarum;*

Exilio foelix. Soceri tibi Marsque Venusque  
Contigerant: huc adde genus de conjuge tantâ,  
Tot natos, natasque, et pignora cara nepotes;  
Hos quoq; jam juvenes. Sed scilicet *Ultima  
semper*

*Expectanda dies homini: dicique beatus  
Ante obitum nemo, supremaque funera debet.*

Prima nepos inter tot res tibi, Cadme, secundas  
Causa fuit luctus, alienaque cornua fronti  
Addita, vosque canes satiata sanguine herili. 140  
At bene si quæras: Fortunæ crimen in illo,  
Non scelus invenies: quod enim scelus error  
habebat?

Mons erat, infectus variarum cæde ferarum:  
Jamque dies rerum medias contraxerat umbras;  
Et sol ex æquo metâ distabat utrâque; 145  
Cum juvenis placido per devia lustra vagantes  
Participes operum compellat Hyantius ore:  
Lina madent, comites, ferrumq; cruore ferarum:

#### TRANSLATION.

might you have been esteemed happy in your exile, and could boast of having Mars and Venus for your father and mother-in-law; add moreover, a numerous issue by your heaven-born spouse, so many sons and daughters, and grand-children, dear pledges of love; these too now grown up. But we find the last day of life is to be waited for by man, and that no one ought to be called happy before his death and funeral, the last scene of mortality. In this train of prosperity, Cadmus, the first cause of grief, was your grandson, and horns not his own, branching from his forehead, and you dogs, glutted with your master's blood. And yet if you consider well, you will find in him only a crime of fortune, no real fault; for how can ignorance be deemed a crime? There was a mountain stained with the blood of many wild beasts; and now the sun had shortened the mid-day shades, and was equally distant from both extremities of heaven, when the Hyanthian youth thus with mild accent addressed the companions of his sports, as they were ranging the pathless haunts of the wild beasts: "Our nets, companions, and spears are wet with the slaughter of wild beasts; and the day hath yielded us

#### NOTES.

132. *Soceri tibi Marsque Venusque.*] For Cadmus married Harmonia, or as others will rather have it, Hermione, the daughter of Mars and Venus.

135. *Sed scilicet ultima semper.*] This is the famous sentence of Solon to Cræsus, when he was master of the rich and flourishing kingdom of Lydia, and seem-

ed so potent and firmly settled on his throne, that there was no danger of an interruption. But falling afterward into the hands of Cyrus, and being condemned to be burnt alive, he recollected this memorable saying of the wise man, and by that means saved his life, as the story is related at large by Herodotus.

Fortunæque dies habuit satis. Altera lucem  
Cum croceis invecta rotis Aurora reducet; 150  
Proposito repetamus opus: nunc Phœbus  
utraq;

Distat idem terrâ; finditque vaporibus arva.  
Sistite opus præsens: nodosaque tollite lina:

Jussa viri faciunt; intermittuntque laborem.  
Vallis erat piceis et acutâ densa cupressu; 155  
Nomine Gargaphie, succinctæ sacra Dianæ:

Cujus in extremo est antrum nemorale recessu,  
Arte laboratum nullâ; simulaverat artem  
Ingenio natura suo. Nam pumice vivo  
Et levibus tophis nativum duxerat arcum. 160

Fons sonat à dextrâ tenui perlucidus undâ,  
Margine gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus.

Hic dea sylvarum venatu fessa solebat  
Virgineos artus liquido perfundere rore.

Quò postquam subiit; Nympharum tradidit uni  
Armigeræ jaculum, pharetramque, arcusque re-  
tentos.

Altera depositæ subjecit brachia pallæ.

Vincla duæ pedibus demunt. Nam doctior illis  
Ismenis Crocale, sparsos per colla capillos

Colligit in nodum; quamvis erat ipsa solutis. 170

*tior illis, colligit in nodum capillos sparsos per colla; quamvis ipsa erat capillis solutis.*

## TRANSLATION.

“ sufficient sport; when another morning, mounted on saffron wheels,  
“ shall bring back the day, we will resume our wonted diversion. Now  
“ the sun is at equal distance from both quarters of the world, and  
“ cleaves the fields with his heat. Cease then your present toils, and  
“ gather up the knotted nets.” They all consent, and remit their la-  
bour. There was a valley thick set with pine-trees, and the sharp-  
pointed cypress, by name Gargaphie, sacred to active Diana: in the  
extreme recess hereof was a grotto, thick-shaded by surrounding trees,  
which, though not formed by art, was yet finished with that ingenuity,  
that nature in every place seemed to vie with art; for she had drawn  
an arch with the pumice and light sand-stones. On the right-hand a  
fountain murmurs along, transparent by its limpid stream, which by  
degrees swelling into a lake, is edged round with a border of grass.  
Here the goddess of the woods, weary with hunting, was wont to  
bathe her virgin limbs in the silver stream. When she had entered this  
cool retreat, she gave to one of the nymphs, her armour-bearer, her  
dart, her quiver too, and unstrung bow; another put her arms under  
her cloak as it was let down; two loosed her sandals from her feet:  
for Crocale the daughter of Ismenus, more handy than the rest, ga-

## NOTES.

169. *Ismenis Crocale.*] Crocale was the daughter of Ismenus, a river in Bœotia.

*dies habuit satis for-  
tuna, cum altera Au-  
rora invecta croceis  
rotis reducet lucem,  
repetamus propositum  
opus. Nunc Phæbus  
distat idem utrâque  
terrâ: finditque arva  
vaporibus: sistite præ-  
sens opus, tolliteque  
nodosa lina. Viri fa-  
ciunt jussa, intermit-  
tuntque laborem. Erat  
vallis densa piceis, et  
acuta cupressu, no-  
mine Gargaphie, sacra  
succinctæ Dianæ: in  
cujus extremo recessu  
est antrum nemorale  
laboratum nulla arte:  
natura suo ingenio si-  
mulaverat artem; num  
duxerat nativum ar-  
cum vivo pumice, et ti-  
ribus tophis. Fons per-  
lucidus sonat à dextra  
tenui unda, incinctus  
patulos hiatus grami-  
neo margine. Hic dea  
sylvarum fessa venatu,  
solebat perfundere  
virgineos artus liquido  
rore. Quò antro post-  
quam subiit, tradidit  
jaculum, pharetram-  
que arcusque relictos  
uni Nympharum ar-  
migeræ. Altera sub-  
jecit brachia pallæ de-  
positæ. Duæ demunt  
vincla pedibus; nam  
Ismenis Crocale doc-  
tior.*

*Nepheleque, Hyaleque, Rhanisque, et Psecas, et Phiale, excipiunt laticem, funduntque urnis capacibus. Dumque Titania perluitur ibi solita lympha, ecce nepos Cadmi, parte laborem dilatâ, (errans non certis passibus per ignotum nemus) pervenit in lucum; sic fata ferebant illum. Qui simul intravit rorantia fontibus antra; rorantia fontibus; nymphæ sicut erant nudæ, visa viro, percussere sua pectora: implevereque omne nemus subitis ululatibus: circumfusæque, texere Dianam suis corporibus; tamen dea ipsa est altior illis, supereminetque omnes tenuis collo. Qui color solet esse nubibus infectis ab ictu adversi solis, aut purpureæ Auroræ: is color fuit in vultu Dianæ visæ sine veste: quæ quamquam stipata turba suarum comitum, tamen adstitit in obliquum latus; flexitque ara retro; et ut vellet habuisse sagittas promptas; sic hausit aquas quas habuit: perfuditque vultum virilem; spargensque comas ultricibus undis, addidit hæc verba prænuntia futuræ cladis. Nunc si poteris narrare, licet narres me visam tibi posita velamine: nec minata plura:*

Excipiunt laticem Nepheleque, Hyaleque, Rhanisque.

Et Psecas, et Phiale; funduntque capacibus urnis.

Dumque ibi perluitur solitâ Titania lymphâ;

Ecce Nepos Cadmi dilatâ parte laborem

[Per nemus ignotum non certis passibus errans]

Pervenit in lucum: sic illum fata ferebant.

Qui simul intravit rorantia fontibus antra;

Sicut erant, viso, nudæ sua pectora Nymphæ

Percussere, viro: subitisque ululatibus omne

Implevere nemus: circumfusæque Dianam 180

Corporibus texere suis. Tamen altior illis

Ipsa dea est, Colloque tenuis supereminet omnes.

Qui color infectis adversi Solis ab ictu

Nubibus esse solet, aut purpureæ Auroræ;

Is fuit in vultu visæ sine veste Dianæ. 185

Quæ quanquam comitum turbâ stipata suarum,

In latus obliquum tamen adstitit: oraque retro

Flexit: et ut vellet promptas habuisse sagittas;

Quas habuit, sic hausit aquas: vultumque virilem

Perfudit: spargensque comas ultricibus undis, 190

Addidit hæc cladis prænuntia verba futuræ:

Nunc tibi me posito visam velamine narres;

Si poteris narrare, licet. Nec plura minata,

#### TRANSLATION.

thers her hair which lay scattered upon her neck, into a knot, while her own hung loose. Nephele, and Hyale, and Rhanis, and Psecas, and Phiale, fetch up water, and pour it from their large urns. While the Titanian goddess here bathes in the wonted stream, lo, the grandson of Cadmus, who deferred the finishing of his sport *till next day*, wandering with uncertain steps through the unknown grove, came into this retired grotto; so his fate directed him. How soon he entered the cave whence the springs distilled on every side, the nymphs as they were naked, upon seeing a man, smote their breasts, and filled all the grove with sudden shriekings; and pressing round Diana, covered her with their bodies; but the goddess considerably taller than they, surpasses them all by the head. The colour that is wont to be observed in clouds, when struck by the rays of the opposite sun, or that of purple Aurora, appeared in the countenance of Diana, seen without her raiment; who though surrounded with the crowd of her attendants, she yet shrunk backwards, and viewed him from aside. How did she wish her arrows had been at hand; but wanting these, she took some of the water in which she stood, and dashed it in his face; and besprinkling his hair with the avenging stream, added these words, the presages of his approaching woe: "Now, if it is in your power, boast of having seen me "without my raiment." Nor threatening more, she claps on his



Dat sparso capiti vivacis cornua cervi;  
 Dat spatium collo: summasque cacuminat aures:  
 Cum pedibusq; manus, cum longis brachia mutat  
 Cruribus, et velat maculoso vellere corpus.  
 Additus et pavor est. Fugit Autoneius heros,  
 Et se tam celerem cursu miratur in ipso.

[Ut verò solitis sua cornua vidit in undis.] 200

Me miserum! dicturus erat; vox nulla secuta est.

Ingemuit; vox illa fuit; lacrymæque per ora

Non sua fluxerunt. Mens tantùm pristina mansit.

Quid faciat? Repetatne domum, regalia tecta?

An lateat sylvis? Timor hoc, pudor impedit illud.

Dum dubitat; videre canes: primusq; Melampus.

Ichnobatesque sagax latratu signa dedere;

Gnossius Ichnobates, Spartanâ gente Melampus,

Inde ruunt alii rapidâ velocius aurâ,

Pamphagus, et Dorceus, et Oribasus; Arcades

omnes; 210

Nebrophenosque valens, et trux cum Lælape

Theron,

Et pedibus Pterelas, et naribus utilis Agre,

Hylæusque fero nuper percussus ab apro,

*Theron cum Lælape, et Pterelas utilis pedibus, et Agre utilis naribus, Hylæusque nuper percussus ab apro fero,*

*dat capiti sparso cornua vivacis cervi, dat spatium collo cacuminatque summas aures. Mutat manus cum pedibus, brachia cum longis cruribus, et velat corpus maculoso vellere. Pavor est et additus. Autoneius heros fugit, et miratur in ipso cursu se esse tam celerem. Ut vero vidit sua cornua in solitis undis, dicturus erat me miserum; nulla vox est secuta. Ingemuit; illa fuit vox; lacrymæque fluxerunt per ora non sua: mens pristina tantum mansit. Quid faciat? Repetatne domum, tecta regalia? An lateat sylvis? Timor impedit hoc, pudor illud. Dum dubitat, canes videre eum; primusque Melampus, Ichnobatesque sagax latratu signa latratu, Ichnobates Gnossius, Melampus de gente Spartanâ. Inde alii ruunt velocius rapida aura. Pamphagus, et Dorceus, et Oribasus, omnes Arcades: Nebrophenosque valens, et trux*

#### TRANSLATION.

sprinkled forehead the horns of a lively stag, lengthens his neck, and sharpens the tops of his ears: his hands are changed to feet, his arms to long legs, and his body is covered with a spotted skin. Fear also is added; away flies the Autoneian hero, and wonders that he should be so swift in running: but when he saw his face and horns in the stream, he was going to say, *wretched Acteon*: but no voice followed; he groaned, that was all his voice, and the tears trickled down a face not his own. His former understanding only continued. What should he do? Should he return home, and to the royal palace, or lie hid in the woods; fear hinders one, and shame the other. While he is debating with himself, the dogs espied him; and first Black-foot, and the good-nosed Tracer, gave the signal to the rest by a full cry. Tracer was a Cretan dog, and Black-foot of the Spartan breed. Upon this the rest rush in swifter than the rapid wind, Glutton, Quick-sight, and Ranger, all Arcadian dogs; and able Kill-buck, and fierce Hunter, with Tempest and swift-footed Wing, and Catcher of quick scent, and

#### NOTES.

206. *Primusque Melampus.*] The names here given to the dogs are all of Greek derivation; thus *Melampus* is *Pedibus niger*, Black-foot, &c. To prevent therefore a tedious process of notes, I

have in the version, instead of the Latin names, given the original signification, which may serve as a short explication of each.

*Næque concepta de lupo, Pæmenisque secuta pecudes, et Harpyia comitata duobus natis, et Ladon Sicyonius gerens illa substricta: et Dromas, et Canace, Sticteque, et Tigris, et Alce, et Leucon niveis, et Asbolus atris villis, prævalidusque Lacon, et Aëlo fortis cursu, et Thous, et velox Lycisce cum fratre Cyprio, et Harpalos distinctus quoad nigram frontem ab albo medio, et Melaneus, Lachneque hirsuta corpore; et Labros, et Agriodos, nati Dictæo patre, sed Laconide matre, et Hylactor acuta vocis; quosque est mora referre. Ea turba feruntur cupidine prædæ, per rupes scopulosque, saxaque carentia aditu, qua via est difficilis, quaque est nulla via. Ille fugit per loca per quæ saepe secutus fuerat. Heu ipse fugit suos famulos: libebat clamare ego sum Actæon, cognoscite vestrum dominum; verba desunt animo: æther resonat latratibus. Melanchætes fecit prima vulnera in tergo, Theridamas proxima: Oresitrophus hæsit in armo. Exierant tardius; sed via est anticipata per compendia montis. Cætera turba coit illis retinentibus dominum: confertque dentes in corpore.*

Deque lupo concepta Nape, pecudesque secuta  
Pæmenis, et natis comitata Harpyia duobus, 215  
Et substricta gerens Sicyonius ilia Ladon:

Et Dromas, et Canace, Sticteque, et Tigris, et  
Alce,

Et niveis Leucon, et villis Asbolus atris,  
Prævalidusque Lacon, et cursu fortis Aëlo,  
Et Thous, et Cyprio velox cum fratre Lycisce:  
Et nigram medio frontem distinctus ab albo  
Harpalos et Melaneus, hirsutaq; corpore Lachne:  
Et patre Dictæo, sed matre Laconide nati,  
Labros et Agriodos, et acutæ vocis Hylactor; 224  
Quosq; referre mora est. Ea turba cupidine prædæ  
Per rupes, scopulosque, adituque carentia saxa,  
Quæ via difficilis, quaque est via nulla, feruntur.  
Ille fugit, per quæ fuerat loca sæpe secutus.  
Heu famulos fugit ipse suos! clamare libebat,  
[Actæon ego sum: dominum cognoscite vestrum:]

Verba animo desunt: resonat latratibus æther.  
Prima Melanchætes in tergo vulnera fecit, 232  
Proxima Theridamas; Oresitrophus hæsit in  
armo,

Tardiùs exierant; sed per compendia montis  
Anticipata via est: dominum retinentibus illis  
Cætera turba coit, confertque in corpore dentes.

#### TRANSLATION.

Woodger lately wounded by a boar, and Forester begot by a wolf, and Shepherdess that had been a keeper of cattle, and Ravener with her two whelps, and Harrier a Sicynian dog of slender make. And Runner, and Barker, and Spot, and Tiger, and Strong, and White with his snowy hair, and Soot with black hair, and able-bodied Lacon; and Storm good at running, and Swift, and speedy Wolf with her Cyprian brother; and Snap with his spotted face, and Black-coat, and Stickle, a rough-bodied bitch; and Worrier, and White-tooth, bred of a Cretan dog and a Laconian bitch, and Babble of a shrill note, and others which it were tedious to repeat. This pack, fond of their prey, pursue him over rocks, and mountains, and inaccessible steeps, and through difficult and pathless ways. He now flies through places where he had often pursued. Alas, he flies his own servants, and fain would have cried, I am Actæon, know your master; but words are wanting to his desires. The air resounds with the barking of dogs; and first Black-hair wounded him in the back; Kilham next; Rover fastened upon his shoulder. They had come out later, but sprung before the rest by a short cut through the mountains: these hung fast upon their master, till all the pack come up and fix their teeth in his

Jam loca vulneribus desunt. Gemit ille, sonum-  
que,

Etsi non hominis, quem non tamen edere possit  
Cervus, habet: mœstisq; replet juga nota que-  
relis,

Et genibus supplex pronis, similisque roganti 240

Circumfert tacitos, tanquam sua brachia, vultus.

At comites rapidum solitis latratibus agmen

Ignari instigant, oculisque Actæona quærunt ;

Et velut absentem certatim Actæona clamant.

Ad nomen caput ille refert; ut abesse queruntur,

Nec capere oblata segnem spectacula prædæ.

Vellet abesse quidem; sed adest; velletque videre,

Non etiam sentire, canum fera facta suorum.

Undique circumstant: mersisque in corpore ros-  
tris

Dilacerant falsi dominum sub imagine cervi. 250

[Nec, nisi finitâ per plurima vulnera vitâ,

Ira pharetrata fertur satiata Dianæ.]

III. Rumor in ambiguo est; aliis violentior æquo

Visa dea est; alii laudant, dignamque severâ

Virginitate vocant: pars invenit utraque causas.

Sola Jovis conjux non tam culpetne probetne

Eloquitur; quam clade domûs ab Agenore ductæ

Gaudet: et à Tyriâ collectum pellice transfert,

*non tam eloquitur culpetne probetne; quam gaudet clade domus ductæ ab Agenore: et trans-  
fert odium collectum à Tyriâ pellice,*

#### TRANSLATION.

body. Now all over covered with wounds, he groans, and complains, if not in the tone of a man, yet in such as could not come from a stag; and fills the well-known mountains with his dismal moans. Then suppliant upon his bended knees, and in the posture of one begging his life, turns about his silent countenance instead of arms. But his companions, ignorant of what had chanced, encourage the eager pack with the usual cries, and every where look for Actæon, and call without ceasing on Actæon, as imagining him absent. He turns his head at the name, while they complain that he is absent, and through indolence misses his share of the sport. He wished indeed he had been absent, and that he had only seen, and not felt, the cruel bites of his dogs. They gather round him on all sides, and burying their jaws in his body, tear in pieces their master, under the figure of a deceitful stag. Nor was the rage of the quiver-bearing goddess appeased, till he had ended his life by an infinity of wounds.

III. The rumour of this vengeance was differently received; to some the goddess seemed more cruel than was just; others commend her as worthy of the strict virginity she professed: both sides produce reasons for what they think. The wife of Jove alone does not so much own, whether she blames or approves, as she rejoices at the calamity of a family sprung from Agenor, and transfers the hatred

*Jam loca desunt vul-  
neribus. Ille gemit, et  
habet sonum etsi non  
hominis, tamen quem  
cervus non possit edere:  
repletque nota juga  
mæstis querelis: et sup-  
plex geribus pronis,  
similisque roganti, cir-  
cumfert tacitos vultus  
tanquam sua brachia.  
At comites ignari in-  
stigant rapidum agmen  
solitis latratibus, quæ-  
runtque Actæona ocu-  
lis, et clamant certatim  
Actæona velut ab-  
sentem. Ille refert  
caput ad nomen, ut  
queruntur eum abesse,  
nec, segnem capere  
spectacula oblata præ-  
dæ. Vellet quidem  
abesse, sed adest: vel-  
letque videre, non  
etiam sentire fera fac-  
ta suorum canum.  
Circumstant undique;  
rostrisque mersis in  
corpore, dilacerant do-  
minum sub imagine  
falsi cervi. Nec ira  
pharetrata Dianæ fer-  
tur satiata, nisi vitâ  
finitâ per plurima vul-  
nera.*

*III. Rumor est in  
ambiguo: dea est visa  
aliis violentior æquo:  
alii laudant eam, ro-  
cantque dignam seve-  
râ virginitate. Utra-  
que pars invenit cau-  
sas. Sola conjux Jovis*

*in socios generis. Ecce recens causa subit priori; doletque Semelen esse gravidam de semine magni Jovis; tum solvit linguam ad jurgia. Quid enim, dixit, profeci toties per jurgia? Ipsa Semele est petenda mihi. Si rite vocor maxima Juno, perdam ipsam; si decet me tenere gemmantia sceptrâ dextrâ; si sum regina, Jovisque et soror, et conjux: certe sum soror ejus. At puto Semelen esse contentam furto: et injuria nostri thalami est brevis. Concipit; id tantum deerat: fertque manifesta crimina pleno utero: et vult fieri mater de Jove, quod vix contigit mihi uni; fiducia formæ est tanta. Faxo ut fallat eam; nec sim Saturnia, si non penetrarit in Stygias undas mersa ab Jove suo. Ab his surgit solio, reconditaque fulvâ nube, adit limen Semeles; nec removit nubes antequam simulavit anum: posuitque canos capillos ad tempora; sulcavitque cutem rugis: et tulit curva membra trementi passu; fecit vocem quoque anilem; sitque ipsâ Beroë, Epidauria nutrix Semeles. Ergo ubi sermone captato, loquendo diu,*

In generis socios odium. Subit ecce priori  
Causa recens; gravidamque dolet de semine  
magni

Esse Jovis Semelen. Tum linguam ad jurgia solvit.  
Profeci quid enim toties per jurgia? dixit.

Ipsa petenda mihi est: ipsam, si maxima Juno

Ritè vocor, perdam; si me gemmantia dextrâ

Sceptrâ tenere decet; si sum regina, Jovisque 265

Et soror, et conjux, certe soror. At puto furto

Contentam; et thalami brevis est injuria nostri.

Concipit; id deerat: manifesta que crimina pleno

Fert utero: et mater, quod vix mihi contigit uni,

De Jove vult fieri. Tanta est fiducia formæ. 270

Fallat eam faxo: nec sim Saturnia; si non

Ab Jove mersa suo Stygias penetrarit in undas.

Surgit ab his solio, fulvâ que recondita nube

Limen adit Semeles: nec nubes antè removit,

Quàm simulavit anum: posuitque ad tempora canos:

Sulcavitque cutem rugis: et curva trementi

Membra tulit passu; vocem quoque fecit anilem.

Ipsaque fit Beroë, Semeles Epidauria nutrix.

Ergo ubi, captato sermone, diuque loquendo,

#### TRANSLATION.

she had conceived against the Tyrian harlot, to all the partners of her race. When lo, a fresh occasion of discontent succeeds to the former, and she grieves that Semele is with child by the blood of great Jupiter. She then gave a loose to her rage: "What, (says she,) have I hitherto gained by these transports of resentment? My rival herself must be attacked; her will I destroy, if I am rightly entitled the great Juno; if it becomes me to hold the sparkling sceptre in my right-hand; if I am the queen of heaven, the wife and sister of Jove; at least it must be owned I am his sister. But perhaps she is content with a stolen embrace, and the violation of my bed is but short. She is pregnant, (that only was wanting) and proclaims her crime by a big belly, and boasts that she is a mother by Jove, an honour I can hardly claim; so great a confidence she has in her beauty. But it shall deceive her; nor let me be esteemed of the race of Saturn, if she descend not to the Stygian waves, sunk by her beloved Jove." Saying this, she rises from her throne, and hid in a yellow cloud, approaches the threshold of Semele. Nor did she disperse the clouds that surrounded her, till she had put on the appearance of an old woman, and planted grey hairs upon her temples, and furrowed her skin with wrinkles, and moved her feeble limbs with tottering pace. She learns too to tattle in the tone of age, and becomes Beroë herself, the Epidaurean nurse of Semele. When therefore, in discourse designedly introduced, after long talking they came to

Ad nomen venêre Jovis; suspirat; et Optem 280  
Jupiter, ut sit ait; metuo tamen omnia. Multi  
Nomine divorum thalamos iniêre pudicos.  
Nec tamen esse Jovem satis est: det pignus amo-  
ris;

Simodò verus is est: quantusque et qualis ab altâ  
Junone excipitur; tantus, talisque rogato 285  
Det tibi complexus: suaque antè insignia sumat.  
Talibus ignaram Juno Cadmedîa dictis

Formârat. Rogat illa Jovem sine nomine munus:  
Cui deus, Elige, ait: nullam patiêre repulsam.  
Quoq; magis credas; Stygii quoque conscia sunt  
Numina torrentis: timor, et deus ille deorum.

Læta malo, nimiumq; potens, perituraq; amantis  
Obsequio Semele, Qualem Saturnia dixit,  
Te solet amplecti, Veneris cùm fœdus initis,

Da mihi te talem. Voluit deus ora loquentis 295  
Opprimere. Exierat jam vox properata sub auras.  
Ingemuit: neque enim non hæc optâsse, neque ille  
Non jurâsse potest. Ergò mœstissimus altum

Æthera conscendit; nutuque sequentia traxit  
Nubila: quîs nimbos, immistaque fulgura ventis  
Addidit, et tonitrus, et inevitabile fulmen.

*mœstissimus conscendit altum æthera: traxitque nubila sequentia nutu: quîs addidit nimbos, fulguraque immista ventis, et tonitrus, et inevitabile fulmen.*

*venêre ad nomen Jovis; suspirat: et ait, optem ut sit Jupiter; tamen metuo omnia: multi nomine Deorum iniêre thalamos pudicos. Tamen nec est satis eum esse Jovem. Is, si modo est verus, det pignus amoris: quantusque et qualis excipitur ab altâ Junone, rogato ut tantus talisque det complexus tibi; sumatque ante sua insignia. Juno talibus dictis formaverat ignaram Cadmedîa. Illa rogat Jovem munus sine nomine. Cui deus ait, elige, patiêre nullam repulsam. Quoque credas magis, numina torrentis Stygii sunt quoque conscia: ille timor et deus deorum. Semele læta malo, nimiumque potens, perituraque obsequio amantis, dixit: da te talem mihi, qualem Saturnia solet amplecti te, cum initis fœdus Veneris. Deus voluit opprimere ora loquentis: jam vox properata exierat sub auras. Ingemuit: neque enim non optâsse hæc, neque ille non jurâsse: ergo mœ-*

## TRANSLATION.

the name of Jupiter, she sighs; "I wish (said she) it may be Jupiter indeed, but I am apt to fear every thing; for many under the feigned name of gods have defiled chaste beds. Nor is it enough that he is really Jove; let him, if indeed he be the true one, give some pledge of his love; and what and how great he is received by the immortal Juno: such and so great let him descend to your embraces, encompassed with all the ensigns of majesty." With words like these did Juno ensnare the unsuspecting grand-daughter of Cadmus: she asks a nameless gift of Jupiter. To whom the god says; "Choose whatever you will, and ask, without fear of a repulse: and to confirm you yet the more, let the majesty of the Stygian torrent witness this promise; he who is the terror and sovereign of the gods themselves." Semele rejoicing in her misfortune, and but too prevalent, as now doomed to perish by the complaisance of her lover; "Descend to me such (said she) as the daughter of Saturn is wont to embrace you, when you celebrate the sacred rites of Venus." Fain would the god have stopped her as she spoke; but the hasty choice had now passed her lips. He groaned; for neither is it possible for her not to have wished, or him not to have promised: oppressed with grief, he mounts the height of heaven, and by a nod drew along the attending clouds; to which he added rain, and lightning mixed with winds, and thunder,

*Tamen tentat demere  
vires sibi qua usque po-  
test; nec nunc armatur  
eo igne quo deiecerat  
centimanum Typhæa:  
erat nimium feritatis in  
illo. Est aliud fulmen  
levius, cui dextra Cy-  
clopum addidit minus  
sevitie flammæque, mi-  
nus iræ. Superi vo-  
cant tela secunda. Ca-  
pit illa, intratque do-  
mum Agenoream mor-  
tale corpus non tulit  
tumultus æthereos, ar-  
sitque donis jugalibus.  
Infans adhuc imper-  
fectus eripitur ab alvo  
genitricis; tenerque in-  
sultur (si est dignum  
credere) in patrio fe-  
more: completque tem-  
pora materna. Ino  
matertera educat il-  
lum furtim in primis  
cunis; inde nymphæ  
Nyseides occulere il-  
lum datum sibi suis antris;  
dedereque alimenta lactis.*

*IV. Dum ea lege fatali geruntur per terras, incunabulaque Bacchi bis geniti sunt tula;*

Quà tamen usque potest, vires sibi-demere tentat.  
Nec, quo centimanum dejecerat igne Typhœa  
Nunc armatur eo: nimium feritatis in illo:  
Est aliud levius fulmen; cui dextra Cyclopum 305  
Sævitiæ, flammæque minus, minus addidit iræ;  
Tela secunda vocant superi: capit illa; domumq;  
Intrat Agenoream. Corpus mortale tumultus  
Non tulit æthereos; donisque jugalibus arsit.  
Imperfectus adhuc infans genitricis ab alvo 310  
Eripitur, patrioque tener (si credere dignum)  
Insuitur femori; maternaque tempora complet.  
Furtim illum primis Ino matertera cunis  
Educat. Inde datum Nymphæ Nyseides antris  
Occulere suis; lactisque alimenta dedere. 315

IV. Dumque ea per terras fatali lege geruntur;  
Tutaque bis geniti sunt incunabula Bacchi:

#### TRANSLATION.

and the inevitable bolt. And yet as much as possible he abates of his force, nor arms himself with the fires wherewith he had overthrown the hundred-handed Typhæus: these appeared too terrible. There is a thunder of a lesser mould, to which the right-hand of the Cyclops has added less violence and flame, and pointed it with less fury: the gods call it thunder of a second rate. This he takes, and enters, surrounded with majesty, into the palace of Semele; but her mortal frame could not sustain the shock of ethereal majesty, and she perished amid the glories she had desired. The infant, yet unfinished, is taken from the womb of his mother; and if we can credit ancient story, enclosed abortive in his father's thigh, and there completes the time wanting to his birth. Ino, his aunt, nursed him privately in his first cradle; afterward the Nyseian nymphs hid him in their dark caves, and nourished him with milk.

IV. While things are thus managed on earth according to the order of fate, and the tender age of Bacchus twice born is secured, they tell us, that Jupiter having drowned his more weighty cares in nectar,

#### NOTES.

303. *Typhæa.*] Typhæus, a giant of enormous size, and author of the war which the Titans made against Jupiter.

313. *Ino matertera.*] Ino was the daughter of Cadmus, and sister to Semele: she received Bacchus from Jupiter, and bred him up privately unknown to Juno.

314. *Nyseides.*] Pliny makes mention of Nysa, a mountain of India, which Strabo and Ælian speak of under the

name of Meros, a word that in Greek signifies *the Thigh*. At the foot of this mountain is the city Nysa. As Bacchus therefore, according to the testimony of all antiquity, was educated on this mountain, which was sacred to Jupiter, we may hence account, in some measure, for the fabulous relation of the birth of Bacchus, given by the Greeks, viz., That he was so long carried in Jupiter's thigh.

Fortè Jovem memorant diffusum nectare curas  
 Seposuisse graves, vacuâque agitasse remissos  
 Cum Junone jocos : et, major vestra profectò est,  
 Quàm quæ contingit maribus, dixisse, voluptas.  
 Ille negat. Placuit quæ sit sententia docti  
 Quærere Tiresiæ. Venus huic erat utraque nota.  
 Nam duo magnorum viridi coëuntia sylvâ  
 Corpora serpentum baculi violaverat ictu : 325  
 Deque viro factus (mirabile) fœmina, septem  
 Egerat autumnos. Octavo, rursus eosdem  
 Vidit, et, Est vestræ si tanta potentia plagæ,  
 Dixit, ut auctoris sortem in contraria mutet :  
 Nunc quoq; vos feriam. Percussis anguibus is-  
 dem, 330

Forma prior rediit ; genitivaque venit imago.  
 Arbiter hic igitur sumptus de lite jocosâ,  
 Dicta Jovis firmat. Gravius Saturnia justo,  
 Nec pro materiâ fertur doluisse : suique  
 Judicis æternâ damnavit lumina nocte. 335  
 At pater omnipotens (neque enim licet irrita  
 cuiquam,

Facta dei fecisse deo) pro lumine adempto  
 Scire futura dedit : pœnamque levavit honore.

*enim licet cuiquam deo fecisse facta dei irrita) pro lumine adempto, dedit scire futura, leva-*  
*vitque pœnam honore.*

*memorant Jovem forte diffusum nectare seposuisse graves curas, agitasseque remissos jocos cum vacua Junone, et dixisse, profecto vestra voluptas est major, quam voluptas quæ contingit maribus. Illa negat : placuit illis quærere quæ sit sententia docti Tiresiæ. Utraque Venus erat nota huic. Nam violaverat ictu baculi duo corpora magnorum serpentum coeuntia viridisylvæ. Deque viro, (mirabile) factus fœmina, egerat septem autumnos. Octavo autumno, vidit rursus eosdem serpentes : et dixit, si potentia vestræ plagæ est tanta, ut mutet sortem auctoris in contraria ; nunc quoque feriam vos : iisdem anguibus percussis, prior forma rediit ; imagoque genitiva venit. Igitur hic sumptus arbiter de lite jocosâ, firmat dicta Jovis. Saturnia fertur doluisse gravius justo, nec pro materia damnavitque lumina sui judicis æternâ nocte. At pater omnipotens (neque*

## TRANSLATION.

engaged in free conversation with Juno, who was also disposed to share his mirth. "Why sure (says he) the sense of pleasure which you enjoy in the embraces of love, is far more quick and sprightly than what falls to the share of the males." She denies it ; they agree to ask the opinion of experienced Tiresias, who had tried the pleasure of each sex. For seeing once in a shady wood the bodies of two large snakes twisted in conjunction, he had profaned them with a stroke of his club, and of a man (strange to relate) became a woman, and so continued for seven autumns ; in the eighth he again saw the same serpents, and said ; "If such is the virtue of a stroke given you, as to change the sex of the giver into the contrary, I'll try the virtue of a second stroke." Again he struck the same snakes, when his native sex returned, and he recovered his original form. He therefore being chosen judge of the merry contest, declares in favour of Jupiter. Juno resenting it more than was fit, nor according to what so trivial a debate required, condemned her judge to languish in eternal night. But the omnipotent father (for it is not in the power of any one god to cancel the acts of another), in recompense for the loss of his sight, gave him the knowledge of things to come, and softened his punishment by the honour that followed it.

V. *Ille celeberrimus famâ per Aonias urbes, dabat irreprehensa responsa potenti populo. Cærula Liriope sumpsit prima tentamina fidei, vocisque rata: quam Liriope Cephisos quondam implicuit curvo flumine; tulitque vim illi clausæ in suis undis. Liriope pulcherrima enixa est infantem pleno utero, qui jam tum posset amari nymphis, vocatque Narcissum. De quo consultus an esset visurus longa tempora maturæ senectæ: fatidicus vates, Si se non noverit, inquit. Vana diu visa est vox auguris. Exitus illam, Resque probat, letique genus, novitasque furoris. Jamque ter ad quinos unum Cephisius annum Addiderat: poteratque puer, juvenisque videri: Multi illum juvenes, multæ cupiêre puellæ: Sed fuit in tenerâ tam dira superbia formâ; Nulli illum juvenes, nullæ tetigêre puellæ.* 355

*puer, juvenisque. Multi juvenes, multæ puellæ cupiêre illum. Sed tam dira superbia fuit in tenerâ formâ; nulli juvenes, nullæ puellæ tetigêre illum.*

## TRANSLATION.

V. He, greatly famed through the Aonian cities, gave unerring answers to all that consulted him. The blue-eyed Liriope made the first essay and experiment of his infallible voice; whom formerly Cephisos folded in his winding stream, and by force enjoyed her, shut in by his circumfused waves. The beauteous nymph disclosed from her full womb a boy, who even then might have been the darling of the fair, and calls him Narcissus. The sage prophet being consulted, whether he should see the lengthened period of mature old age, answers; If he never knows himself. Long did the voice of the prophet appear vain and frivolous: but the event, the thing itself, the manner of his death, and the novelty of his madness, confirms all. For the son of Cephisos had now added one to three times five years, just turned off boy, and entering upon the stage of man. Many blooming youths and love-sick maids caressed him; but there was so stubborn a pride in his resistless beauty, that no youths

## NOTES.

339. *Ille per Aonias fama celeberrimus.*] The nymph Liriope consults Tiresias as to the fate of Narcissus, her son, by the river Cephisos, and receives for answer, That all should succeed well with him, if he never came to the knowledge of his own beauty. When he was grown up, Echo falls in love with him, and watching the opportunity of his speaking, that she might respond his last words, an ingenious dialogue is made to pass between them by the poet. Echo, however, unable to compass her desires, wastes away in languishing, her body is changed into

a stone, and nothing of her remains but her voice.

In explaining this fable we must suppose that the poets, who animate every thing, have invented this fable to explain the phenomenon after an ingenious manner: for among the poets, as Boileau has admirably well expressed it in his art of poetry, "Every thing assumes a body, a soul, a look, a manner: every virtue becomes a divinity; Minerva is Prudence, Venus Beauty, Echo is no more a mere voice that resounds in the air, but a nymph in fear for the cruelty of Narcissus."



Aspicit hunc trepidos agitantem in retia cervos,  
Vocalis Nymphæ; quæ nec reticere loquenti,  
Nec prior ipsa loqui didicit, resonabilis Echo.  
Corpus adhuc Echo, non vox erat: et tamen usum  
Garrula non alium, quàm nunc habet, oris ha-  
bebat; 360

Reddere de multis ut verba novissima posset.  
Fecerat hoc Juno. Quia, cùm deprendere posset  
Sub Jove sæpe suo Nymphas in monte jacentes,  
Illa deam longo prudens sermone tenebat,  
Dum fugerent Nymphæ. Postquam Saturnia  
sensit; 365

Hujus, ait, linguæ, quâ sum delusa, potestas  
Parva tibi dabitur, vocisque brevissimus usus.  
Reque minas firmat. Tamen hæc in fine loquendi  
Ingeminat voces: auditaque verba reportat.  
Ergo ubi Narcissum per devia lustra vagan-  
tem 370

Vidit, et incaluit: sequitur vestigia furtim  
Quodque magis sequitur; flammâ propiore ca-  
lescit.

Non aliter, quàm cùm summis circumlita tædis  
Admotam rapiunt vivacia sulfura flammam.  
O quoties voluit blandis accedere dictis, 375  
Et molles adhibere preces! natura repugnat,

*accedere blandis dictis, et adhibere molles preces! At natura ejus repugnat,*

*Resonabilis Echo, nympha vocalis: quæ nec didicit reticere loquenti, nec ipsa loqui prior, aspicit hunc agitantem trepidos cervos in retia. Echo erat adhuc corpus, non tantum vox; et tamen garrula non habebat alium usum oris, quam habet nunc; ut posset reddere verba novissima de multis. Juno fecerat hoc: quia cum posset sæpe deprendere nymphas jacentes sub suo Jove in monte; illa prudens tenebat Deam longo sermone dum nymphæ fugerent, Saturnia postquam sensit hoc, ait; potestas parva hujus linguæ qua sum delusa dabitur tibi, ususque brevissimus vocis. Firmatque minas re. Tamen hac in fine loquendi ingeminat voces: reportatque verba audita. Ergo ubi vidit Narcissum vagantem per devia lustra, et incaluit amore ejus; sequitur furtim vestigia. Quoque sequitur magis, calescit propiore flamma: non aliter quam cùm sulfura vivacia circumlita summis tædis, rapiunt admotam flammam. O quoties voluit*

## TRANSLATION.

or maid could touch his savage heart. The noisy nymph, who cannot be silent when another speaks, nor has learned first to speak herself, resounding Echo, chanced to spy him as he was driving the timorous deer into his nets. Echo was then a body, not a bare voice: and yet the babbler had no other use of speech than what she now enjoys, to repeat the last words out of many. Juno had done this to punish her; because, when she might often in her mountains have surprised the nymphs in the embraces of her Jupiter, she slyly engaged the goddess in a long discourse, that the nymphs might escape; which, when the daughter of Saturn discovered; But small exercise, says she, shall be allowed this tongue wherewith I have been so often deluded, and a very short use of thy voice. And she confirms her threats by the execution: yet in the end of speaking she redoubles the voice, and returns the words she hears. When therefore she saw Narcissus wandering through the pathless forests, warned by the lovely youth, she privately follows his steps, and the more she follows him, burns with fiercer flames: just as when sulphur spread upon the tops of torches, catches the flame from the touch of a taper. How often did she desire to address him in soft accents, and employ a suppliant voice! But nature resists the impulse,

*nec sinit ut incipiat. Sed illa, (quod tantum sinit) est parata expectare sonos, ad quos remittat sua verba. Forte puer seductus ab fido agmine comitum; dixit: ecquis adest? Et Echo responderat adest. Hic stupet; utque divisit aciem in omnes partes, clamat magnâ voce, veni: illa vocat Narcissum vocantem. Respicit, et rursus nullo veniente, inquit: Quid fugis me? Et recepit totidem verba quot dixit. Perstat; et deceptus imagine alternæ vocis, ait: coëamus huc; Echoque responsura nulli unquam sono libentius, rettulit, coëamus. Et ipsa favet suis verbis, egressaque silvis, ibat ut injiceret brachia sperato collo. Ille fugit, fugiensque ait; aufer manus complexibus, emoriar antequam sit tibi copia nostri. Illa rettulit nihil nisi, sit tibi copia nostri. Illa spreta, latet sylvis, protegitque ora pudibunda frondibus; et vivit ex illo tempore in solis antris. Sed tamen amor hæret; crescitque dolore repulsæ. Vigiles curæ attenuant miserabile corpus; maciesque adducit cutem; et omnis succus corporis abit in aëra: tantum vox atque ossa supersunt.*

Nec sinit incipiat; sed quod sinit, illa parata est Expectare sonos, ad quos sua verba remittat.

Fortè puer, comitum seductus ab agmine fido, Dixerat, Ecquis adest? Et, Adest, responderat Echo.

380

Hic stupet: utque aciem partes divisit in omnes; Voce, Veni, clamat magnâ: vocat illa vocantem.

Respicit, et nullo rursus veniente, Quid, inquit, Me, fugis? Et totidem, quot dixit verba, recepit.

Perstat; et alternæ deceptus imagine vocis: 385

Huc coëamus, ait: nullique libentiùs unquam

Responsura sono, Coëamus rettulit Echo.

Et verbis favet ipsa suis; egressaque sylvis

Ibat, ut injiceret sperato brachia collo.

Ille fugit: fugiensque, Manus complexibus aufer:

Antè, ait, emoriar, quàm sit tibi copia nostri:

Rettulit illa nihil, nisi, Sit tibi copia nostri:

Spreta latet sylvis: pudibundaquæ frondibus ora

Protegit: et solis ex illo vivit in antris.

Sed tamen hæret amor; crescitque dolore repulsæ.

Attenuant vigiles corpus miserabile curæ:

Adducitque cutem macies; et in aëra succus

Corporis omnis abit. Vox tantum, atque ossa supersunt.

#### TRANSLATION.

nor suffers her to begin. What is in her power she is ready for, to watch his voice, and re-echo to the sound. By chance the youth, separated from the trusty train of his attendants, cries out, *Is any one here?* And Echo answered, *here*: He is amazed, and casting his eyes on every side, calls with a loud voice, *Come*. She calls the youth who called her. He looks back, and as he could still see nobody, says, *Why do you shun me?* And has as many words returned as he had spoken. He persists, and deceived by the appearance of an alternate voice, says, *Let us come together here*. Echo, to whom no sounds could be more agreeable, returned, *Let us come together*; and immediately favouring her own words, rushed from the woods, impatient to throw her arms round his much-desired neck. He flies, and flying calls out, *Cease with your hands thus to embrace me, I will sooner die than bear that thou mayest enjoy me*. She answered nothing, but *Thou mayest enjoy me*. The nymph despised, lurks in the woods, and hides her blushing face with leaves, and from that time lives in solitary caves. Yet her love still remains, and grows from the mortification of a refusal; anxious cares waste her miserable body, and leanness shrivels her skin; all the juice of her body flies off in air, her voice and bones

VOX manet. Ossa ferunt lapidis traxisse figuram.

[Inde latet sylvis: nulloque in monte videtur; 400  
Omnibus auditur. Sonus est, qui vivit in illâ.]

VI. Sic hanc, sic alias undis aut montibus ortas.

Luserat hic Nymphas; sic cœtus antè viriles.

Inde manus aliquis despectus ad æthera tollens,

Sic amet iste licet, sic non potiatur amato. 405

Dixerat. Assensit precibus Rhamnusia justis.

Fons erat illimis, nitidis argenteus undis,

Quem neque pastores, neque pastæ monte capellæ

Contigerant, aliudve pecus: quem nulla volucris,

Nec fera turbârat, nec lapsus ab arbore ramus. 410

Gramen erat circa, quod proximus humor alebat:

Sylvaque, sole lacum passura tepescere nullo.

Hic puer, et studio venandi lassus et æstu,

Procubuit; faciemque loci, fontemque secutus.

*bat; sylvaque passura locum tepescere nullo sole. Puer lassus et studio venandi, et æstu, procubuit hic, secutus faciemque loci, fontemque.*

#### TRANSLATION.

are only left. Her voice is still heard; her bones are said to have received the form of a stone. Since then she lies hid in the woods, and is never to be seen on mountains, yet is to be heard by all; sound alone is what lives in her.

VI. Thus had he deceived her, thus other nymphs sprung from the waters or mountains, thus the whole body of youths. Upon which some one of those who had been despised by him, lifting up his hands to heaven, said: "So let him love, nor enjoy the object beloved." Rhamnusia granted this just prayer. There was a silver spring, clear with unsullied streams, which neither shepherds, nor goats fed upon the mountains, nor other cattle had touched; which no bird nor wild beast, nor branch falling from a tree had disturbed; it was surrounded with grass nourished by the neighbouring stream, and a wood that defended the lake from the heat of the sun. Here the youth, fatigued with heat and the labour of hunting, laid himself down, charmed with

#### NOTES.

402. *Sic hanc sic alias.*] Narcissus by his cruelty rendering himself odious to the nymphs, Nemesis gives ear to their prayers. Wherefore chancing to see his own image in a fountain, he falls in love with it: in which vain passion he languishes without hopes of relief, and is at length changed into a flower of his own name.

The best manner of explaining this fable is to consider it as a useful lesson that unfolds to us the hurtful effects of an immoderate self-love. The reflections that may be drawn from it are innumerable: that we are not to regard

ourselves with too flattering a complaisance, that our good qualities ought to be hid from us, nor we be the first to admire, much less to publish them. We may say too that the little reality which we for the most part find in those pleasures we so eagerly grasp at, resemble this vain phantom wherewith the youth fell in love, and which threw him at last into a languishing illness that occasioned his death.

406. *Rhamnusia.*] The goddess Nemesis, so called from Rhamnus, a town of Attica, where she had a temple, and was worshipped.

*Dumque cupit sedare sitim, altera sitis crevit. Dumque bibit, correptus imagine visæ formæ, Rem sine corpore amat; corpus putat esse, quod umbra est.*

Dumque sitim sedare cupit; sitis altera crevit. 415  
 Dumque bibit, visæ correptus imagine formæ,  
 Rem sine corpore amat; corpus putat esse, quod umbra est.

Adstupet ipse sibi: vultuque immotus eodem  
 Hæret, ut è Pario formatum marmore signum.  
 Spectat humi positus geminum, sua lumina sidus,  
 Et dignos Baccho, dignos et Apolline crines;  
 Impubesque genas, et eburnea colla, decusque  
 Oris, et in niveo mistum candore ruborem;  
 Cunctaque miratur; quibus est mirabilis ipse.  
 Se cupit imprudens. Et, qui probat, ipse probatur.  
 Dumque petit, petitur; pariterque incendit et ar-  
 Irrita fallaci quoties dedit oscula fonti! [det.  
 In mediis quoties visum captantia collum  
 Brachia mersit aquis; nec se deprêndit in illis!  
 Quid videat nescit; sed, quod videt, uritur illo: 430  
 Atque oculos idem, qui decipit, incitat error.  
 Credule, quid frustra simulacra fugacia captas?  
 Quod petis, est nusquam: quod amas avertere,  
 perdes.

Ista repercussæ, quam cernis, imaginis umbra est.  
 Nil habet ista sui. Tecum venitque manetque 435

*Ista forma quam, cernis, est umbra repercussæ imaginis. Ista habet nil sui venitque manetque tecum.*

## TRANSLATION.

the fountain, and the appearance of the place. And while he endeavours to quiet his thirst, another thirst grows; and while he drinks, pleased with the picture of himself exhibited in the waters, he falls in love with the fantastic image, and vainly fancied that a body, which was only a mere shadow. He is astonished at himself, and continues unmoved with the same countenance, like a statue formed of Parian marble. Laid along upon the brink he beheld his own eyes sparkling like two stars, his fingers that might adorn Bacchus, and hair that might flow round the temples of Apollo, his youthful cheeks, ivory neck, comely mouth, and complexion mixed of red, and a snowy whiteness, and admires every thing for which he himself is to be admired. He foolishly admires himself, and he who approves is also approved; and while he seeks he is sought, and equally raises the flame, and suffers under it. How often did he give vain kisses to the deceitful spring, how often thrust his arms into the waters to catch the neck he saw, nor found what he fancied he embraced. He knows not what it is he sees; but what he sees raises the flame. And the same error that deceives his eyes, provokes them. Why, fond youth, do you thus vainly catch the flying image? What you seek is no more; what you love, turn but away and it is gone. What you see is only the shadow of a reflected image, nor has any real existence:

Tecum discedet ; si tu discedere possis.  
 Non illum Cereris, non illum cura quietis  
 Abstrahere inde potest. Sed opacâ fusus in herbâ  
 Spectat inexpleto mendacem lumine formam :  
 Perque oculos perit ipse suos. Paulumque levatus,  
 Ad circumstantes tendens sua brachia sylvas :  
 Ecquis Iô sylvæ, crudeliùs, inquit, amavit ?  
 Scitis enim, et multis latebra opportuna fuistis.  
 Ecquem, cùm vestræ tot agantur secula vitæ,  
 Qui sic tabuerit, longo meministis in ævo ? 445  
 Et placet, et video ; sed quod videoque, placetque,  
 Non tamen invenio. Tantus tenet error amantem.  
 Quodque magis doleam ; nec nos mare separat  
 ingens,

Nec via, nec montes, nec clausis mœnia portis :  
 Exiguâ prohibemur aquâ. Cupit ipse teneri : 450  
 Nam quoties liquidis porreximus oscula lymphis ;  
 Hic toties ad me resupino nititur ore.  
 Posse putes tangi. Minimum est quod amantibus  
 obstat.

Quisquis es, huc exi. Quid me, puer unice, fallis ;  
 Quove petitus abis ? Certè nec forma, nec ætas  
 Est mea, quam fugias : et amârunt me quoque  
 Nymphæ.

*Quove abis petitus ? Certè nec forma mea, nec ætas, est quam fugias, et Nymphæ quoque amarunt me.*

*discedet tecum ; si tu possis discedere. Non cura Cereris illum, non cura quietis potest abstrahere illum inde : sed fusus in opaca herbâ, spectat mendacem formam inexpleto lumine ; ipseque perit per suos oculos, levatusque paulum, et tendens sua brachia ad circumstantes sylvas : Iô sylvæ inquit, ecquis amavit crudeliùs ? Scitis enim, et fuistis opportuna latebra multis. Cum tot secula vestræ vitæ agantur, meministis eequem in longo ævo qui tabuerit sic ? Et placet, et video, sed tamen non invenio quod videoque, placetque : tantus error tenet amantem. Quodque magis doleam, nec ingens mare separat nos, nec via, nec montes, nec mania clausis portis. Prohibemur exigua aqua. Ipse cupit teneri, nam quoties porreximus oscula liquidis lymphis, hic toties nititur ad me resupino ore. Putes posse tangi ; est minimum quod obstat amantibus. Quisquis es, exi huc : puer unice, quid fallis me ?*

## TRANSLATION.

it came and remains with you, and will disappear, if you but remove. Neither a regard to food nor rest can draw him thence ; but laid upon the shady grass he gazes at the fallacious image with unsatiated eyes, and is undone by his own sight. When raising himself a little, and stretching out his hands toward the surrounding woods, " Was ever, " O ye woods, any one more cruelly in love than I ? (for you know, " and have been convenient coverts for many.) You who have run " through so many ages of life, do you remember in that long period " of time any one who pined away in this manner ? It pleases me, " and I see it : what I see, and pleases me, I cannot find : so " strangely is the lover deceived. And to add to my grief, we are " not separated by a great sea, or a long way, nor mountains, nor " walls with gates shut against us : a shallow water hinders our " embraces. He himself wants to be clasped in my arms ; for as " often as I offer kisses to the limpid stream, so often does he fondly " bend his mouth to mine. You would think he might be touched, " so small a matter hinders the meeting of lovers. Whoever you are, " come up hither. Why, dearest of your sex, do you deceive me ? " Where do you retire when pursued ? Sure neither my form nor age " ought to create aversion ; for even nymphs have been touched by

*Promittis nescio quam  
spem mihi amico vultu,  
cumque ego porrexi  
mea brachia tibi, por-  
rigis tua mihi ultro.  
Cum risi, arrides. No-  
tavi quoque sæpe tuas  
lacrymas, me lacry-  
mante; remittis quo-  
que signa nutu: et  
quantum suspicor mo-  
tu formosi, oris, re-  
fers verba non perve-  
nientia ad nostras  
aures. Ego sum in te,  
sensi: nec mea imago  
fallit me. Uror amore  
mei. Moveoque fero-  
que flammæ. Quid  
faciam? Roger, anne  
rogem? Quid deinde  
roga? Quod cupio est  
mecum, copiam fecit me  
inopem. Utinam pos-  
sem scedere nostro  
corpore! Vellem, ut  
quod amamus abesset,  
votum novum in aman-  
te! Jamque dolor adi-  
mit vires, nec longa  
tempora meæ vitæ su-  
perant; extinguique  
in primo ævo. Nec  
mors est gravis mihi  
posituro dolores morte.  
Vellem hic qui dili-  
gitur esset diuturnior.  
Nunc duo concordēs  
moriemur in una ani-  
ma. Dixit: et male  
sanus, rediit ad ean-  
dem faciem, et turbavit  
aquas lacrymis: formaque est reddita obscura moto lacu: quam cum vidisset abire,*

Spem mihi nescio quam vultu promittis amico :  
Cumque ego porrexi tibi brachia, porrigis ultro ;  
Cum risi, arrides. Lacrymas quoque sæpe notavi,  
Me lacrymante, tuas. Nutu quoque signa re-  
mittis : 460

Et, quantum motu formosi suspicor oris,  
Verba refers aures non pervenientia nostras.  
In te ego sum, sensi : nec me mea fallit imago.  
Uror amore mei : flammæ moveoque feroque.  
Quid faciam ? Roger, anne rogem ? quid deinde  
roga ?

Quod cupio, mecum est ; *inopem me copia fecit.*  
O utinam nostro secedere corpore possem !  
Votum in amante novum ; vellem, quod amamus,  
abesset.

Jamque dolor vires adimit : nec tempora vitæ  
Longa meæ superant : primoque extinguior in  
ævo. 470

*Nec mihi mors gravis est posituro morte dolores.*  
Hic, qui diligitur, vellem diuturnior esset.

Nunc duo concordēs animâ moriemur in unâ.  
Dixit, et ad faciem rediit malè sanus eandem ;  
Et lacrymis turbavit aquas : obscuraque moto 475  
Reddita forma lacu est : quam cum vidisset abire ;

## TRANSLATION.

“ my charms. You encourage, I do not know how, my hopes by  
“ that friendly look, and when I stretch out my arms to embrace you,  
“ you too stretch out yours. When I smile, you return it ; and when I  
“ weep, I have observed the tears distil also from your eyes. You an-  
“ swer all my nods ; and as far as I can judge from the motion of that  
“ pretty mouth, you utter words that reach not my ears. It is myself,  
“ now I begin to perceive, nor does the image any longer deceive me.  
“ I burn with the love of myself, and both raise and suffer under  
“ the flames. What shall I do ? Shall I address, or be addressed ?  
“ What then shall I ask ? Already I possess what I desire, too  
“ much plenty has made me poor. O that I could depart from my  
“ own body ! A new wish indeed in a lover, to wish the absence of  
“ what he loves. And now grief wears out my strength, and the  
“ period of life that remains is but short ; I perish in bloom of youth,  
“ nor is death to me a misfortune, but the end of all my sorrows.  
“ I wish that he I love could survive ; but alas, his fate is insepara-  
“ ble from mine.” He said ; and still deluded by the fatal passion,  
returned to the same visionary face. His tears disturbed the sur-  
face of the well, and his image is defaced by the motion of the  
spring ; which when he saw begin to disappear ; “ Whither,” cried he

Quò fugis? Oro mane; nec me, crudelis, amantem

Desere, clamavit. Liceat, quod tangere non est, Adspicere, et misero præbere alimenta furori.

Dumque dolet, summâ vestem deduxit ab orâ, 480

Nudaque marmoreis percussit pectora palmis.

Pectora traxerunt tenuem percussa ruborem,

Non aliter, quàm poma solent; quæ candida parte,

Parte rubent. Aut ut variis solet uva racemis

Ducere purpureum, nondum matura, colorem.

Quæ simul aspexit liquefactâ rursus in undâ;

Non tulit ulteriùs: sed, ut intabescere flavæ

Igni levi ceræ, matutinæve pruinae

Sole tepente solent, sic attenuatus amore Liquitur; et cæco paulatim carpitur igni. 490

Et neque jam color est misto candore rubori;

Nec vigor, et vires, et quæ modò visa placebant,

Nec corpus remanet, quondam quod amaverat

Echo.

Quæ tamen ut vidit, quamvis irata memorque

Indoluit: quotiesque puer miserabilis, Eheu, 495

Dixerat; hæc resonis iterabat vocibus, Eheu,

Cumque suos manibus percusserat ille lacertos,

Hæc quoque reddebat sonitum plangoris eundem.

*manibus, hæc quoque reddebat eundem sonitum plangoris.*

#### TRANSLATION.

“do you fly? Stay, I conjure you, nor cruelly abandon your fond lover.

“Let me still see what it is not granted me to touch; let me still feed

“the self-destroying flame.” Amid his grief he rends his garment

from the upper border, and beats his naked breast with palms white as

marble. His breast reddened a little with the blow, as when apples ap-

pear of a lively red mixed with shining white; or a grape not yet ripe,

puts on a purple blush in the parti-coloured clusters; which when he be-

held in the refining spring, he could no longer support the redoubled

passion, but as yellow wax dissolves with a gentle heat, and the morn-

ing dew is dissipated by the early rays of the sun, so wasted by love,

he decays, and slowly languishes under the hidden fire. He has now

no more that bright complexion of white and red; that vigour, strength,

and air of youth and beauty, which so lately charmed; nor does his

graceful body remain, which formerly Echo had so much loved: which

when she saw, although offended, and mindful of his late usage, she

grieved, and as oft the unhappy youth cried *alas!* she, with re-

echoing sound returned *alas!* and when he struck his arms with

his hands, she answered in a resembling noise of blows. His

last words, still keeping his eyes fixed on the wouted stream, were:

“Ah youth, beloved in vain.” And the place returned just the same

*clamavit, quò fugis?*

*Oro mane, nec crudelis*

*desere me amantem.*

*Liceat adspicere, quod*

*non est tangere; et*

*præbere alimenta mi-*

*sero furori. Dumque*

*dolet, deduxit vestem*

*ab summa ora, percus-*

*sitque nuda pectora*

*marmoreis palmis.*

*Pectora percussa trax-*

*erant tenuem rubo-*

*rem; non aliter quam*

*poma solent, quæ can-*

*didâ parte, rubent*

*parte; aut ut neu in*

*variis racemis, nondum*

*matura, solet ducere*

*purpureum colorem.*

*Quæ simul aspexit in*

*unda rursus liquefac-*

*tâ, non tulit ulteriùs;*

*sed ut flavæ ceræ so-*

*lent intabescere levi*

*igne, matutinæve pru-*

*ina tepente sole, sic at-*

*tenuatus amore liqui-*

*tur; et carpitur pau-*

*latim cæco igni. Et*

*jam neque color est ru-*

*bori mixto candore;*

*nec vigor et vires, et*

*quæ visa modo, place-*

*bant, nec corpus quod*

*Echo quondam amave-*

*rat, remanet. Quæ ut*

*Echo vidit, quamvis*

*irata memorque, tamen*

*indoluit: quotiesque*

*puer miserabilis dixe-*

*rat eheu, hæc itera-*

*bat eheu resonis voci-*

*bus. Cumque ille per-*

*cusserat suos lacertos*

*Ultima vox spectantis in solitam undam fuit hæc: Heu puer dilecte frustra! Lucusque remisit totidem verba; valeque dicto, Echo et inquit vale. Ille submisit fessum caput in viridi herba. Nox claudit lumina mirantia formam domini. Tum quoque, postquam est, receptus infernâ sede, spectabat se in Stygia aqua. Naidæ sorores planxere, et posuere sectos capillos fratri. Dryades et planxere. Echo adsonat plangentibus. Jamque parabant rogum, quassasque faces, feretrumque. Corpus erat nusquam. Inveniunt pro corpore croceum florem, albis foliis cingentibus eum medium.*

VII. *Hæc res cognita, attulerat meritam famam vati per Achaidas urbes: nomenque auguris erat ingens. Tamen Pentheus Echionides contemptor superum, unus ex omnibus spernit hunc; ridetque præsaga verba senis, obicitque tenebras, et cladem ademptæ lucis. Ille movens tempora albertia canis,*

Ultima vox solitam fuit hæc spectantis in undam,  
Heu frustra dilecte puer! Totidemque remisit  
500

Verbalocus: dictoque Vale, Vale inquit et Echo.  
Ille caput viridi fessum submisit in herbâ:

Lumina nox claudit domini mirantia formam.

Tum quoque se, postquam est infernâ sede receptus,

In Stygia spectabat aquâ. Planxere sorores 505

Naidæ: et sectos fratri posuere capillos.

Planxere et Dryades, Plangentibus assonat Echo.

Jamque rogum, quassasque faces, feretrumque parabant:

Nusquam corpus erat: Croceum pro corpore florem

Inveniunt, foliis medium cingentibus albis. 510

VII. Cognita res meritam vati per Achaidas urbes

Attulerat famam: nomenque erat auguris ingens.

Spernit Echionides tamen hunc, ex omnibus unus

Contemptor Superum Pentheus: præsagaque ridet

Verba senis: tenebrasque et cladem lucis ademptæ

Objicit. Ille movens albertia tempora canis,

#### TRANSLATION.

number of words. "Farewell," said he, and scarce had ended, when Echo replied, farewell. He gently falling, lays his head upon the tender grass, and night closes for ever those self-admiring eyes. Then too, after being received into the infernal habitations, he beheld himself in the Stygian waves. The Naiads mourned his fate, and cutting off their hair, laid it on their brother's tomb. The Dryads too mourn: Echo resounds to their lamentations. And now they were preparing a funeral pile, and torches, and a bier; but his body was no where to be found, instead thereof they see a yellow flower, surrounded on every side with white leaves.

VII. This thing, when known, brought deserved fame to the prophet through all the cities of Greece, and the name of the soothsayer was great. But Pentheus, the son of Echion, a contemner of the gods, alone of all derides him, and laughs at the presaging words of the old man, and reproaches him with his darkness and the loss of his sight. He, shaking his temples white with hoary locks, says: "How happy were

#### NOTES.

507. *Plangentibus assonat Echo.*] This circumstance is happily introduced by the poet, and shews at once the justness and fertility of his imagination. Echo is represented by this as unable, notwithstanding all the ill usage she had

met with, to banish quite the remembrance of her dear Narcissus, and what was only a natural consequence of the loud complaints of the Naiads, is here improved into a new scene of lamentation for the death of that unfortunate youth.



Quam felix esses, si tu quoque luminis hujus  
Orbus, ait, fieres; ne Bacchia sacra videres!  
Jamque dies aderit, jamque haud procul auguror  
esse;

Quâ novus huc veniat proles Semeleia Liber. 520  
Quem nisi templorum fueris dignatus honore:  
Mille lacer spargere locis: et sanguine sylvas  
Pædabis, matremque tuam, matrisque sorores.  
Evenient. Neque enim dignabere numen honore:  
Meque sub his tenebris nimium vidisse que-  
reris. 525

Talia dicentem proturbat Echione natus:  
Dicta fides sequitur; responsaque vatis aguntur.  
Liber adest: festisque fremunt ululatibus agri.  
Turba ruunt: mistæque viris matresque nurusque,  
Vulgusq; proceresque, ignota ad sacra ferun-  
tur. 530

Quis feror, Anguigenæ, proles Mavortia, vestras  
Attonuit mentes? Pentheus ait, ærane tantum  
Ære repulsa valent? et adunco tibia cornu?  
Et magicæ fraudes? ut quos non belliger ensis,  
Non tuba terruerint, non strictis agmina telis;  
Fœminæ voces, et mota insania vino,  
Obscænique greges, et inania tympana vincant?

*vincant cos quos non belliger ensis, non tuba non agmina strictis telis terruerint?*

*ait: quam felix esses, si tu quoque fieres orbus hujus luminis, ne videres Bacchia sacra! Jamque dies aderit, augurorque esse jam haud procul, quâ novus tiber, proles Semeleia veniat huc. Quem nisi fueris dignatus honore templorum; lacer spargere mille locis; et sædubis sylvas sanguine, tuamque matrem, sororesque matris. Evenient. Enim neque dignabere numen honore; quererisque me vidisse nimium sub his tenebris. Natus Echione proturbat vatem dicentem talia. Fides sequitur dicta, responsaque vatis aguntur. Liber adest; agrique fremunt festis ululatibus. Turba ruunt: matresque, nurusque, mista viris, vulgusque, proceresque, feruntur ad ignota sacra. Quis furor (ait Pentheus) anguigenæ, proles mavortia, attonuit vestras mentes? ærane repulsa ære valent tantum? Et tibia adunco cornu? Et fraudes magicæ? Ut fœminæ voces, et insania mota vino, gregesque obscæni, et inania tympana,*

## TRANSLATION.

“ it for you, if you too were deprived of sight, that you might not behold the sacred rites of Bacchus: for the day will come, and I now divine that it is not far distant, when a new deity, the son of Semele, shall appear, whom unless you honour with a temple, you shall be scattered, torn in pieces through a thousand places, and defile the woods with your blood, your mother too, and your mother’s sisters. These things will happen; nor will you grant to the god the honour that is due, but complain that I saw too much under this darkness.” The son of Echion drives him from his presence, as he was uttering these prophecies: but a confirmation follows his words, and the predictions of the sage are fulfilled. Bacchus comes, and the fields ring with festival howlings. The crowd runs out: mothers and daughters-in-law, husbands, rabble and nobles, all hasten in confused multitudes to the celebration of these till then unknown rites. “ What madness (says Pentheus) has possessed your minds, O ye warlike race, sprung from the teeth of the dragon? Can brass resounding to the strokes of brass, or the flute with the bending horn, and magic frauds thus intoxicate you? that the yells of women, and madness raised by wine, and a troop of effeminate wretches, and the hollow noise of drums, shall prevail over you, whom neither the warlike sword nor trumpet could affright, nor battalions with brandished spears? Shall I be left to won-

*Mirerne vos senes? Qui vecti per longa æquora, posuistis hac sede Tyron, hanc profugos penates: Nunc sinitis eam capi sine marte? Mirerne vos, O juvenes, alas acrior, propiorque mea; quos decebat tenere arma, non Thyrsos, tegi galea, non fronde? Precor este memores quâ stirpe sitis creati: sumiteque animos illius serpentis, qui unus, perdidit multos. Ille interiit pro fontibus lacuque: at vos vincite pro vestra fama. Ille dedit fortes Letho: vos pellite molles et revocate patrium decus. Si fata vetabant Thebas stare diu; utinam tormenta virique diruerent menia: ferrumque ignisque sonarent. Essemus miseri sine crimine: sorsque querenda, non celanda: lacrymaque carerent pudore. At nunc Thebæ capientur à puero inermi; quem neque bella juvant, nec tela, nec usus equorum; sed crinis madidus myrrhâ, mollesque coronæ, purpuraque, et aurum intextum pectus vestibus. Quem quidem ego (modò vos absistite) actutum cogam.*

Vosne, senes, mirer; qui longa per æquora vecti. Hanc Tyron, hanc profugos posuistis sede Penates; Nunc sinitis sine Marte capi? Vosne, acrior ætas, O juvenes, propiorque meæ; quos arma tenere, Non Thyrsos; galeaque tegi, non fronde decebat? Este, precor, memores, quâ sitis stirpe creati: Illiusque animos, qui multos perdidit unus, Sumite serpentis. Pro fontibus ille lacuque 545 Interiit: at vos pro famâ vincite vestrâ. Ille dedit leto fortes: vos pellite molles, Et patrium revocate decus. Si fata vetabant Stare diu Thebas; utinam tormenta virique Mœnia diruerent: ferrumque, ignisque sonarent! Essemus miseri sine crimine: sorsque querenda, Non celanda foret: lacrymaque pudore carerent. At nunc à puero Thebæ capientur inermi: Quem neque bella juvant, nec tela, nec usus equorum; Sed madidus myrrhâ crinis, mollesq; coronæ, 555 Purpuraque, et pictis intextum vestibus aurum. Quem quidem ego actutum (modò vos absistite) cogam

## TRANSLATION.

“ der at you our sires, who crossing long seas, fixed in these seats Tyre  
 “ and your exiled gods; But now suffer yourselves to be vanquished  
 “ without a stroke? And you, O young men of a more vigorous age, and  
 “ nearer to my own, whom it becomes to be graced with arms, not fan-  
 “ tastic rods, who ought to be covered with crested helmets, not gar-  
 “ lands of flowers? Be mindful, for heaven’s sake, of what race you  
 “ are sprung, and assume the courage of that serpent, who though but  
 “ one, destroyed many. He died for his lake and springs; do you con-  
 “ quer for your own fame. He fought the strong, do you vanquish the  
 “ feeble foe, and regain your country’s honour. If fate has doomed  
 “ that Thebes must soon fall, O may warlike engines, and troops of  
 “ brave men beat down our walls, and fire and sword sound in our ears.  
 “ We should then be wretched without infamy, and fall by a fate to be  
 “ lamented, not concealed: nor need we be ashamed of our tears. But  
 “ now Thebes will be taken by an unarmed child, whom neither wars  
 “ delight, nor darts, nor the prancing steed, but hair perfumed with  
 “ myrrh, and chaplets of flowers, and purple, and gold interwoven  
 “ with flower garments. Whom indeed I will speedily (do you but

## NOTES.

542. *Non Thyrsos.*] The whole frantic crowd that celebrated the rites of Bacchus, both men and women, were armed

with Thyrsuses. The Thyrsus was a small arrow wrapped about with vine and ivy branches, which covered its point.

Assumptumque patrem commentaque sacra fateri.  
An satis Acrisio est animi, contemnere vanum  
Numen, et Argolicas venienti claudere portas; 560  
Pentheia terrebit cum totis advena Thebis?

Ite citi, (famulis hoc imperat) ite, ducemque  
Attrahite huc vinctum. Jussis mora segnibus esto.  
Hunc avus, hunc Athamas, hunc cætera turba  
suorum

Corripiunt dictis, frustra; inhibere laborant. 565

Acrior admonitu est; irritaturque retenta  
Et crescit rabies; remoraminaque ipsa nocebant.

Sic ego torrentem, quâ nil obstabat eunti,

Lenius, et modico strepitu decurrere vidi:

At, quâcunque trabes obstructaque saxa tenebant,  
Spumeus, et fervens, et ab objice sævior ibat.

Ecce cruentati redeunt: et Bacchus ubi esset,

Quærenti domino, Bacchum vidisse negârunt.

Hunc, dixere, tamen comitem, famulumque sacrorum

Cepimus; et tradunt manibus post terga ligatis,  
[Sacra dei quondam Tyrrhenâ gente secutum.]

*famulumque sacrorum, quondam secutum sacra dei gente Tyrrhenâ: et tradunt eum manibus ligatis post terga.*

*fateri patremque assumptum, sacraque commenta. An satis Acrisio contemnere vanum numen, et claudere Argolicas portas venienti; et advena terrebit Pentheia cum totis Thebis? Ite citi (imperat hoc famulis) ite, attrahiteque ducem vinctum huc. Segnis mora abesto jussis. Avus hunc, Athamas hunc cetera turba suorum corripiunt hunc dictis; laborantque inhibere frustra. Acrior est admonitu, rabiesque retenta irritatur et crescit: ipsaque remoramina nocent. Sic ego vidi torrentem, quâ nil obstabat eunti, decurrere lenius et modico strepitu. At quâcunque trabes, saxaque obstructa tenebant, ibat spumeus, et fervens, et sævior ab objice. Ecce famuli redeunt cruentati, et negarunt domino quærenti ubi Bacchus esset, se vidisse Bacchum. Dixere tamen, cepimus hunc comitem*

## TRANSLATION.

“stand aside) force to own his fictitious father, and counterfeit rites.  
“Had Acrisius courage enough to despise the vain deity, and shut the  
“gates of Argos against him, and shall this stranger terrify Pentheus  
“and all Thebes; go quickly, (this command he gave to his servants)  
“go, and bring hither the leader of the rout bound; nor let dull de-  
“lay retard the execution of my commands.” His grandfather Cad-  
mus, Athamas, and the whole company of his friends, chide him se-  
verely, and in vain endeavour to restrain him. He is made fiercer by  
their admonitions, and his rage by being curbed increases, and is but  
irritated the more, and their struggles to hinder him, hasten on his ruin.  
Thus I have seen a torrent, where no obstruction impeded its course, run  
smooth, and with a gentle noise; but where beams or stones stopped up  
its channel, it run foaming and raging, and gathered new rapidity from  
the obstacles in its way. Lo his servants return all bloody, and deny  
to their master, asking after Bacchus, that they had seen Bacchus.  
The fellow, however, say they, we have taken, his attendant, and the  
minister of his holy rites, and then deliver him to Pentheus with his  
hands bound behind him; a stranger, and one that had quitted Tus-  
cany, his native country, to attend on Bacchus and his rites.

## NOTES.

559. *Acrisio.*] Acrisius was the son of Abas king of the Argives, and father of Danaë. He refusing to admit either

Bacchus or his rites, shut the gates of Argos against them.

VIII. et IX. *Pentheus* *adspicit hunc*  
*oculis quos ira fecerat*  
*tremendos; et quan-*  
*quam vix differt tem-*  
*pore pœnâ: ait tamen,*  
*O periture, datureque*  
*documenta aliis tuâ*  
*morte, ede tuum no-*  
*men, nomenque paren-*  
*tum, et patriam, cur-*  
*que frequentes sacra*  
*novi moris. Ille vacuus*  
*metu, dixit: Acœtes est*  
*nomen mihi; Mœonia,*  
*patria; parentes sunt*  
*de humili plebe. Pa-*  
*ter non reliquit mihi*  
*arva, quæ duri juven-*  
*ci colerent, lanigeros-*  
*ve greges, non reliquit*  
*ulla armenta. Ipse et*  
*fuit pauper solebat-*  
*que decipere salientes*  
*pisces lino et hamo, et*  
*ducere calamo. Ars*  
*sua erat census illi.*  
*Cum traderet artem*  
*dixit: accipe successor*  
*et hæres studii, opes*  
*quas habeo, moriens-*  
*que ille reliquit nihil*  
*mihi præter aquas.*  
*Possum appellare hoc*  
*numpatrem. Mox*  
*ego, ne semper hæ-*  
*rem in iisdem scopu-*  
*lis, addidici flectere*  
*regimen carinæ, dex-*  
*tra moderante, et no-*  
*tavi oculis sidus, pluviale Oleniæ capella, Taygetemque,*  
*Hyadasque, Arctonque,*  
*domosque*  
*ventorum, et portus aptos puppibus.*

VIII. et IX. Adspicit hunc oculis Pentheus,  
 quos ira tremendos

Fecerat: et, quanquam pœnæ vix tempora differt,  
 O periture; tuâque aliis documenta dature  
 Morte, ait; ede tuum nomen, nomenq; parentum,  
 Et patriam; morisque novi cur sacra frequentes.  
 Ille metu vacuus, Nomen mihi, dixit, Acœtes;  
 Patria Mœonia est: humili de plebe parentes.  
 Non mihi, quæ duri colerent pater arva juveni,  
 Lanigerosve greges, non ulla armenta reliquit. 585  
 Pauper et ipse fuit: linoque solebat et hamis  
 Decipere, et calamo salientes ducere pisces.  
 Ars illi sua census erat. Cùm traderet artem;  
 Accipe, quas habeo, studii successor et hæres,  
 Dixit, opes: moriensq; mihi nihil ille reliquit. 590  
 Præter aquas. Unum hoc possum appellare pa-  
 ternum.

Mox ego, nè scopulis hærerem semper in iisdem,  
 Addidici regimen, dextrâ moderante, carinæ  
 Flectere: et Oleniæ sidus pluviale capellæ,  
 Taygetenque, Hyadasque oculis Arctonque na-  
 tavi

Ventorumque domos, et portus puppibus aptos,  
 Ventorumque domos, et portus puppibus aptos,

#### TRANSLATION.

VIII. and IX. Pentheus beheld him with eyes, which the rage he was in had rendered terrible, and although he could scarce bear to defer the time of his punishment: "O wretch! (says he), soon to perish, "and by your death serve as an example to others, tell your name, "and that of your parents, and your country, and why you frequent "these solemnities of new invention." He, devoid of fear, answered; "My name is Acœtes, my country Mœonia, and my parents of the "humble vulgar. My father left me no lands to be ploughed up by "the laborious ox, nor wool bearing flocks, nor herds. He was him- "self poor, and wont with a line, hooks, and a bending reed, to de- "ceive and draw out the skipping fishes; his art was his whole estate. "When he bequeathed me his art: Take, said he, successor and heir "of my employment, all the riches that I possess, and, dying, left me "no other patrimony but the waters. This alone I could call my pa- "ternal inheritance. But soon, that I might not always be confined "to the same rocks, I learnt to guide the helm with a skilful right "hand, and made my observations on the watery constellation of the "Olenian goat, and Taygete, and the Hyades, and the Bear, and the "quarters of the wind, and the harbours fit for ships. By chance, as "I was making for Delos, I came upon the coast of Chios, and reached "the shore by plying our right-side oars, and I gave the nimble jump,

Fortè petens Delon, Diæ telluris ad oras  
 Applicor, et dextris adducor littora remis :  
 Doque leves saltus : udæque immittor arenæ.  
 Nox ubi consumpta est; Aurora rubescere primum  
 Cœperat : exsurgo, laticesque inferre recentes  
 Admoneo ; monstroque viam quæ ducat ad undas.  
 Ipse, quid aura mihi tumulto promittat ab alto,  
 Prospicio : comitesque voco, repetoque carinam.  
 Adsumus en, inquit sociorum primus Opheltès :  
 Utque putat, prædam deserto nactus in agro,  
 Virgineâ puerum ducit per littora formâ.  
 Ille mero somnoque gravis, titubare videtur ;  
 Vixque sequi ; specto cultum, faciemque gra-  
 dumque :

Nil ibi, quod posset credi mortale, videbam. 610  
 Et sensi, et dixi sociis, Quod numen in isto  
 Corpore sit dubito ; sed corpore numen in isto est.  
 Quisquis es, ô faveas, nostrisque laboribus adsis.  
 His quoque des veniam. Pro nobis mitte precari,  
 Dictys ait : quo non alius conscendere summas 615  
 Ocyor antennis, prensoque rudente relabi.  
 Hoc Libys, hoc flavus proræ tutela Melanthus,

*Mitte precari pro nobis, ait Dictys, quo non alius fuit ocior conscendere summas antennis, relabique prenso rudente. Libys hoc, flavus Melanthus tutela proræ hœc,*

*Fortè petens Delon, applicor ad oras Diæ telluris, et adducor littora dextris remis ; doque leves saltus, immittorque udæ arenæ. Ubimox est consumpta, et aurora primum cœperat rubescere : exsurgo, admoneoque inferre recentes latices, monstroque viam quæ ducat ad undas. Ipse prospicio ab alto tumulto quid aura promittat mihi : vocoque comites, repetoque carinam. Opheltès primus sociorum inquit en adsumus ; nactusque prædam ut putat in deserto agro, ducit puerum virgineâ forma per littora. Ille gravis mero somnoque videtur titubare, vixque sequi. Specto cultum, faciemque, gradumque. Videbam nil ibi quod posset credi mortale. Et sensi, et dixi sociis, dubito quod numen sit in isto corpore, sed numen est in isto corpore. Quisquis es, O faveas, adsisque nostris laboribus. Des quoque veniam his.*

## TRANSLATION.

“ and set foot upon the wet sand. When the night was spent, and  
 “ Aurora first began to appear, I rise, and order my men to take in  
 “ fresh water, at the same time pointing out the way which led to it.  
 “ I then mounted myself on a high hill, and looked round what the  
 “ air promised, and call my companions, and return to the vessel. Lo,  
 “ answered Opheltès, my chief mate, we are here, and having found, as  
 “ he thought, a prize in the desert fields, lead along the shore a boy of  
 “ virgin beauty. He, heavy with wine and sleep, seems to stagger, and  
 “ scarce can follow. I examine his dress, and looks, and gait, nor can  
 “ discover any thing in them, that spoke him a mortal. I immediately  
 “ suspected it, and said to my companions, I know not what divinity  
 “ inhabits that body ; but a divinity certainly inhabits it. Whoever  
 “ you are, favour us, and be propitious to our labours, and forgive the  
 “ rashness of my companions. Cease praying for us, said Dictys, than  
 “ whom none was nimbler to mount the main-top yards, or slide down  
 “ by catching hold of a rope. This Libys, and Melanthus the pilot,  
 “ and Alchimèdon, and Epopeus, who overlooked the oars, and timed

## NOTES.

*Alcimedon probat hoc : et Epopeus hortator animorum, qui voce dabat requiemque modumque remis. Alii omnes probant hoc : Cupido prædæ tum cæcæ est. Dixi tamen, non perpetiari hanc pinum violari sacro ponere; maxima pars juris hic, est mihi: Obsistoque in aditu, Lycabas audacissimus de omni numero furit: qui pulsus ab Thusca urbe, luebat exilium pœnam pro dira cæde. Is dum resto, rupit guttura mihi juvenili pugno, et misisset excussum in æquora, si, quamvis amens, non hæsissem retentus in fune. Impia turba probant factum: tum denique Bacchus (enim fuerat Bacchus) veluti sopor fit solutus clamore, sensusque redeant in pectora à mere, ait: quid facitis? Quis clamor? Dicite nautæ, quâ ope perveni huc? Quo paratis deferre me? Proreus dixit pone metum, et cæcæ quos portus velis contingere, sistere terra petita. Liber ait advertite vestros cursus Naxon, illa est domus mihi, et erit hospita tellus vobis.*

Hoc probat Alcimedon: et, qui requiemque modumque

Voce dabat remis, animorum hortator Epopeus: Hoc omnes alii: *Prædæ tam cæcæ cupido est.* 620

Non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum Perpetiar, dixi; pars hîc mihi maxima juris.

Inque aditu obsisto. Furit audacissimus omni De numero Lycabas; qui Thuscâ pulsus ab urbe, Exilium, dirâ pœnam pro cæde, luebat. 625

Is mihi, dum resto, juvenili guttura pugno Rupit: et excussum misisset in æquora; si non Hæsissem, quamvis amens, in fune retentus.

Impia turba probat factum. Tum denique Bacchus,

(Bacchus enim fuerat) veluti clamoresolutus 630

Sit sopor; èque mero redeant in pectora sensus; Quid facitis? quis clamor, ait? quâ, dicite, nautæ, Huc ope perveni? quò me deferre paratis?

Pone metum, Proreus, et quos contingere portus

Ede velis, dixit. Terrâ sistere petitâ, 635

Naxon, ait Liber, cursus advertite vestros.

Illa mihi domus est: vobis erit hospita tellus.

#### TRANSLATION.

" the stroke with his voice, approve of; in a word, the whole crew, so much were they blinded by a desire of the prize. Yet, said I, will I not suffer the ship to be profaned by so sacred a load; I have the greatest share of right here, and stood up to oppose their entrance. Lycabas, the most daring of all the crew, storms; a wretch who, driven from Tuscany, suffered exile as the punishment of a cruel murder. He seized me by the throat, and with the blow had tum- bled me overboard, but that in falling I grasped a cord, and, though stunned, stuck fast by the rope. The impious crew applaud him. At length Bacchus (for it was no other than he), as if roused from his sleep by the clamour and noise, and restored to his senses, which had been drowned in wine; What is this you are doing, what noise? says he. Tell me, mariners, by what means I came hither? Or where you intend to carry me? Banish fear, said Proreus, and tell what harbour you would be carried to, and you shall stop at the wished-for land. Direct your course then, said Bacchus, to Naxos, that is my home, and shall be a hospitable land for you. The perfidious

#### NOTES.

636. *Naxon ait Liber.*] Naxos an island of the Ægean sea, the most noted of all the Cyclades.

Per mare fallacēs, perque omnia numina jurant,  
 Sic fore : meque jubent pictæ dare vela carinæ.  
 Dextra Naxos erat : dextrâ mihi lintea danti 640  
 Quid facis, ô demens: quis te furor, inquit, Accete,  
 Pro se quisque, tenet? lævam pete. Maxima nutu  
 Pars mihi significat; pars, quid velit, aure susurrat.  
 Obstupui: capiatque alius moderamina, dixi:  
 Meque ministerio scelerisque artis removi 645  
 Increpor à cunctis; totumque immurmurat ag-  
 men.

E quibus Æthalion, Te scilicet omnis in uno  
 Nostra salus posita est? ait. Et subit ipse: meumq;  
 Explet opus: Naxoque petit diversa relictâ.  
 Tum deus illudens, tanquam modò denique frau-  
 dem 650

Senserit, è puppi pontum prospectat aduncâ.  
 Et flenti similis, Non hæc mihi littora, nautæ,  
 Promisistis, ait: non hæc mihi terra rogata est.  
 Quo merui pœnam facto? quæ gloria vestra est;  
 Si puerum juvenes, si multi fallitis unum? 655  
 Jamdudum flebam. Lacrymas manus impia  
 nostras

Ridet: et impellit properantibus æquora remis.  
 Per tibi nunc ipsum (nec enim præsentior illo  
 Est deus) adjuro, tam me tibi vera referre,

*perantibus remis. Adjuro nunc tibi per ipsum (nec enim deus ullus est præsentior illo) me tam referre vera tibi;*

*Fallaces jurant per mare perque omnia numina, fore sic; jubentque me dare vela pictæ carinæ. Naxos erat dextra. Mihi danti lintea dextra; quisque pro se inquit; quid facis, O demens? Quis furor tenet te Accete? Pete lævam. Maxima pars significat mihi quid velit nutu, pars susurrat aure. Obstupui, dixique, capiat alius moderamina; removique me ministerio scelerisque artisque. Increpor à cunctis, totumque agmen immurmurat. Equibus Æthalion ait: scilicet nostra omnis salus est posita in te uno? et ipse subit, expletque meum opus, petitque diversa, Navi relictâ. Tum deus illudens, tanquam modo denique senserit fraudem, prospectat pontum è puppi aduncâ. Et similis flenti, ait: Nautæ, non promisistis hæc littora mihi; terra hæc non est rogata mihi. Quo facto merui pœnam? Quæ est vestra gloria, si juvenes fallitis puerum, si multi unum? Jamdudum flebam. Manus impia ridet nostras lacrymas, et impellit æquora pro-*

## TRANSLATION.

“wretches swear by the sea, and by all the gods, that it shall be so,  
 “and bid me give sail to the painted ship. Naxos was on our right-  
 “hand, and as I was accordingly setting sail for the right, What are  
 “you a doing, madman; what fury possesses you? says every one for  
 “himself; stand to the left: the greater part signify their desire by  
 “nods, some whisper it in my ear. I stood amazed, and said, let  
 “some other take the helm, and refused to have a hand in their crime  
 “or treachery; I am insulted by them all, and the whole crew murmur  
 “against me: Of whom Æthalion, as if, indeed, our whole security  
 “depended on you, and himself, succeeds, and taking the helm, leaves  
 “Naxos, and steers a different way. Then the god deriding them, as  
 “if he had now first perceived the fraud, looks from the crooked ship  
 “into the sea, and seemed to weep: these, mariners, are not the shores  
 “to which you promised to bear me, this is not the land I wished to  
 “see. What have I done to merit this treatment? What honour for  
 “men to insnare a child, for many to deceive one? I had now been  
 “weeping for some time, the inipious crowd laugh at my tears, and  
 “beat the sea with labouring oars. Now I swear to you by Bacchus  
 “himself, (nor is there any god more powerful than he) that what I  
 “relate to you is no less true, than it is in appearance beyond belief:

quam majore fide veri.  
*Puppis stetit in  
 æquore, haud aliter  
 quam si sicum navale  
 teneret eam. Illi ad-  
 mirantes, perstant in  
 verbere remorum, de-  
 ducuntque vela ten-  
 tantque currere gemina  
 ope. Hedera impedi-  
 unt remos, serpuntque  
 recurvo nexu, et dis-  
 tringunt vela gravidis  
 Corymbis. Ipse cir-  
 cumdatus quoad fron-  
 tem racemiferis uvis,  
 agit hastam velatam  
 pampineis frondibus.  
 Circa quem tigres, si-  
 mulacraque inania  
 Lynceum, seraque cor-  
 pora pictarum pan-  
 therarum jacent. Viri  
 exiluire, sive insania  
 fecit hoc, sive timor:  
 Medonque primus in-  
 cipit nigrescere pinnis  
 corpore depresso, et  
 flecti quoad curvami-  
 na spinæ. Huic Ly-  
 cabas dixit: in quæ  
 miracula verteris? Et  
 rictus erant lati, et  
 naribus erat panda lo-  
 quenti, cutisque du-  
 rata trahebat squam-  
 mam. At Libys, dum  
 vult obvertere obstan-  
 tes remos, vidit munus  
 resiliæ in breve spa-  
 tium; et illas jam non  
 esse manus, jam posse  
 vocari pinnas. Alter  
 cupiens dare brachia  
 ad intortos funes, non habuit brachia, repandusque desiluit in undas trunco corpore. Cauda  
 novissima est fulcata, qualia cornua dividuæ lunæ sinuantur.*

Quàm veri majora fide. Stetit æquore puppis 660  
 Haud aliter, quàm si sicum navale teneret.

Illi admirantes remorum in verbere perstant:  
 Velaque deducunt; geminâque ope currere ten-  
 tant.

Impediunt hederæ remos, nexuque recurvo  
 Serpunt, et gravidis dstringunt vela corym-  
 bis. 665

Ipse, racemiferis frontem circumdatus uvis,  
 Pampineis agit velatam frondibus hastam.

Quem circa tigres, simulacraque inania lyncum,  
 Pictarumque jacent fera corpora pantherarum.

Exiluere viri: sive hoc insania fecit, 670

Sive timor: primusque Medon nigrescere pinnis,  
 Corpore depresso, et spinæ curvamine flecti

Incipit. Huic Lycabas. In quæ miracula, dixit,  
 Verteris? et lati rictus, et panda loquenti

Naris erat, squammamque cutis durata trahebat.

At Libys, obstantes dum vult obvertere remos,

In spatium resilire manus breve vidit; et illas

Jam non esse manus; jam pinnas posse vocari.

Alter ad intortos cupiens dare brachia funes,

Brachia non habuit; truncoque repandus in undas

Corpore desiluit. Falcata novissima cauda est,

Qualia dividuæ sinuantur cornua Lunæ.

#### TRANSLATION.

" the ship stood motionless in the sea, no otherwise than if laid up in  
 " a dry dock. They, wondering, persist in plying their oars, and lower  
 " the sails, and with redoubled strokes urge their course. Branches  
 " of ivy hinder the oars, and creep around them in twining mazes, and  
 " clusters of berries hang from the sails. The god himself having his  
 " head encircled with bunches of grapes, brandishes his spear covered  
 " with sprouting vine-leaves: round him are seen tigers, and visionary  
 " forms of lynxes, and dreadful images of spotted panthers. The ma-  
 " riners, whether urged by madness or fear, leaped over-board. And  
 " first Midon began to blacken with fins, and his body flattening on  
 " both sides, to have his spine bent in a curve. Into what prodigy,  
 " said Lycabas, are you changed? And as he spoke, his mouth grew  
 " wider, his nose crooked, and his hardened skin was covered with  
 " scales. But Libys still struggling with the stubborn oars, sees his  
 " hand shrink into a short space, and that now they were not hands,  
 " but might rather be called fins. Another reaching his arms to lay  
 " hold on the twisted ropes, found he had no arms, and his body  
 " changing to a bended trunk, he leaped into the sea; and the end of  
 " his tail became hooked, like the horns of the new moon. They flounce



Undique dant saltus : multâque aspergine rorant :  
Emerguntque iterum : redeuntque sub æquora  
rursus :

Inque chori ludunt speciem : lascivaque jac-  
tant

685

Corpora : et acceptum patulis mare naribus efflant  
De modò viginti (tot enim ratis illa ferebat)

Restabam solus. Pavidum gelidumque trementi  
Corpore, vixque meum firmat deus, Excute, di-  
cens,

Corde metum, diamque tene. Delatus in illam  
Accensis aris Baccheia sacra frequento.

*Dant saltus undique, rorantque multa aspergine ; emerguntque iterum, redeuntque rursus sub aquora ; luduntque in speciem chori, jactantque lasciva corpora ; et efflant mare acceptum patulis naribus. Solus restabam de viginti modo (enim illa ratis ferebat tot,) deus firmat me pavidum, gelidumque trementi corpore, vixque meum, dicens, excute metum corde, teneque Diam : Delatus in illam insulam frequento Baccheia sacra accensis aris. Pentheus inquit, præbuimus aures longis ambagibus, ut ira posset absorbere vires morâ. Famuli rapite hunc præcipitem, demittiteque corpora cruciata diris tormentis, Stygiæ nocti. Protinus Tyrrhenus Acetes abstractus, clauditur in solidis tectis : et dum crudelia jussu necis, ferrumque, ignisque parantur : fama est fores patuisse sua sponte ; catenasque fuisse lapsas lacertis sua sponte, nullo solvente eas.*

Præbuimus longis Pentheus ambagibus aures,  
Inquit : ut ira morâ vires absorbere posset.

Præcipitem famuli rapite hunc : cruciataque diris  
Corpora tormentis Stygiæ dimittite nocti.

695

Protinus abstractus solidis Tyrrhenus Acetes  
Clauditur in tectis : et dum crudelia jussæ

Instrumenta necis ferrumque ignisque parantur ;  
Sponte suâ patuisse fores lapsasque lacertis

Spontes suâ fama est, nullo solvente, catenas.

700

X. Perstat Echionides : nec jam jubet ire, sed  
ipse

Vadit, ubi electus facienda ad sacra Cythæron,

*X. Echionides perstat : nec jam jubet famulos ire, sed ipse vadit ubi Cithæron electus ad sacra facienda.*

## TRANSLATION.

" about in the waves, and bedew the ship with sprinkling drops, sometimes emerge, and again plunge into the deep, tossing about their nimble bodies, and wantoning in a variety of figures like a chorus of dancers, and spurt up the waters from their wide nostrils. Of twenty sailors (for so many did the ship carry), I only remain in my proper shape ; the god, when he beheld me cold, affrighted, my joints trembling, and scarcely myself, encouraged me by saying, Banish fear from your breast, and make for Chios. Arriving there, I frequent the sacred rites of Bacchus at the lighted altars."

" We have lent our ears, (says Pentheus), to a tedious far-fetched tale, framed to prevail over our just anger by its delay. Servants, drag him hence headlong, and overwhelm him, expiring in cruel tortures, with endless night." Tuscan Acetes is immediately hurried away, and shut up in a strong prison. But while the dire instruments of torture, racks and flames are prepared, Fame tells us, that the gates flew open of themselves, and that the chains fell from his hands, loosening of their own accord.

X. The son of Echion still persists, nor does he now command others,

## NOTES.

692. *Præbuimus longis Pentheus.*] Pausanias says, that Pentheus having mounted a tree, to see the secret cere-

monies of the Orgies, was discovered by the Bacchantes, who punished his curiosity in the manner related by our poet.

sonabat cantibus, et clara voce Bacchantum. Ut equus acer fremit, assumitque amoris pugnae, cum bellicus tubicen dedit signa canoro aere: sic aether ictus longis ululatus movit Pentheum; et ira recanduit clangore audito. Fere medio monte, sylvis cingentibus ultima, est campus, purus ab arboribus, et spectabilis undique. Hic mater prima videt illum cernentem sacra profanis oculis, prima est concita insano motu, prima violavit suum Penthea misso Thyrsos, et clamavit Iö, ude te gemine sorores. Ille aper qui errat maximus in nostris agris; ille aper est ferendus mihi. Omnis turba furens ruit in unum. Cunctae coeunt, cunctaeque sequuntur illum, jam trepidum, jam loquentem verba minus violenta, jam damnaventem se, jam fatentem se peccasse. Ille tamen saucius, dixit, fer opem matertera Autonoe: umbra Actæonis moveant animos. Illa nescit quid Actæon sit; abstulitque dextram precanti. Altera est lacerata Ino raptu.

## TRANSLATION.

but goes himself to where Cithæron, chosen for the celebration of these sacred rites, resounded with the songs and loud voices of the Bacchantes. As the mettled steed rages when the warlike trumpeter gives the alarm with sounding brass, and burns with impatience for the fight, so the sky struck with continued howlings, transported Pentheus, and his rage flames at hearing the distant shouts. There is near the middle of the mountain a plain, skirted round with woods, itself clear of trees, and visible on all sides. Here first his mother sees him regarding the sacred mysteries with unhallowed eyes; here she first kindled into madness; here she first darted at her own Pentheus her leafy javelin, and cries, "O, my sisters, come quickly; that frightful boar that ravages our fields, that boar I must strike." The raging crowd rush upon him at once, all meet together, and gather round him; now trembling, now uttering less violent words, now blaming himself, and acknowledging that he was in fault. Finding himself wounded, "Help, help, (he cries,) my aunt Autonoe, let the manes of Actæon work upon your mind." She remembers not Actæon, but frantic in her rage, lops off his right arm as he begged for pity, the other is torn off by the fury of Ino. Unhappy

## NOTES.

720. Autonoe.] The sister of Agave, and mother of Actæon, whom Pentheus imagined the resembling fate of her son would have inclined to

more meekness. But the unaccountable rage she was then seized with, deprived her both of reason and memory.

Non habet infelix quæ matri brachia tendat :  
 Trunca sed ostendens disjectis corpora membris ;  
 Adspice, mater, ait. Visis ululavit Agave ;  
 Collaque jactavit, movitque per æra crinem.  
 Avulsumque caput digitis complexa cruentis  
 Clamat, Iô comites, opus hæc victoria nostrum  
 est.

Non citiùs frondes autumnno frigore tactas, 730  
 Jamque malè hærentes altâ rapit arbore ventus ;  
 Quàm sunt membra viri manibus direpta nefandis.  
 Talibus exemplis monitæ nova sacra frequentant,  
 Thuraque dant, sanctasque colunt Ismenides aras.

*des monitæ talibus exemplis frequentant nova sacra, dantque thura, coluntque sanctas aras.*

*Infelix Pentheus non habet brachia quæ tendat matri, sed ostendens corpora trunca disjectis membris, ait: Mater, adspice. Agave ululavit visis; jactavitque colla, movitque crinem per æra, complexaque caput avulsum cruentis digitis, clamat: Iô comites, hæc victoria est nostrum opus. Non ventus rapit citius ab altâ arbore, frondes tactas autumnno frigore, jamque hærentes malè, quam membra viri sunt direpta manibus nefandis. Ismenides monitæ talibus exemplis frequentant nova sacra, dantque thura, coluntque sanctas aras.*

#### TRANSLATION.

Pentheus has now no arms to reach out to his mother ; but shewing his mutilated body, destitute of its limbs, Mother, says he, behold. Agave howled at the sight, and tossed her neck, and brandished her locks in air ; and tearing off his head, grasped it in her bloody fingers, crying out, " Lo, companions, this victory is my work." Not more suddenly does the wind bear off from a high tree the leaves loosened by autumn colds, than the mangled limbs of Pentheus are scattered by bloody hands. The Theban matrons, awed by so tragical an example, frequent the new mysteries, offer incense, and attend at the sacred altars.

#### NOTES.

734. *Ismenides.*] The Theban matrons, so called from Ismenus, a river of Bœotia.

## LIBER QUARTUS.

## ORDO.

I. *At Alcithoë Minyæas non censet Orgia dei accipienda, sed temeraria, adhuc negat Bacchum esse progenium Jovis, habetque sorores socias impietatis. Sacerdos jusserrat dominas, famulasque, immunes suorum operum, celebrare festum, tegi quoad pectora pelle, solvere crinales vittas, sumere sarta comâ, thyrsosque fronantes manibus; et vaticinatus erat iram læsi numinis fore sævam. Matresque nurusque parent:*

I. **A**T non Alcithoë Minyæas Orgia censet  
Accipienda dei: sed adhuc temeraria,  
Bacchum

Progeniem negat esse Jovis: sociasque sorores  
Impietatis habet. Festum celebrare sacerdos,  
Immunisque operum dominas famulasque suorum,  
5

Pectora pelle tegi, crinales solvere vittas,  
Serta comâ, manibus frondentes sumere thyrsos,  
Jusserat: et sævam læsi fore numinis iram,  
Vaticinatus erat. Parent matresque, nurusque,

## TRANSLATION.

**B**UT Alcithoë, the daughter of Minyas, is not yet brought to think that the mysterious rites of the god ought to be received; but rashly persists in denying, that Bacchus was the progeny of Jove, and has her sisters her associates in the impiety. The priest had commanded to celebrate the feast, and that both mistresses and slaves should cease from all manner of work, cover their breasts with skins, untie the fillets that bound up their locks, adorn their hair with garlands, and bear in their hands the leafy Thyrsus; denouncing the heavy indig-

## NOTES.

1. *At non Alcithoë.*] All the Theban ladies, awed by this fatal example of Pentheus, resorted to the sacred ceremonies. But Alcithoë, daughter of Minyas, and her sisters, still continued obstinate, and while others were engaged at the festival, they and their maids are busy with their usual work at home. To make the time pass on more agreeably, one of them proposes, that they should tell each a story in their turn. The motion is readily agreed to, and she who first mentioned it, is entreated to begin. After revolving some time within herself what was most likely to amuse, she fixes upon the story of Pyramus and Thisbe.

From what Ovid says in the last and this book, it evidently appears, that the establishment of the worship of Bacchus in Greece, met with great opposition, and that the partisans of it, in order to make it be received, spread about a multitude of marvellous fictions. And

these pretended prodigies are what we may now endeavour to explain. One thing we may remark, that however little truth there is in them, the pretended chastisements of Pentheus, the mariners, the daughter of Minyas, and Lycurgus, made Bacchus pass for a very revengeful divinity, and the priests did not fail to improve the stories, to make his worship more venerable.

1. *Minyæas.*] Alcithoë was the daughter of Minyas, the son of Orchomenus.

1. *Orgia.*] This was a general name given by the Greeks to all religious rites, but more particularly those of Bacchus.

6. *Pectora pelle tegi.*] Four things were required of the women concerned in the celebration of this festival: to cover themselves with the skins of wild beasts, to have their hair hanging loose, to adorn their heads with crowns of vine leaves, and to carry Thyrsuses in their hands.

Telasq; calathosq; infectaq; pensa reponunt: 10  
Thuraque dant: Bacchumque vocant, Bromium-  
que, Lyæumque,

Ignigenamque, satumque iterum, solumque bi-  
matrem.

Additur his Nyseus, indetonsusque Thyoneus,  
Et cum Lenæo genialis consitor uvæ,

Nycteliusq; Eleleusq; parens, et Iacchus, et  
Evan: 15

Et quæ præterea per Graias plurima gentes  
Nomina, Liber, habes. Tibi enim inconsumpta  
juventas,

Tu puer æternus, tu formosissimus alto

Conspiceris cælo: tibi, cum sine cornibus adstas,  
Virgineum caput est: Oriens tibi victus, ad usque  
Decolor extremo qua cingitur India Gange.

Pentheas tu, venerande, bipenniferumq; Lycur-  
gum

Sacrilegos mactas: Tyrrhenaque mittis in æquor  
Corpora. Tu bijugum pictis insignia frænis

Colla premis lyncum: Bacchæ, Satyriq; se-  
quantur, 25

Quique senex ferulâ titubantes ebrius artus  
Sustinet, et pando non fortiter hæret asello.

#### TRANSLATION.

nation of the god against all who continued obstinate. Matrons and younger wives obey, and quit their webs, and work-baskets, and unfinished tasks, and offer incense, and call him Bacchus, and Bromius, and Lyæus, and Fire-begotten, and Doubly-born, and the only god that can boast of having two mothers. To these they add Nyseus, Thyoneus, Lenæus, and the parent of the genial grape, and Nyctelius, and father Eleleus, and Iacchus, and Evan, and all the other names under which you, Bacchus, are honoured in the several states of Greece: for you enjoy a never-fading youth, you are eternally a blooming boy; in heaven you shine the most amiable of the gods, and when you appear without your horns you have a virgin's face. By thee the east has been subdued, to where swarthy India is bounded by the remote Ganges. Pentheus, and ax-bearing Lycurgus, impious men, fell by thy vengeance, O venerable god; by thee were the Tyrrhene sailors plunged into the sea. Thou controullest with painted reins the necks of the harnessed lynxes that draw thy chariot. Crowds of Bacchæ and Satyrs follow thee, and old Silenus drunk, who supports his tottering limbs with a staff, and sits but insecurely upon his crooked ass. Wherever you go, youthful clamours accompany you, and female cries.

#### NOTES.

11. *Bacchumque vocant Bromiumque.*] We have here a catalogue of the names by which Bacchus was invoked.

19. *Cornibus.*] Mythologists are divided as to the reason of the ancients ascribing horns to Bacchus. Some tell

*reponuntque telas, calathosque pensa infecta, dantque thura, vocantque Bacchum, Bromiumque, Lyæumque, Ignigenamque, satumque iterum, solumque bimatrem. Nyseus additur his, Thyoneusque indetonsus, et consitor genialis uvæ cum Lenæo, Nycteliusque, et parens Eleleus, et Iacchus et Evan; et plurima nomina præterea, quæ tu, Liber, habes per Graias gentes. Enim tibi est juventas inconsumpta. Tu conspiceris puer æternus, tu formosissimus alto cælo. Virgineum caput est tibi, cum adstas sine cornibus. Oriens est victus tibi, ad usque qua decolor India cingitur extremo Gange. Tu venerande mactas Penthea, bipenniferumque Lycurgum sacrilegos; mittisque Tyrrhena corpora in æquor. Tu premis colla bijugum Lyncum, insignia pictis frenis: Bacchæ, Satyrique sequuntur, senexque ebrius, qui sustinet titubantes artus ferulâ, et hæret non fortiter pando asello.*

us, that the cups out of which men drank, were made of the horns of beasts; others will have it, that he was the first who yoked oxen together to plough the ground, alluding to the notions of his being the same with Egyptian Osiris.

*Quacunque ingrederis, clamor juvenilis, et una famineæ voces, tympanaque impulsa palmis, eraque concava, buxusque longo foramine, sonant. Ismenides rogant ut adsis mitis pacatusque, coluntque jussa sacra. Solæ Minyeides intus, turbantes festa intempestiva Minerva, aut ducunt lanas, aut versant stamina pollice, aut hærent tela, urgentque famulas laboribus. E quibus una deducens filum levi pollice, inquit; dum aliæ cessant, frequentantque commenta sacra, nos, quoque, quas Pallas melior dea detinet, levemus utile opus manuum vario sermone; perque rices referamus in medium ad vacuas aures aliquid, quod non sinat temporu videri longa. Sorores probant dicta, jubentque eam primam narrare. Illa cogitat quid referat è multis, (nam vñrat plurima;) et est dubia, narretne de te Babyloniam Derceti, quam Palæstini credunt celebrasse figurâ, squamis velantibus artus: an magis ut filia illius pennis sumptis.*

Quacunque ingrederis; clamor juvenilis, et unâ  
Fœmineæ voces, impulsaque tympana palmis,  
Concavaque æra sonant, longoque foramine  
buxus.

Pacatus mitisque, rogant Ismenides, adsis:  
Jussaque sacra colunt. Solæ Minyeides intus,  
Intempestivâ turbantes festa Minervâ,  
Aut ducunt lanas, aut stamina pollice versant,  
Authærent telæ, famulasque laboribus urgent. 35  
E quibus una levi deducens pollice filum:  
Dum cessant aliæ, commentaque sacra frequen-

tant,  
Nos quoque, quas Pallas melior Dea detinet,  
inquit,

Utile opus manuum vario sermone levemus.  
Perque vices aliquid, quod tempora longa videri 40  
Non sinat, in medium vacuas referamus ad aures.  
Dicta probant, primamque jubent narrare sorores.  
Illa, quid è multis referat (nam plurima nôrat)  
Cogitat: et dubia est, de te, Babyloniam, narret,  
Derceti, quam versâ squamis velantibus artus 45  
Stagna Palæstini credunt celebrâsse figurâ:  
An magis ut sumptis illius filia pennis,

#### TRANSLATION.

Drums beat with hands, and hollow cymbals resound, and the boxen pipe tunes its note. The Ismenian matrons celebrate your sacred rites, and beg you would come among them mild and propitious. The daughters of Minyas alone keep within doors, and disturbing the festival by their unseasonable work, either comb the wool, or twirl the thread with nimble fingers, or hasten on the web, and keep their maids close at work. Of whom, one drawing out the nice thread with skilful thumb, while others, says she, are idle, and frequent these fanciful solemnities, let us, whom Pallas a better deity detains, endeavour to sweeten the useful toil by various discourse, and relate by turns some amusing tale to entertain our disengaged ears, and hinder the time from appearing long. Her sisters are pleased with the proposal, and bid her tell the first story. She considers with herself which to choose, perplexed by the great variety she knew, and is in doubt whether she should tell of thee, Babylonian Dercetis, whom the Palestines believed to inhabit the lakes, with thy form changed, and thy limbs covered with scales, or rather how her daughter, taking the wings of a dove, spent

#### NOTES.

33. *Intempestiva Minerva.*] That is, by those arts of frugality and industry here described, which are said to have been first invented by Minerva, but ill agreed with festivals of Bacchus.

44. *De te Babyloniam narret Derceti*] Ovid, who has beyond any other found the art of connecting stories together,

that have no relation among themselves, introduces the daughter of Minyas recounting several fables, that could not have been well introduced in any other manner.

47. *Sumptis illius filia pennis.*] Lucian speaking of Derceto, says: I have seen in Phœnicia an image of this goddess, of a

Extremos altis in turribus egerit annos.  
 Nais an ut cantu, nimumque potentibus herbis  
 Verterit in tacitos juvenilia corpora pisces :  
 Donec idem passa est. An, quæ poma alba ferebat,  
 Ut nunc nigra ferat contactu sanguinis arbor.  
 Hæc placet: hanc, quoniam vulgaris fabula non est,  
 Talibus orsa modis, lanâ sua fila sequente.

II. Pyramus et Thisbe, juvenum pulcherrimus  
 alter,

55

Altera, quas Oriens habuit, prælata puellis,  
 Contiguas tenuere domos: ubi dicitur altam  
 Coctilibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem.  
 Notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit.

*urbem coctilibus muris. Vicinia fecit notitiam primosque gradus:*

*egrit extremos annos  
 in altis turribus. An  
 ut Nais cantu, her-  
 bisque nimum potenti-  
 bus, verterit juvenilia  
 corpora in tacitos pis-  
 ces, donec passa est  
 idem. An ut arbor  
 quæ ferebat alba poma,  
 nunc ferat nigra con-  
 tactu sanguinis. Hæc  
 fabula placet, orsaque  
 est hanc quoniam non  
 est vulgaris fabula, ta-  
 libus modis, lanâ se-  
 quente sua fila.*

*II. Pyramus et This-  
 be, alter pulcherrimus  
 juvenum, altera præla-  
 ta puellis quas oriens ha-  
 buit, tenere contiguas  
 domos, ubi Semiramis  
 dicitur cinxisse altam*

#### TRANSLATION.

her last years in the high towers of Babylon; or how Nais, by her spells and potent herbs, turned the bodies of the youths she had enjoyed into mute fishes, until at length she suffered herself the same fate; or how the tree, which formerly bore white fruit, has now its berries of purple hue, from being stained with gore. This pleases her best; this, because a story less known, she began in this manner, lengthening out the while her thread.

II. Pyramus and Thisbe, the one the most accomplished youth, the other the most amiable of all the eastern nymphs, lived in houses contiguous to each other, where Semiramis is said to have surrounded a

#### NOTES.

very extraordinary kind. It represents her from the middle upward a woman, but below she terminates in a fish. The statue of her, which is shewn at Hierapolis, represents her wholly a woman. He further says, that the temple of this last city is thought by some to have been built by Semiramis, who consecrated it not to Juno, as is generally believed, but to her mother Derceto. From all which it appears, that the young princess whom Derceto exposed, was the famed Semiramis her daughter.

49. *Nais.*] A nymph of the island of the Sun, called also Nosola, between Taprobana and Carimania.

55. *Pyramus et Thisbe.*] Pyramus and Thisbe were two young lovers, who lived in adjoining houses at Babylon. Having no opportunity of seeing one another, because their parents opposed the growing passion, they contrived to steal by night from home, and meet under a mulberry-tree without the city. Thisbe came first, and being obliged to fly to a cave to avoid a lioness, dropped her veil in the fright: this, after it had been torn in pieces by the bloody teeth of that savage animal, chanced to fall into the

hands of Pyramus, who upon that, believing she had been devoured, kills himself in regret. Thisbe returning, and judging, from what she saw, of what had passed stabs herself also. This story is to be met with only in Ovid and Hyginus; nor is it necessary to know any thing farther about it. The particular circumstances wherewith it is recounted, are only the embellishments of a poetical imagination. The story, however, contains an excellent moral, and may serve as a lesson both to parents and children: to children, that they be not too rash in entering into engagements, especially where the different interests of families may form any considerable obstacles: and to parents, not to be always governed by resentment or interest; but to make some allowances for inclinations, that become criminal only by their obstinacy.

57. *Ubi dicitur altam, &c.*] The magnificence and greatness of Babylon is taken notice of by almost all ancient writers. Its walls are said to have been 60 miles in compass, 87 feet in thickness, and in height 350 feet.

amor crevit tempore,  
coïssent quoque jure  
teda, sed parentes re-  
tine're quod non potu-  
ere vetare. Ambo ar-  
debant mentibus ex æ-  
quo captis; omnis con-  
sciens abest, loquuntur  
nutu signisque; ignis-  
que tectus, quo magis  
tegitur, magis aestuat.  
Paries communis utri-  
que domui, erat fissus  
tenui rimâ, quam olim  
duxerat, cum fieret.  
Quid amor non sensit?  
vos amantes primi sen-  
sistis id vitium nota-  
tum nulli per longa  
sacula; et fecistis iter  
voci: blanditiæque so-  
lebant transire tutæ  
per illud minimo mur-  
mure. Sæpe ut consti-  
terant, Thisbe hinc,  
Pyramus illinc, anhel-  
itusque oris fuerat  
captatus invicem; di-  
cebant: Invide paries,  
quid obstas amanti-  
bus? Quantum erat ut  
sineres nos jungi toto  
corpore! Aut si hoc es-  
set nimium, pateres vel  
ad danda oscula! nec  
simus ingrati. Fate-  
mur nos debere tibi,  
quod transitus ad a-  
micas aures est datus  
nostris verbis. Locuti  
taliam nequicquam diversâ sede,  
diâbre vale sub noctem;  
dederetque quisque oscula suæ parti;  
non pervenientia contra. Postera Aurora removerat nocturnos ignes,  
solque siccaverat radiis pruinosas herbas.

Tempore crevit amor. Tedæ quoque jure coïssent  
Sed vetuere patres, quod non potuere vetare.  
Ex æquo captis ardebant mentibus ambo.  
Consciens omnis abest. Nutu signisque loquuntur.  
Quisque magis tegitur, tectus magis aestuat ignis,  
Fissus erat tenui rimâ, quam duxerat olim, 65  
Cum fieret, paries domui communis utrique.  
Id vitium nulli per secula longa notatum;  
(Quid non sentit amor?) primi sensistis amantes,  
Et voci fecistis iter; tutæque per illud  
Murmure blanditiæ minimo transire solebant. 70  
Sæpe ut constiterant, hinc Thisbe, Pyramus illinc;  
Inque vicem fuerat captatus anhelitus oris;  
Invide, dicebant, paries, quid amantibus obstas?  
Quantum erat, ut sineres nos toto corpore jungi!  
Aut, hoc si nimium, vel ad oscula danda pateres! 75  
Nec simus ingrati. Tibi nos debere fatemur,  
Quod datus est verbis ad amicas transitus aures.  
Talia diversâ nequicquam sede locuti;  
Sub noctem dixere Vale: partique dedere  
Oscula quisque suæ, non pervenientia contra. 80  
Postera nocturnos Aurora removerat ignes,  
Solque pruinosas radiis siccaverat herbas:

#### TRANSLATION.

stately city, with walls of brick. A neighbourhood so close brought on acquaintance, and the first advances of affection; in time this ripened into love; they would have also been united by the marriage-tie, but their parents opposed it; and vainly forbid what it was not in their power to hinder. Both burned with minds equally captivated. No one is intrusted with this secret: they speak by nods and signs, and the more the flame is covered, the more it rages and spreads. The wall common to both houses was cleft by a small chink, which it had got at the time when it was first built. This flaw, observed by none for many ages, (what can escape the notice of love!) you fond lovers first espied, and made it serve as a passage for your voice, through which the soft accents of love were wont to be safely conveyed in gentlest murmurs. Often as they stood, Thisbe on one side, and Pyramus on the other, and had each by turns caught the other's breath; "Envious wall (would they say), why do you thus oppose the bliss of lovers? What great matter would it be to suffer us to unite with our whole persons; or "if this is too much, that at least we might be permitted to share mutual embraces? Nor are we ungrateful; we confess we owe it to you, "that our words find a passage to each other's ears." After uttering these vain complaints on either side, at night they say farewell, and imprint kisses on their own part, which yet cannot reach to the other. The following morn had extinguished the lesser fires of the night, and the sun with his rays dried the dewy herbs, when our lovers meet again



Ad solitum coiêre locum. Tum murmure parvo  
 Multa prius quæsti, statuunt, ut nocte silenti  
 Fallere custodes, foribusque excedere tentent: 85  
 Cumque domo exierint, urbis quoque claustra re-  
 linquant :

Neve sit errandum lato spatiantibus arvo ;  
 Conveniant ad busta Nini: lateantque sub umbrâ  
 Arboris. Arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis  
 Ardua morus erat, gelido contermina fonti. 90  
 Pacta placent: et lux tardè discedere visa  
 Præcipitatur aquis, et aquis nox surgit ab îsdem.  
 Callida per tenebras, versato cardine, Thisbe,  
 Egreditur, fallitque suos: adopertaque vultum  
 Pervenit ad tumulum; dictâque sub arbore sedit.

*Audacem faciebat amor.* Venit ecce recenti 96  
 Cœda læna boum spumantes oblita rictus,  
 Depositura sitim vicini fontis in undâ.  
 Quam procul ad Lunæ radios Babylonia Thisbe  
 Vidit: et obscurum timido pede fugit in antrum.  
 Dumque fugit; tergo velamina lapsa relinquit.  
 Ut lea sæva sitim multâ compescuit undâ,  
 Dum redit in sylvas, inventos forte sine ipsâ  
 Ore cruentato tenues laniavit amictus.

*obscurum antrum. Dumque fugit, relinquit velamina lapsa tergo. Ut lea sæva compescuit sitim multâ undâ, dum redit in sylvas, laniavit cruentato ore tenues amictus, inventos forte sine ipsâ Thisbe.*

*Coiêre ad solitum locum. Tum prius quæsti multa parvo murmure; statuunt ut tentent silenti nocte fallere custodes, excedereque foribus. Cumque exierint domo, ut relinquant quoque claustra urbis. Neve sit errandum illis spatiantibus lato arvo, ut conveniant ad busta Nini, latcantque sub umbra arboris. Ibi arbor, uberrima niveis pomis, morus ardua, erat contermina gelido fonti. Pacta placent: et lux visa discedere tarde, præcipitatur aquis, et nox surgit ab îsdem aquis. Callida Thisbe, cardine versato, egreditur, fallitque suos per tenebras: adopertaque quod ad vultum, pervenit ad tumulum, seditque sub dictâ arbore. Amor faciebat audacem. Ecce læna oblita spumantes rictus è cœde recenti boum, venit depositura sitim in undâ vicini fontis. Quam Babylonia Thisbe vidit procul ad radios lunæ; et fugit trepido pede in*

#### TRANSLATION.

at the usual place. Then first complaining much in soft murmurs of their hard fate, they agree to try, if in the silence of the night they can deceive their keepers, and steal out of doors; and having once got from their houses, to leave also the city; and lest, perhaps, they might wander long in the open fields, to meet at the tomb of Ninus, and conceal themselves under the shade of a tree. For there, by the edge of a cool spring, stood a tall mulberry-tree, bending under a load of snow-white fruit: the contrivance pleases them, and the light seeming to depart slowly, plunges at last into the sea, and night rises from the same sea. Artful Thisbe, turning the hinge gently, gets out in the dark, and deceives her domestics; then covering her face with a veil, arrives at the tomb, and sits down under the tree agreed upon. Love made her bold: when, lo, a lioness, her frothing jaws besmeared with the fresh slaughter of oxen, comes to quench her thirst in the waters of the adjoining spring; which, when Thisbe espied at some distance by the rays of the moon, she fled with trembling pace into a dark cave, and as she fled, leaves her veil, which dropped from her back. The savage lioness having appeased her thirst with large draughts, as she returns into the woods, tears with bloody mouth the thin veil, which she chanced to

#### NOTES.

88. *Ad busta Nini.*] The sepulchre of Ninus, according to the report of Diodorus, was ten stadia in breadth, and

nine in depth; it had the appearance of a strong citadel, at some distance from the city.

*Pyramus egressus seri-  
us vidit in alto pul-  
vere certa vestigia fe-  
ræ, expalluitque toto  
ore. Ut vero reperit  
quoque vestem tinctam  
sanguine; inquit, una  
nox perdet duos aman-  
tes, è quibus illa fuit  
dignissima longâ vitâ;  
nostra anima est no-  
cens. Ego peremi te  
miseranda, qui jussi  
ut venires nocte in lo-  
ca plena metus, nec  
veni huc prius. O qui-  
cunque leones habitatis  
sub hâc rupe, di-  
vellite nostrum cor-  
pus, et consume sceler-  
ata viscera fero  
morsu. Sed est timidi  
optare necem. Tollit  
velamina Thisbes, et  
fert secum ad umbram  
pactæ arboris. Utque  
dedit lacrymas, ut de-  
dit oscula notæ vesti,  
inquit, accipe nunc  
haustus nostri quoque  
sanguinis, demittitque  
ferrum quo erat ac-  
cinctus in ilia; nec  
mora; moriens traxit  
è ferventi vulnere. Ut  
jacuit resupinus humi,  
crur emicat altè,  
non aliter quam cum  
fistula scinditur vitia-  
to plumbo, et ejacula-  
tur longe tenues aquas  
stridente foramine, at-  
que rumpit æra icti-  
bus. Fatus arborei  
vertuntur in atram faciem asperginæ cædis; radixque madefactâ sanguine, tingit pendentiâ  
mora paniceo colore.*

Seriùs egressus vestigia vidit in alto 105  
Pulvere certa feræ, totoque expalluit ore  
Pyramus: ut verò vestem quoque sanguine tinctam  
Repperit; Una duos nox, inquit, perdet amantes  
E quibus illa fuit longâ dignissima vitâ:  
Nostra nocens anima est. Ego te, miseranda,  
peremi, 110

In loca plenâ metûs qui jussi nocte venires:  
Nec prior huc veni. Nostrum divellite corpus,  
Et scelerata fero consume viscera morsu,  
O quicumque sub hâc habitatis rupe, leones!  
Sed *timidi est optare necem*. Velamina Thisbes 115  
Tollit, et ad pactæ secum fert arboris umbram.  
Utque dedit notæ lacrymas, dedit oscula vesti:  
Accipe nunc, inquit, nostri quoque sanguinis  
haustus,

Quoque erat accinctus, dimittit in ilia ferrum.  
Nec mora; ferventi moriens è vulnere traxit. 120  
Ut jacuit resupinus humi; cruor emicat altè.  
Non aliter, quàm cum vitiato fistula plumbo,  
Scinditur; et, tenues stridente foramine longè  
Ejaculatur aquas; atque ictibus æra rumpit.  
Arborei fœtus aspergine cædis in atram 125  
Vertuntur faciem: madefactâque sanguine radix  
Pæniceo tingit pendentia mora colore.

## TRANSLATION.

find by itself in the fields. Pyramus coming out later, sees the plain prints of a wild beast in the deep dust, and a sudden paleness spreads over all his face; but when he found also the veil stained with blood: "One night (says he) shall witness the death of two lovers; she, indeed, was worthy of a longer life, but my soul is guilty: it is I that have destroyed you, much to be lamented fair, who persuaded you to come by night into places full of terror, and came not first myself. O, whatever lions lurk under this rock, tear in pieces my body, and devour my wicked bowels with unrelenting jaws. But it is the part of a coward to wish for death." He takes up Thisbe's veil, and carries it with him to the shade of the appointed tree; and after letting fall a torrent of tears, and imprinting kisses upon the well-known garment; "Receive now also (says he) a draught of my blood," and plunges the sword wherewith he was begirt, into his bowels; then, without delay, as he was dying, drew it from the warm wound, and lay extended supine upon the ground. The blood springs high, just as when a pipe bursting, where the lead is decayed, throws out the waters from the hissing flaw, and, spouting, breaks the air with its strokes. The fruit of the tree, by the sprinkling of the blood, puts on a dark complexion, and the root, fattened by the flowing gore, tinges the hanging mulberries with a purple colour. But now Thisbe,

Ecce metu nondum posito, ne fallat amantem,  
 Illa redit: juvenemque oculis, animoque requirit:  
 Quantaque vitârit narrare pericula gestit. 130  
 Utque locum et versam cognovit in arbore formam;

(Sic facit incertam pomi color) hæret an hæc sit.  
 Dum dubitat, tremebunda videt pulsare cruentum  
 Membra solum; retroque pedem tulit: ora que  
 buxo

Pallidiora gerens, exhorruit æquoris instar, 135  
 Quod fremit, exiguâ cum summum stringitur aurâ.  
 Sed postquam remorata suos cognovit amores,  
 Percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos:

Et laniata comas, amplexaque corpus amatum,  
 Vulnere supplevit lacrymis; fletumque cruori 140  
 Miscuit: et gelidis in vultibus oscula figens,  
 Pyrame, clamavit, quis te mihi casus ademit?  
 Pyrame, responde. Tua te, charissime Thisbe  
 Nominat. Exaudi: vultusque attolle jacentes.  
 Ad nomen Thisbes oculos jam morte gravatos 145  
 Pyramus erexit, visâque recondidit illâ.

Quæ postquam vestemque suam cognovit, et ense  
 Vidit ebur vacuum; Tua te manus, inquit,  
 amorque

Perdidit, infelix. Est et mihi fortis in unum  
 Hoc manus: est et amor: Dabit hic in vulnere  
 vires. 150

*manus fortis in hoc unum; est et amor, hic dabit vires in vulnere.*

#### TRANSLATION.

having not yet quite banished her fear, anxious lest she might seem to have deceived her lover, returns to the place, seeks for the youth with ardent eyes and an ardent mind, and is impatient to tell him of the great danger she had escaped; when, coming to the place, and observing the appearance of the tree altered, she doubts if she is right, so greatly was she surprised at the colour of the fruit. In this uncertainty she sees trembling limbs beat the bloody ground, and starting back with a face pale as ashes, thrills with horror as the sea, whose surface trembles when brushed by a gentle breeze. But when, after staying a little, she found it to be her lover, she smites her arms, worthy of gentle usage, with echoing blows, and tearing her hair, embraced the beloved body, and washed his wounds with her tears, mixing these watery tokens of her sorrow with his blood; then applying her lips to his cold face, "Pyramus, (she cried,) what cruel disaster has thus torn you from me? Pyramus, answer; it is your own dearest Thisbe that calls: hear, and raise your sinking countenance." At the name of Thisbe, Pyramus lifting up his eyes, now heavy with death, and after seeing her, closed them again. Thisbe, when she perceived her own veil, and saw the ivory sheath without the sword; "Alas, (she cried,) ill-fated youth, your own hand and love have de-

*Ecce illa, metu nondum posito, redit, ne fallat amantem; requiritque juvenem oculis animoque, gestitque narrare quanta pericula vitârit; utque cognovit lucem et versam formam in arbore, hæret ad hæc sit, color pomi facit eam sic incertam. Dum dubitat, videt tremebunda membra pulsare cruentum solum, tulitque pedem retrò: gerensque ora pallidiora buxo, exhorruit instur æquoris, quod tremat cum summum stringitur exiguâ aurâ. Sed postquam remorata cognovit suos amores, percutit indignos lacertos claro plangore, et laniata comas, amplexaque corpus amatum, supplevit vulnere lacrymis, miscuitque fletum cruori, et figens oscula in gelidis vultibus clamavit Pyrame, quis casus ademit te mihi; Pyrame responde, tua Thisbe nominat te charissime; exaudi, attolleque vultus jacentes. Ad nomen Pyramus erexit oculos jam gravatos morte, illâque vitâ, recondidit. Quæ postquam cognovit vestemque suam, et vidit ebur vacuum ense, inquit, Tua manus, amorque perdidit te infelix: est et mihi*

*Persequar extinctum, dicarque miscerrima causa et comes tui leti, tuque qui poteris heu revelli à me solâ morte, poteris nec revelli morte. Tamen, O parentes, multum miseri meus, illiusque, estote rogati hoc verbis amborum; ut non invidetis eos quos certus amor, quos hora novissima junxit, componi eodem tumulo. At tu arbor, quæ nunc tegis miserabile corpus unius, mox es tectura corpora duorum; tene signa cædis, semperque habe fætus pullos, et aptos luctibus, monumenta gemini cruoris. Dixit, et mucrone aptato sub imum pectus, incubuit ferro, quod adhuc tepebat à cæde. Vota tamen tetigère deos, tetigère parentes: nam uter color est in pomo, ubi permaturuit quodque superest rogis, requiescit in unâ urnâ.*

III. *Desinerat: Tempusque medium fuit breve; et Leuconœ est orsa dicere: Sorores tenuère vocem.*

Persequar extinctum: letique miserrima dicar  
Causa comesque tui. Quique à me morte revelli  
Heu solâ poteris, poteris nec morte revelli.  
Hoc tamen amborum verbis estote rogati  
O multum miseri meus illiusque parentes, 155  
Ut, quos certus amor, quos hora novissima junxit,  
Componi tumulo non invidetis eodem.  
At tu, quæ ramis arbor miserabile corpus  
Nunc tegis unius, mox es tectura duorum;  
Signa tene cædis: pullosque, et luctibus aptos, 160  
Semper habe fætus gemini monumenta cruoris.  
Dixit: et aptato pectus mucrone sub imum  
Incubuit ferro; quod adhuc à cæde tepebat.  
Vota tamen tetigère Deos, tetigère parentes,  
Nam color in pomo est, ubi permaturuit, ater;  
Quodque rogis superest, unâ requiescit in urnâ.

III. Desinerat: Mediumque fuit breve tempus;  
et orsa est  
Dicere Leuconœ: Vocem tenuère sorores.

#### TRANSLATION.

"stroyed you, I have also a hand bold enough for this one purpose;  
"I have love too; this will give me resolution for the wound. I will  
"follow you even in death, and be called the unhappy cause and companion of your untimely fate; and you, whom death only could tear  
"from me, shall not even by death be torn from me. And you, O  
"much to be pitied parents of mine and his, be entreated this one thing  
"in the words of us both, that you would not envy those, whom constant love and the last moments have joined, the happiness of being  
"buried in the same tomb. And you, O tree, who now with your  
"boughs shade the mournful body of one, and are fated soon to cover  
"those of two, retain some token of this our death, and bear always  
"fruit black, and suited to mourning, as monuments of the blood of  
"both." She said; and fixing the point under the bottom of her breast, she fell upon the sword, as yet reeking from the slaughter of her lover. Her dying prayers reached the ears of both god and parents; for the colour of the fruit when it ripens, is a dark purple, and what remained of them after the funeral rites, rests in the same urn.

III. Here she ended; and after a short interval Leuconœ began to

#### NOTES.

167. *Desinerat.*] The story that comes next in order, is that of Leucothoë changed into a shoot of frankincense; but before the nymph enters upon it, she explains the fable of Mars caught by Vulcan in bed with Venus. These two fables seem not to include in them any thing historical, at least I have been able to find nothing satisfying on this subject. And indeed, though for the most part fables have their foundation

in history, yet it must be owned, that they sometimes regard only morality and physics: such seems to be the story now before us. Leucothoë passed for the daughter of Orchanus, king of Persia, because that prince was the first who planted in that realm the tree which bears incense, and which was called Leucothoë. They add, that the princess was in love with Apollo, because incense is an aromatic drug very much

Hunc quoque, sidereâ qui temperat omnia luce,  
 Cepit amor Solem: Solis referemus amores. 170  
 Primus adulterium Veneris cum Marte putatur  
 Hic vidisse deus: videt hic deus omnia primus.  
 Indoluit facto: Junonigenæque marito  
 Furta tori, furtique locum monstravit: at illi  
 Et mens, et quod opus fabrilis dextra tenebat, 175  
 Excidit. Extemplò graciles ex ære catenas,  
 Retiaque, et laqueos, quæ lumina fallere possint,  
 Elimat. Non illud opus tenuissima vincant  
 Stamina, non summo quæ pendet aranea tigno.  
 Utque leves tactus, momentaque parva sequan-  
 tur, 180

Efficit: et lecto circumdata collocat aptè.  
 Ut venère torum conjux et adulter in unum;  
 Arte viri, vinclisque novâ ratione paratis,  
 In mediis ambo deprènsi amplexibus hærent.  
 Lemnius extemplò valvas patefecit eburnas: 185  
 Admisitque deos; illi jacuère ligati  
 Turpiter. Atque aliquis de dīs non tristibus  
 optet  
 Sic fieri turpis. Superi risère: diuque  
 Hæc fuit in toto notissima fabula cælo

*non tristibus optat fieri sic turpis. Superi risère; hæcque fabula fuit diu notissima in toto cælo.*

## TRANSLATION.

speak, her sisters sitting round her in silent attention. Love hath captivated also this Sun, who moderates all things by his ethereal light. Let us relate the amours of the Sun: this god is thought to have first discovered the adultery of Venus with Mars; this god sees every thing first. He was grieved at what had been done; and betrayed to the husband born of Juno, both the stolen embrace, and the place where it was committed. He, amazed, and as if deprived of his senses, dropped the work which he held in his skilful right-hand; forthwith he files out slender chains of brass, and nets, whose subtle meshes might deceive the most prying eye; the finest threads could not exceed this work, nor those delicate fibrils, by which the spider hangs from the top of a beam. He contrives it too to yield to the gentlest touch and smallest movements, and draws it with the nicest artifice round the bed. When the wife and adulterer came into the same bed, caught both by the artifice of the husband, and his chains, which he had prepared after a new manner, they stick locked fast in each other's embraces. The Lemnian deity immediately threw open the ivory folding-doors, and admitted the gods. They lay shamefully coupled together; yet some of the gods (not the gravest, you may suppose)

## NOTES.

used in medicine, whereof Apollo was the inventor. The jealousy of Clyte is brought in, because, according to na-

turalists, the heliotrope is a plant that kills the incense-tree.

*Cythereia exigit pœnam memorem indicit. Inque vices, lædit pari amore, illum, qui læsit tectos amores. Quid nunc, nate Hyperione, forma calorque, luminaque radiata prosunt tibi? Nempe tu, qui uris omnes terras tuis ignibus, ureris nova igne: quique debes cernere omnia, spectas Leucothoën, et figis oculos quos debes mundo, in unâ virgine. Modò surgis temporius Eöo cælo, modò incidis seriùs undis. Moraque spectandi porrigitur brumales horas. Interdum deficis; vitiumque mentis transit in lumina; et obscuras terras pectora mortalia. Nec palles quod imago lunæ propioris terris obtulerit tibi; iste amor facit hunc colorem. Diligis hanc unam: nec Clymeneque, Rhodove tenet, te, nec pulcherrima genitrix Ææa Circes, Clytieque, quæ quamvis despecta, petebat tuos concubitus; illoque ipso tempore habebat grave vulnus. Leucothoë fecit obliviam multarum:*

Exigit indicii memorem Cytheria pœnam: 190  
 Inque vices illum, tectos qui læsit amores,  
 Lædit amore pari. Quid nunc, Hyperione nate,  
 Forma, calorque tibi, radiataque lumina prosunt?  
 Nempe tuis omnes qui terras ignibus uris,  
 Ureris igne novo: quique omnia cernere debes, 195  
 Leucothoën spectas: et virgine figis in unâ,  
 Quos mundo debes, oculos. Modò surgis Eöo  
 Temporius cælo: modò seriùs incidis undis;  
 Spectandique morâ brumales porrigitur horas,  
 Deficis interdum: vitiumque in lumina mentis 200  
 Transit; et obscurus mortalia pectora terras.  
 Nec, tibi quodd Lunæ terris propioris imago  
 Obstiterit, palles. Facit hunc amor iste colorem.  
 Diligis hanc unam: nec te Clymeneque, Rhodoveque,  
 Nec tenet Ææa genitrix pulcherrima Circes. 205  
 Quæque tuos Clytie, quamvis despecta, petebat  
 Concubitus; ipsoque illo grave vulnus habebas  
 Tempore. Leucothoë multarum obliviam fecit;

## TRANSLATION.

could have liked being surprised in that scandalous posture. The gods laughed, and for a long time this was the most noted story in all heaven. The Cythereian goddess demands satisfaction of the Sun in memory of this discovery, and in revenge inflames him with the like passion, who had betrayed her secret amours. What now, son of Hyperion, does thy beauty, brightness, and radiant light avail thee? Since you, who scatter your burning rays over all the earth, are consumed by a new flame, nor regarding as you ought all things alike, your looks are intent only on Leucothoë, and those eyes which are due to the universe, fixed on her alone. Sometimes you rise earlier in the eastern heaven, sometimes sink later in the western waves, and through a fondness of gazing at her, lengthen out the winter hours. Sometimes your light forsakes you, and the trouble of your mind passes into your countenance, and the darkness which covers you, fills with terror the minds of men. Nor art thou pale, because the moon, which is nigher the earth, intervenes; it is love only that occasions this colour. You love her alone; nor does Clymene, or Rhodos, or the beautiful mother of Ææan Circe, employ your thoughts, nor even Clytie, who though despised, sought your embraces, even at the time when you was deeply smitten by another. Leucothoë alone banishes the remembrance of all

## NOTES.

204. *Rhodos.*] A girl of Rhodes, the daughter of Neptune and Venus, greatly beloved by Apollo, to whom she bore seven children.

205. *Ææa genitrix.*] Persa, the daughter of Oceanus, and mother of

Circe, who is here called Ææa, from Ææa, a city and peninsula of Colchos.

206. *Clytie.*] a sea-nymph, in love with Apollo, who afterwards neglected her, as we shall see below.

Gentis odoriferæ quam formosissima partu  
Edidit Eurynome, sed postquam filia crevit, 210  
Quam mater cunctas, tam matrem filia vincit.

Rexit Achæmenias urbes pater Orchamus: isque  
Septimus à prisci numeratur origine Beli.

Axe sub Hesperio sunt pascua Solis equorum;  
Ambrosiam pro gramine habent. Ea fessa diurnis  
215

Membra ministeriis nutrit, reparatque labori.

Dumque ibi quadrupedes cœlestia pabula carpunt;

Noxque vicem peragit; thalamos Deus intrat amatos

Versus in Eurynomes faciem genitricis; et inter  
Bis sex Leucothoën famulas ad limina cernit 220  
Lævia versato ducentem stamina fuso.

Ergo ubi, ceu mater, caræ dedit oscula natæ;

Res, ait, arcana est: famulæ, discedite: neve

Arripite arbitrium matri secreta loquenti.

Paruerunt: thalamoq; Deus sine teste relicto, 225

Ille ego sum, dixit, qui longum metior annum,

Omnia qui video; per quem videt omnia tellus:

*deo omnia, per quem tellus videt omnia;*

*quam Eurynome formosissima odoriferæ gentis cœdit partu; sed postquam filia crevit, filia tam vincit cunctas. Pater Orchamus rexit urbes Achæmenias; isque numeratur septimus ab origine prisci Beli. Pascua equorum solis sunt sub axe Hesperio. Habent ambrosiam pro gramine; ea nutrit membra fessa diurnis ministeriis, reparatque labori. Dum quadrupedes carpunt ibi cœlestia pabula; noxque peragit vicem; deus versus in faciem Eurynomes genitricis, intrat amatos thalamos, et cernit ad limina Leucothoën, inter bis sex famulas, ducentem lævia stamina versato fuso. Ergo ubi ceu mater, dedit oscula caræ natæ; ait: Res est arcana, discedite famulæ, neve adripite arbitrium matri loquenti secreta. Paruerunt, thalamoque relicto sine teste, deus dixit: Ego sum ille qui metior longum annum, qui vi-*

#### TRANSLATION.

others, that charming fair, born of Eurynome, the most beautiful of all the nymphs of spicy Arabia. But when the daughter grew up, as much as the mother excelled all other nymphs, so much did the daughter excel the mother. Her father Orchamus reigned over the cities of Persia, and is reckoned the seventh in descent from ancient Belus. The pastures for the horses of the Sun are under the western quarter of heaven; there they are nourished with ambrosia instead of grass; this refreshes them after the fatigue of their diurnal course, and supplies new vigour for their returning toils: while there the coursers eat of their heavenly food, and Night performs her revolution, the god enters the apartment of his darling fair, disguised in the shape of her mother Eurynome, and sees Leucothoë close by a lamp, environed with twice six maids, lengthening out the smooth threads with her twirling spindle. Then, after giving her some kisses, with the moderation of a mother to her dear daughter: "I have, (says she,) a secret to impart to you, servants withdraw, nor take from a mother the privilege of speaking with her daughter in private." They obeyed, and the god, now left in her chamber without any witness; "I, (says he,) am he who measures the long year, who see all things, by whom the world sees all things, the eye of the universe: believe me, nymph, thy charms have had power to please." She trembles, and through fear

#### NOTES.

210. *Eurynome.*] The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Orchamus.

212. *Achæmenias.*] Persian, so called from Acæmenes, one of their kings.

213. *Septimus à prisci, &c.*] The order of descent is thus reckoned: from Belus; Abas, Acrisius, Danaë, Perseus, Bachæmon, Achæmenes, Orchamus.

oculos mundi: crede,  
places mihi. Illa pavet:  
metuque, et colus, et  
fusus cecidère digitis  
remissis. Ipse timor  
deciit: nec ille moratus  
longius, rediit in  
veram faciem, solitum-  
que nitorem. At virgo,  
quamvis territa ino-  
pino visu, tamen victa  
nitore dei, passa est  
vim, querelâ posita.  
Clytie invidit, neque  
enim amor Solis fuerat  
moderatus in illa; sti-  
mulataque iro pellicis,  
vniat adulterium, in-  
dicatque diffamatum  
parenti. Ille ferox im-  
mansuetusque, crudus  
defodit in alta humo  
illam precantem, ten-  
dentemque manus ad  
lumina Solis, et dicen-  
tem, ille tulit vim mihi  
invitâ; additque super  
tumulum gravis are-  
næ. Natus Hyperione  
dissipat hunc radiis;  
datque iter tibi quo  
possis promere defossos  
vultus. Nec tu nym-  
pha poteras jam tol-  
lere caput enectum  
pondere terræ: jave-  
basque corpus exsang-  
ue. Moderator volu-  
crum equorum fertur  
vidisse nil dolentius  
ille post Phaëthonteos  
ignes. Illo quidem ten-  
tat si viribus radiatorum  
queat revocare gelidos

Mundi oculus: mihi, crede, places: pavet illa:  
metuque,

Et colus, et fusus digitis cecidère remissis.

Ipse timor decuit: nec longius ille moratus 230

In veram rediit faciem, solitumque nitorem.

At virgo quamvis, inopino territa visu,

Victa nitore dei, positâ vim passa quærelâ est.

Invidit Clytië, (neque enim moderatus in illâ  
Solis amor fuerat) stimulatque pellicis ira 235

Vulgat adulterium: diffamatumque parenti

Indicat. Ille ferox immansuetusque precantem,

Tendentemque manus ad lumina Solis, et, ille

Vim tulit invitæ, dicentem, defodit altâ

Crudus humo: tumulumque super gravis addit  
arenæ. 240

Dissipat hunc radiis Hyperione natus: iterque

Dat tibi, quo possis defossos promere vultus.

Nec tu jam poteras enectum pondere terræ

Tollere, Nympha, caput: corpusque exsangue  
jacebas.

Nil illo fertur volucrum moderator equorum 245

Post Phaëthonteos vidisse dolentius ignes.

Ille quidem gelidos radiatorum viribus artus,

Si queat, in vivum tentat revocare calorem.

Sed, quoniam tantis fatum conatibus obstat.

artus in vivum colorem. Sed quoniam fatum obstat tantis conatibus.

#### TRANSLATION.

drops the spindle and distaff from her slackened fingers. Her very fear became her; nor did he longer delay to return to his true shape and wonted brightness; but the virgin, though startled at the unexpected sight, yet charmed with the beauty of the god, gave herself up silent to his embraces.

Clytie envies, (for neither had the Sun loved her with a common love) and urged by a rival's resentment, publishes the intrigue, and after spreading it by the voice of fame, discovers it to her father: he, fierce and unrelenting, although she stretched out her arms to the Sun, and protested that he offered violence, yet deaf to all her prayers, cruelly buried her alive in the deep earth, and ordered a heap of heavy sand to be thrown over her. The son of Hyperion disperses this with his rays, and opens a way for you through which to force thy entombed countenance; but neither couldst thou now, fairest nymph, raise thy head, oppressed by the load of earth, and thou layest a bloodless carcass. It is said that the governor of the winged steeds met with nothing more afflicting than this, since the lightnings in which Phaëton expired. He endeavours, if possible, by the force of his rays, to recall the vital heat into her frozen limbs; but because Fate opposed an attempt so great, he sprinkles the body and place with fragrant nectar; and after complaining much, yet, says he, I am resolved you shall reach the sky. Soon the body anointed with heavenly nectar



Nectare odorato spargit corpusque locumque 250  
 Multaq; præquestus, Tanges tamen æthera, dixit.  
 Protinus imbutum cœlesti nectare corpus  
 Delicuit, terramque suo madefecit odore:  
 Virgaque per glebas sensim radicibus actis  
 Thurea surrexit; tumulumq; cacumine rupit 255

*spargit corpusque, locumque odorato nectare; præquestusque multa, dixit: Tanges tamen æthera. Protinus corpus imbutum cœlesti nectare delicuit, madefecitque terram suo odore, virgaque thurea surrexit, radicibus sensim actis per glebas; rupitque tumulum cacumine.*

IV. At Clytien, (quamvis amor excusare dolorem,

Indiciumque dolor poterat) non ampliùs auctor  
 Lucis adit: Venerisque modum sibi fecit in illâ.  
 Tabuit ex illo dementer amoribus usa,  
 Nympharum impatiens; et sub Jove nocte die-  
 que 260

*IV. At auctor lucis non ampliùs audit Clytien, quamvis amor poterat excusare dolorem, dolorque indicium, fecitque sibi modum Veneris in illa. Ex illo tempore tabuit, usa amoribus dementer, impatiens nympharum, et nuda, incomptaque nudis capillis, sedit humo sub Jove, nocteque, dieque: expersque undæ, cibique per novem lucas, pavit jejunia mero rore, suisque lacrymis. Nec movit se humo. Spectabat tantùm ora euntis dei; flectebatque suos vultus ad illum. Ferunt membra hæsisse solo, pallorque luridus convertit partem coloris in exsanguis herbas.*

Sedit humo nudâ nudis incompta capillis,  
 Perque novem lucas expers undæque cibique  
 Rore mero, lacrymisque suis jejunia pavit:  
 Nec se movit humo. Tantùm spectabat euntis  
 Ora Dei: vultusque suos flectebat ad illum. 265  
 Membra ferunt hæsisse solo: partemque coloris  
 Luridus exsanguis pallor convertit in herbas.  
 Est in parte rubor: violæque simillimus ora  
 Flos tegit. Illa suum, quamvis radice tenetur,  
 Vertitur ad Solem: mutataq; servat amorem 270

*Rubor est in parte: flosque simillimus violæ tegit ora. Illa, quamvis tenetur radice, vertitur ad suum Solem: mutataque servat amorem.*

#### TRANSLATION.

dissolved away, and moistened the earth, with its odour; and a shoot of frankincense gradually taking root in the earth, sprung up, and broke through the turf with its top.

IV. But the god of light (however love might excuse her grief, and excess of grief urge her on to the discovery) resolves no more to visit Clytie, and from that time renounced all commerce with her. As she loved him to distraction, his neglect threw her into a languishing illness: she loaths the conversation of the nymphs, and night and day sits upon the bare ground, with hair dishevelled, and for nine days together taking neither food nor water, she supported herself merely by her tears, and the dew of heaven. Nor did she rise from off the ground; she only kept her eye fixed upon the god as he moved along, and turned her face toward him. It is said that her limbs stuck fast in the ground, and that a livid paleness changed her partly into bloodless herbs; some streaks of purple are here and there retained, and a flower very like to that of a violet covers her face. She, though held fast by a root, still turns toward her beloved Sun, and though changed in shape, yet retains her love.

#### NOTES.

251. *Tanges tamen æthera dixit.*] That is, you shall spring from the earth an incense-bearing tree, whose gums burnt in the sacred solemnities of the gods, the odour thereof shall ascend to heaven.

Achiæmenia and Arabia are often celebrated by the poets for their great fertility in frankincense, and all other aromatic plants.

V. *Dixerat : et factum mirabile ceperat aures. Pars negant potuisse fieri ; pars memorant veros deos posse omnia, sed non Bacchus est et in illis. Alcithoë poscitur, postquam sorores siluere : quæ percurrens stamina stantis telæ radio, dixit : Taceo vulgatos amores Daphnidis Idæi, quem Nymphæ pellicis ira Contulit in saxum. Tantos dolor urit amantes. Nec loquor, ut quondam jure naturæ norato, ambiguus Scython fuerit modò vir, modò fœmina. Taceo te quoque Celni, quondam fidiissime Jovi parvo nunc adamas. Curetasque satos ad imbri largo. Prætereo et Crocon, versum cum Smilace in parvos flores, teneboque animos dulci novitate.*

V. *Dixerat : et factum mirabile ceperat aures. Pars fieri potuisse negant ; pars omnia veros Posse deos memorant ; sed non et Bacchus in illis. Poscitur, Alcithoë, postquam siluere sorores : Quæ radio stantis percurrens stamina telæ, 275 Vulgatos taceo, dixit, pastoris amores Daphnidis Idæi, quem Nymphæ pellicis ira Contulit in saxum. Tantos dolor urit amantes. Nec loquor, ut quondam naturæ jure novato Ambiguus fuerit, modò vir, modò fœmina Scython. 280 Te quoque, nunc adamas, quondam fidissime parvo Celni Jovi, largoque satos Curetas ab imbri : Et Crocon in parvos versum cum Smilace flores, Prætereo : dulcique animos novitate tenebo.*

## TRANSLATION.

V. She ended ; and the wondrous fact charmed their ears : some deny that it was now possible, others maintain that all things are in the power of true gods, but will not grant Bacchus to be of the number. When all the sisters were silent, Alcithoë is requested to take her turn, who swiftly throwing her shuttle through the hanging web ; I speak not, said she, of the well-known amours of Daphnis the Idean shepherd, whom an enamoured nymph, through fear of a rival, transformed into a stone, so strange the madness that rages in a jealous breast ; nor do I relate how Scython, contrary to the common course of nature, was first a man, and became afterward a woman. I pass by you too, Celmius, now an adamant, formerly the faithful guardian of Jove, when a child, and the Curetes sprung from a bounteous shower of rain, and Crocus and Smilax changed both into flowers. I will endeavour rather to fix your attention by grateful novelty. Learn how Salmacis became infamous, why it enervates with its enfeebling

## NOTES.

277. *Daphnidis Idæi.*] This may be interpreted either Cretan or Phrygian Daphnis, for both in Crete and Phrygia there was a mountain named Ida.

280. *Ambiguus fuerit modo vir, modo fœmina Scython.*] Banier tells us, that this story of Scython's having changed his sex, had no other foundation, than that Thrace, which took the name of a famous sorceress, called Thracia, had formerly been named Scython. Thus, as it lost a name whose pronunciation was masculine, and took one of the feminine gender, some very wise head-piece feigned that Scython had changed his sex.

281. *Te quoque nunc adamas.*] As to what regards the metamorphosis of Celmius, we learn from Pliny, that he was a young man of remarkable wisdom and

moderation ; one upon whom passion and prejudice had no influence, and was for this reason changed by the poets into adamant.

282. *Largoque satos Curetas ab imbri.*] The Curetes, according to Dionysius of Halicarnassus, were the ancient inhabitants of Crete. As to the fable of their springing from the earth after a great shower of rain, it seems to have no other foundation, than their being of the race of the Titans ; that is, they were descended of Ouranus and Tita, whose names import heaven and earth.

283. *Et Crocon, &c.*] As to the fable of Crocus and Smilax, we are told, that that constant and happy couple were changed into flowers, for having led a chaste and innocent life.

Unde sit infamis ; quare malè fortibus undis 285  
 Salmacis enervet, tactosque remolliat artus ;  
 Discite : causa latet ; vis est notissima fontis.  
 Mercurio puerum diva Cythereide natum  
 Nāides Idæis enutrivêre sub antris.  
 Cujus erat facies, in quâ materque paterque 290  
 Cognosci possent : nomen quoque traxit ab illis.  
 Is tria cùm primùm fecit quinquennia ; montes  
 Deseruit patrios : Idâque altrice relictâ,  
 Ignotis errare locis, ignota videre  
 Flumina gaudebat ; *studio minuente laborem.* 295  
 Ille etiam Lycias urbes, Lyciæque propinquos  
 Caras adit ; videt hîc stagnum lucentis ad imum  
 Usque solum lymphæ : non illic canna palustris,  
 Nec steriles ulvæ, nec acutâ cuspidè junci.  
 Perspicuus liquor est. Stagni tamen ultima vivo  
 Cespite cinguntur, semperque virentibus herbis.

*Discite unde Salmacis sit infamis, quare enervet remolliatque tactos artus undis malè fortibus : causa latet ; vis fontis est notissima. Nāides enutrivêre sub Idæis antris, puerum natum Mercurio divâ Cythereide ; cuius facies erat in qua materque, paterque possent cognosci. Traxit nomen quoque ab illis. Is, cùm primùm fecit tria quinquennia, deseruit patrios montes, Idâque altrice relictâ, gaudebat errare ignotis locis, et videre ignota flumina studio minuente laborem. Ille adit etiam Lycias urbes, Carasque propinquos Lyciæ. Ille videt stagnum lymphæ lucentis usque ad imum solum. Canna palustris non est illic, nec ulvæ steriles, nec junci acutâ cuspidè. Liquor est per-*

*spicuus : tamen ultima stagni cinguntur viro cespite, herbisque semper virentibus.*

## TRANSLATION.

streams, and softens the limbs that are bathed in it: the cause is secret, but the power of the fountain is well known. The Nāiads nursed in Idæan caves a child born to Mercury by the Cytherean goddess: his face was such wherein you might easily trace the features both of father and mother; he also had his name from both. He, when he was arrived at his fifteenth year, forsook his native mountains, and leaving Ida, where he had been nursed, rejoiced to wander over unknown regions, and visit unknown rivers; curiosity lessening the fatigue. He went to the Lycian cities, and the Carians that border upon the Lycians; here he saw a fountain, whose waters were clear and transparent to the very bottom; no fenny reeds, nor barren sedges, nor pointed rushes deformed its banks: the water is bright, yet the brink of the lake is edged round with a border of verdant turf, and a nymph

## NOTES.

285. *Unde sit infamis.*] Hermaphroditus, a most lovely and beautiful youth, was the son of Mercury and Venus; he was educated by the Nāiads in Ida, a mountain of Phrygia. Leaving these seats, he came into Caria, and highly pleased with the sight of a fountain, whose waters were clear and transparent, he went into it to bathe; *Salmacis*, the nymph of the fountain, struck with his amiable appearance, leapt in after him, and holding him closely in her embraces, prays heaven that they may be united into one. Hermaphroditus finding himself now to partake of the nature of both sexes, implores his parents, that the waters of that fountain might have the same effect upon all that afterward entered into them.

As to what may have given rise to this fable, take the following account from Baniar: "there was in Caria, near to the city of Halicarnassus, as we learn from Vitruvius, a fountain which served to humanize some barbarians, who having been driven out by the colony which the Argives established in that city, were obliged to come thither to draw water. Their commerce with the Greeks not only rendered them more polite, but made them give also into the luxury of that voluptuous people; and this circumstance was what gave to that fountain the reputation of changing the sex.

296. *Lycias.*] Lycia was a province of Asia Minor; Caria another province, adjoining to Lycia.

*Nympha colit stagnum; sed nec apta venatibus, nec quæ soleat flectere arcus, nec quæ soleat contendere cursu; solaque Naiadum non nota Dianæ.* *Sæpe suas illi fama est dixisse sorores: Salmaci, sume pharetras, et misce tua otia cum duris venatibus. Illa nec sumit jaculum, nec pictas pharetras, nec miscet sua otia cum duris venatibus. Sed modò perluit formosis artus suo fonte, sæpe deducit crines citoriano pectine, et consulit spectatas undas quid deceat se. Nunc circumdata corpus perlucens amictu, incubat aut mollibus foliis, aut mollibus herbis. Sæpe legit flores, et legebat fortè tunc quoque, cum vidit puerum, optavitque habere eum visum. Tamen nec adiit, et si properabat adire, antequam composuit se, antequam circumspexit amictus, et fixit vultum, et meruit videri formosa. Tunc est orsa loqui sic: O puer dignissime credi esse deus, seu tu es deus potes esse Cupido; sive es mortalis, qui genuere te sunt beati, et frater est felix, et profectò soror; si qua est tibi, est fortunata, et nutrix quæ dedit ubera.*

*Nympha colit: sed nec venatibus apta, nec arcus Flectere quæ soleat, nec quæ contendere cursu; Solaque Naiadum celeri non nota Dianæ.*  
*Sæpe suas illi fama est dixisse sorores: 305*  
*Salmaci, vel jaculum, vel pictas sume pharetras:*  
*Et tua cum duris venatibus otia misce.*  
*Nec jaculum sumit, nec pictas illa pharetras:*  
*Nec sua cum duris venatibus otia miscet.*  
*Sed modò fonte suo formosos perluit artus; 310*  
*Sæpe Citoriano deducit pectine crines:*  
*Et quid se deceat, spectatas consulit undas.*  
*Nunc perlucens circumdata corpus amictu,*  
*Mollibus aut foliis, aut mollibus incubat herbis.*  
*Sæpe legit flores. Et tunc quoque fortè legebat,*  
*Cùm puerum vidit: visumque optavit habere. 316*  
*Nec tamen antè adiit, etsi properabat adire,*  
*Quàm se composuit, quam circumspexit amictus,*  
*Et finxit vultum; et meruit formosa videri.*  
*Tunc sic orsa loqui; puer ô dignissime credi 320*  
*Esse Deus; seu tu Deus es, potes esse Cupido:*  
*Sive es mortalis: qui te genuere beati,*  
*Et frater felix, et fortunata profectò*  
*Si qua tibi soror est, et quæ dedit ubera nutrix.*

## TRANSLATION.

ever dwells in the green grass; but neither fit for hunting, nor skilled to bend the bow, nor practised in the chase, and the only one of all the Naiads not known to swift Diana. We learn from Fame, that her sisters often urged her; Salmacis, take a dart or painted quiver, and mix your ease with the hardy toils of hunting: but she neither takes a dart, nor painted quiver, nor mixes her ease with the hardy toils of hunting, but sometimes bathes her comely limbs in her own spring, and often smooths her locks with a comb of box wood, and surveying herself in the stream, consults what may best become her. Now covering her body with a transparent garment, she reposes on the soft leaves, or the soft grass. Often she employs herself in gathering flowers, and then by chance was gathering some, when she saw the boy, and wished to enjoy whom she saw. But although she hastened to address the youth, yet she did not advance till she had adjusted her mien, looked round that her robe sat well, settled her looks with nicest care, and merited to be thought beautiful: then thus began to speak: O youth, worthy to be believed a god: If you are a god, undoubtedly the god of love; if a mortal, happy they who begot you, happy your brother, and happy indeed your sister, if any such you have, and the

## NOTES.

311. *Citoriano pectine.*] That is, a comb of box-wood, so called from *Citorum*, a mountain of Galatia, abounding in this kind of wood.

Sed longè cunctis longèque potentior illis, 325  
 Si qua tibi sponsa est ; si quam dignabere tædâ.  
 Hæc tibi sive aliqua est ; mea sit furtiva voluptas :  
 Seu nulla est, ego sim : thalamumque ineamus  
 eundem.

Nais ab his tacuit. Pueri rubor ora notavit  
 Nescia quid sit amor : sed et erubuisse decebat.  
 Hic color apricâ pendentibus arbore pomis,  
 Aut ebori tincto est, aut sub candore rubenti,  
 Cùm frustrâ resonant æra auxiliaria, Lunæ.

Poscenti Nymphæ sine fine sororia saltem 334  
 Oscula, jamque manus ad eburnea colla ferenti,  
 Desinis ? an fugio, tecumque, ait, ista relinquo ?  
 Salmacis extimuit ; locaque hæc tibi libera trado,  
 Hospes ait : simulatque gradu discedere verso.

Tum quoque respiciens, fruticumque recondita  
 sylvâ

Delituit : flexumque genu submisit : at ille, 340

Ut puer, et vacuis ut inobservatus in herbis

Huc it ; et hinc illuc : et in alludentibus undis

Summa pedum, taloque tenus vestigia tingit.

Nec mora ; temperie blandarum captus aquarum,

Mollia de tenero velamina corpore ponit. 345

Tum verò obstupuit : nudæque cupidine formæ

Salmacis exarsit : flagrant quoque lumina Nym-

phes :

*cupidine nudæ formæ ; lumina Nymphes quoque flagrant.*

#### TRANSLATION.

nurse who gave you her breasts ; but happy, far more happy than all these, is she, if you call any one your bride, or design to grant to any the honour of the nuptial torch. If already you have a spouse, indulge me a stolen embrace ; if not, accept of me, and let us enter the same bedchamber. The Naiad, after this, was silent ; the boy's face was marked with blushes ; he was a stranger to love, but his blushes greatly became him, his colour resembled that of apples hanging on a tree open to the sun, of stained ivory, or the moon colouring under her brightness, when the auxiliary brass resounds in vain. The nymph desiring without ceasing such kisses at least as he might give to a sister, and now raising her hands to his ivory neck ; Will you desist, says he, or must I fly, and abandon both these places and you ? Salmacis was afraid, and said, Stranger, I freely give up those places to you, and pretends to move off with a retreating pace : then also looking back, and hid under a covert of shrubs, she lay there concealed, and put down her bended knees to the ground. He, but a boy, and thinking himself unobserved upon the silent green, trips round and round the fountain, and dips first the soles of his feet, and then as far as the ankles in the sporting stream, (*Waters playing to the shore.*) Nor is there any delay ; but pleased with the refreshing coolness of the inviting waters, he strips the airy garments from off his delicate limbs.

*Sed si qua sponsa est tibi, si dignabere quam tædâ, ea est longè, longè-que potentior illis cunctis. Sive aliqua est hæc tibi, mea voluptas sit furtiva, seu nulla est ; ego sim, ineamusque eundem thalamum. Nais tacuit ab his : rubor notavit ora pueri, nescia quid amor sit, sed et decebat erubuisse. Hic color est pomis pendentibus aprica arbore, aut tincto ebori, aut lune rubenti sub candore, cum æra auxiliaria frustra resonant. Ait nymphæ poscenti sine fine oscula saltem sororia, jamque ferenti manus ad eburnea colla. Desinis ? an fugio, et relinquo ista loca tecum ? Salmacis extimuit, aitque ; Hospes, trado hæc loca libera tibi, simulatque discedere verso gradu. Tum quoque respiciens, reconditque sylvâ fruticum, delituit, submisitque flexum genu. At ille ut puer, et ut inobservatus in vacuis herbis, it huc, et hinc illuc, et tingit summa pedum vestigia tenus talo, in alludentibus undis. Nec mora : captus temperie blandarum captus aquarum, ponit mollia velamina de tenero corpore. Tum verò Salmacis obstupuit, exarsitque cu-*

*Non aliter quàm cùm Phœbus nitidissimus puro orbe, referitur opposita imagine speculi; vixque patitur moram, vix jam differt sua gaudia. Jam cupit amplecti eum, jam amens male continet se. Ille corpore, applauso cavis palmis, desilit velox in latices, ducensque brachiu alterna translucet in liquidis aquis, ut si quis tegat eburnea signa, vel candida lilia claro vitro. Nais exclamat vicinus; en est meus, et omni veste jacta procul, immittitur mediis undis, tenetque pugnam, carpitque luctantia oscula; subjectatque manus, tangitque iuvita pectora, et circumfunditur juveni, nunc hac, nunc illac. Denique implicat nitentem contra, volentemque elabi, ut serpens quam regia ales sustinet, rapitque sublimem. Illa pendens alligat caput pedesque avis et implicat spatiantes alas caudâ; utve hederæ solent intexere longos truncos, utque polypus continet hostem deprensus sub aquoribus, flagellis demissis ex omni parte.*

Non aliter, quàm cùm puro nitidissimus orbe  
Opposita speculi referitur imagine Phœbus.  
Vixque moram patitur; vix jam sua gaudia dif-  
fert: 350

Jam cupit amplecti; jam se malè continet amens.  
Ille cavis velox applauso corpore palmis,  
Desilit in latices: alternaque brachia ducens  
In liquidis translucet aquis: ut eburnea si quis  
Signa tegat claro, vel candida lilia, vitro. 355  
Vicinus, en meus est, exclamat Nais: et omni  
Veste procul jactâ, mediis immittitur undis:  
Pugnacemque tenet: luctantiaque oscula carpit:  
Subjectatque manus, invitaque pectora tangit:  
Et nunc hac juveni, circumfunditur illac.  
Denique nitentem contra, elabique volentem  
Implicat, ut serpens, quam regia sustinet ales;  
Sublimemque rapit; pendens caputilla, pedesque  
Alligat; et cauda spatiantes implicat alas.  
Utve solent hederæ longos intexere truncos: 365  
Utque sub æquoribus deprensus Polypus hostem  
Continet, ex omni demissis parte flagellis.  
Perstat Atlantiades; sperataque gaudia Nymphæ.

*utque polypus continet hostem deprensus sub aquoribus, flagellis demissis ex omni parte. Atlantiades perstat, denegatque nymphæ sperata gaudia.*

#### TRANSLATION.

Then was Salmacis astonished, and inflamed with the desire of his naked body; the eyes too of the nymph burn, as when the sun shining with a clear orb is reflected from the opposite image in a glass: scarce can she bear delay, scarce defer the wished-for joy; already she desires to embrace him, already distracted with love, she hardly contains herself. He, clapping his body with his hollow palms, swiftly leaps into the water, and throwing out his arms in alternate strokes, shines in the limpid stream, as if any one should shut images of ivory, or white lilies within a crystal case. I have prevailed, cries the Naiad; he is mine; and throwing all her clothes to some distance, jumps into the middle of the stream, and holds him, struggling to get loose, and snatches reluctant kisses, and puts down her hands, and touches his unwilling breast, and writhes herself round him, now one way, now another. In fine, as he is striving to get from her, and endeavours, if possible, to escape, she folds herself about him like a serpent, when borne aloft by the regal bird: she, as she hangs in the air, ties up his head and feet, and with her tail entangles his spreading wings; and as ivy uses to creep round the tall trunks of trees, or the poly-

#### NOTES.

366. *Polypus.*] A kind of fish, so called from the great number of its feet, wherewith it entangles its prey.

368. *Atlantiades.*] *Hermaphroditus*,

the great grandson of Atlas; for Atlas was the father of Maia, Maia the mother of Mercury, and Mercury begot Hermaphroditus.

Denegat: illa premit; commissaque corpore toto  
Sicutinhærebat, Pugnes licet, improbe, dixit, 370  
Non tamen effugies. Ita Dî jubeatis, et istum  
Nulla dies à me, nec me seducat ab isto.

Vota suos habuêre Deos: nam mista duorum  
Corpora junguntur: faciesque inducitur illis  
Una: velut si quis conducta cortice ramos, 375  
Crescendo jungi, pariterque adolescere cernat.  
Sic ubi complexu coierunt membra tenaci,  
Nec duo sunt, et forma duplex, nec fœmina dici,  
Nec puer ut possint: neutrumque, et utrumque  
videntur.

Ergò ubi se liquidas, quò vir descenderat, un-  
das 380

Semimarem fecisse videt, mollitaque in illis  
Membra; manus tendens, sed jam non voce virili  
Hermaphroditus ait, Nato date munera vestro,  
Et pater et genitrix, amborum nomen habenti:  
Quisquis in hos fontes vir venerit, exeat inde 385  
Semivir; et tactis subito mollescat in undis.  
Motus uterque parens nati rata vota biformis  
Fecit, et incerto fontem medicamine tinxit.

*tis undis. Uterque parens motus, fecit vota biformis nati rata, et tinxit fontem incerto medi-*  
*camine.*

*Illa premit, sicutque inhærebat commissaque toto corpore, dixit: Improbe, licet pugnes, tamen non effugies. Dî jubeatis ita, et nulla dies seducat istum à me, nec me ab isto. Vota habuêre suos deos; nam corpora mista duorum junguntur, faciesque una induitur illis, velut si quis cernat ramos conductâ cortice, jungi crescendo, adolescereque pariter. Sic ubi membra coierunt tenaci complexu, nec sunt duo, et forma est duplex, ut possint dici nec fœmina, nec puer; videnturque neutrum et utrumque. Ergo ubi videt liquidas undas quod descenderat vir, fecisse se semimarem, membraque esse mollita in illis, Hermaphroditus tendens manus, ait; sed non jam virili voce: O et pater, et genitrix, date munera vestro nato habenti nomen amborum, ut quisquis venerit vir in hos fontes, exeat inde semivir; et mollescat subito in tactis undis.*

## TRANSLATION.

pus holds fast his enemy caught under the waves, by letting down his claws on all sides. The descendant of Atlas still persists, and denies the nymph the hoped-for joy; she presses hard, and clinging to him by every limb, Though you thus struggle, says she, perverse youth, yet shall you not escape; so may the gods ordain, and let no day separate him from me, or sever me from him. Her prayers were heard by the gods; for the bodies of both were united in one, and the same face is spread over them; as if any one should see branches under a common rind unite in growing, and shoot up together. Thus, when their bodies met together in a strict embrace, they are no more two, but a single body under a double form; such as could not be called either woman or boy, it seems neither, and yet is both. When, therefore, Hermaphroditus perceived that the waters, into which he had descended a man, had partly changed his sex, and that his limbs were softened in them, stretching out his hands, he said, but not now with the voice of a man; O father and mother, grant this request to your son, who bears the name of both: whoever enters into this fountain a man, let him come out but half a man, and suddenly grow effeminate in the waters he touches. Both parents, moved, confirmed the request of their two-shaped son, and tinged the fountain with an ambiguous medicine.

VI. *Finis erat dictis, et adhuc proles Minyeia urget opus, spernitque deum, profanatque festum; cum subito tympana non apparentia obstrepere raucis sonis; et tibia adunco cornu, æraque tinnula sonant; myrrhæque crocique redolent: resque major fide, telæ cœpère virescere, vestisque pendens frondescere in faciem hederæ. Pars abit in vites: et quæ modò fuerunt fila, mutantur palmite: pampinus exit de stamine. Purpura accommodat fulgorem pictis uvis. Jamque dies erat exactus, tempusque subibat, quod tu possis dicere nec tenebras, nec lucem, sed confinia tamen dubiæ noctis cum luce. Tecta repente videntur quati, pinguesque lampades ardere, et ædes collucere rutilis ignibus, falsaque simulachra sævarum ferarum ululare. Sorores jamdudum latitant per fumida tecta, diversæque locis, vitant ignes et lumina.*

VI. *Finis erat dictis: et adhuc Minyeia proles Urget opus, spernitque Deum, festumque profanat:* 390

*Tympana cùm subito non apparentia raucis Obstrepere sonis: et adunco tibia cornu, Tinnulaque æra sonant: redolent myrrhæque, crocique:*

*Resque fide major, cœpère virescere telæ, Inque hederæ faciem pendens frondescere vestis. Pars abit in vites: et quæ modò fila fuerunt, 396 Palmite mutantur: de stamine pampinus exit: Purpura fulgorem pictis accommodat uvis. Jamque dies exactus erat, tempusque subibat, Quod tu nec tenebras, nec posses dicere lucem; Sed cum luce tamen dubiæ confinia noctis. 401 Tecta repente quati, pinguesque ardere videntur Lampades, et rutilis collucere ignibus ædes: Falsaque sævarum simulacra ululare ferarum. Fumida jamdudum latitant per tecta sorores; 405 Diversæque locis ignes ac lumina vitant.*

#### TRANSLATION.

VI. There was now an end of their stories; but the daughters of Minyas still urge tasks, and despise the gods, and profane his festival; when on a sudden unseen timbrels alarmed them with their hoarse sounds; the flute too, with the crooked horn and tinkling brass, resound; saffron and myrrh shed their fragrant odours: and an accident almost beyond belief; their webs began to look green, and the hanging cloth to sprout out in leaves resembling those of ivy; part is changed into vines, and what before were threads, have now the appearance of soft tendrils. Vine branches spring from the looms, and the purple lends its splendour to the painted grapes. And now the day was ended, and the time come on, which can neither be called darkness nor light, but the dubious confines of night and day: suddenly the house seems to shake, and blazing torches burn, and the whole fabric shines with bright fires, and deceitful forms of savage wild beasts howl. Already the sisters hide themselves in the smoking house, and all, running different ways, endeavour to avoid the light and fires: but while they thus seek to lurk, a thin membrane overspreads their tender limbs, and light pinions enclose their arms; nor does the darkness suffer them to know by what means they lost their former shape. They were not borne

#### NOTES.

399. *Finis erat dictis.*] The daughters of *Minyas*, *Alcithoë*, *Arsinoë*, and *Leucothoë*, still persisting in their obstinacy, and refusing to join in the worship of Bacchus, are transformed into bats.

All that mythologists say upon this

fable is, that these sisters, after whom an exact search was made, having privately left the city; the Thebans, to conciliate greater veneration for the god, published the story of their being transformed in this manner.



Dumque petunt latebras; parvos membrana per artus

Porrigitur, tenuique inducit brachia pennâ.

Nec, quâ perdididerint veterem ratione figuram, Scire sinunt tenebræ. Non illas pluma levavit. 410

Sustinuere tamen se perlucentibus alis,

Conatæque loqui, minimam pro corpore vocem

Emittunt; peraguntque leves stridore querelas,

Tectaque, non sylvas, celebrant: lucemque perosæ

Nocte volant. Seroque trahunt à vespere nomen.

VII. Tum verò totis Bacchi memorabile Thebis

Numen erat: magnasque novi matertera vires

Narrat ubique Dei: de totque sororibus expers

Una doloris erat, nisi quem fecêre sorores.

*novi dei, unaque erat de tot sororibus expers doloris, nisi quem sorores fecere.*

*Dumque petunt latebras, membrana porrigitur per parvos artus, inducitque brachia tenui pennâ. Nec tenebræ sinunt scire quâ ratione perdididerint veterem figuram. Pluma non levavit illas, tamen sustinuerunt se perlucentibus alis, conatæque loqui, emittunt minimam vocem pro corpore; peraguntque querelas levi stridore. Celebrantque tecta, non sylvas, perosæque lucem, volant nocte; trahuntque nomen à sero vespere.*

*VII. Tum verò numen Bacchi erat memorabile totis Thebis, materteraque ubique narrat magnas vires*

#### TRANSLATION.

up by feathers, and yet they supported themselves by pellucid wings. Endeavouring to speak, they utter a voice weak and feeble, proportioned to their small bodies, and express their low complaints in a squeaking sound. They frequent houses, not woods, and, hating the day, fly abroad in the night, and derive their name from the late evening star.

VII. The deity of Bacchus was now acknowledged over all Thebes: and his aunt *Ino* every where relates the power of the new god: of so many sisters, she alone was exempt from grief, unless what was occasioned by her sisters. *Juno* beheld her with a soul elevated and vain,

#### NOTES.

416. *Tum vero totis, &c.*] This fable is founded on history, and we have nothing to retrench but the marvellous. *Athamas*, the son of *Æolus*, having espoused, after the death of his first wife, *Ino*, the daughter of *Cadmus*, soon after divorced her for the sake of *Nephele*, by whom he had *Phryxus* and *Helle*. But that princess, being also divorced in her turn, he took back *Ino*, and by her had *Learchus* and *Melicerta*. *Ino* could not bear the children of *Nephele*, because, being first-born, they had the right of succeeding to the crown; and therefore sought, by all manner of ways, to destroy them. As the city of *Thebes* was at that time afflicted with a cruel famine, which, it is said, she occasioned, by poisoning the grain before it was sown, she made the oracle of *Apollo* to be consulted upon the subject; and having gained the priests to her interest, it was answered, that, to appease the angry gods, the *Thebans* must sacrifice the children of *Nephele*: *Phryxus*, understanding from

his governor what was contriving against him, causes a vessel to be privately equipped, and having put on board his father's treasures, embarked with his sister *Helle*, and arrived at *Colchos*, where he was well received. His sister *Helle* chanced to fall overboard and was drowned, whence these straights got the name of *Hellespont*. Meantime *Athamas*, coming to discover the intrigues of his wife, suffered himself to be so far carried away by his rage, that he slew *Learchus*, whom *Ino* loved tenderly, and wanted to sacrifice her also to his vengeance: that unhappy princess, to avoid the king's fury, fled from the palace with her other son *Melicerta*, and seeing herself pursued, ascended a rock, whence she precipitated herself into the sea. It was given out, to comfort the rest of that unfortunate family, that the gods had changed *Ino* and *Melicerta* into sea-deities, under the names of *Leucothoë* and *Palemon*. Divine honours were paid them, and their worship passed into several countries.

*Juno aspexit hanc habentem animos sublimis natis, thalamoque Athamantis, et numine alumno, nec tulit, et ait secum: Natus de pellice potuit vertere Maonios nautas, immergereque pelago, et dare viscera nati lacerando sua matri, et operire triplices Minyeidas novis alis; Juno poterit nil nisi flere dolores inultos? Idque est satis mihi? Hæc potentia una est nostra! Ipse docet quid agam (Jas est doceri et ab hoste) ostenditque satis ac super Pentheâ cade, quid furor valeat. Cur non et Ino stimuletur suis furoribus, atque per cognata exempla? Est via declivis, nubila funestâ taxo: ducit per muta silentia ad infernas sedes. Styx iners exhalat nebulas; umbræque recentes, simulacraque functa sepulchris descendunt illac. Pallor hyemsque latè tenent loca senta. Manesque novi ignorant quæ iter quod ducit ad Stygiam urbem sit, aut ubi fera regia nigri ditis sit. Urbs capax habet mille aditus, et portas undique apertas, utque fretum accipit flumina de totâ terrâ,*

Aspexit hanc natis, thalamoque Athamantis habentem 420

Sublimes animos, et alumno numine Juno.

Nec tulit: et secum, Potuit de pellice natus

Vertere Mæonios, pelagoque immergere nautas,

Et laceranda suæ nati dare viscera matri,

Et triplices operire novis Minyeidas alis? 425

Nil poterit Juno, nisi inultos flere dolores?

Idque mihi satis est? Hæc una potentia nostra est?

Ipse docet quid agam? *Fas est et ab hoste doceri.*

Quidque furor valeat, Pentheâ cæde satisque

Ac super ostendit. Cur non stimuletur, atque 430

Per cognata suis exempla furoribus Ino?

Est via declivis funesta nubila taxo:

Ducit ad infernas per muta silentia sedes.

Styx nebulas exhalat iners: umbræque recentes

Descendunt illac, simulacraque functa sepulchris.

Pallor hyemsque tenent latè loca senta: novique

Quà fit iter, manes Stygiam quod ducit ad urbem

Ignorant: ubi sit nigri fera regia Ditis.

Mille capax aditus, et apertas undique portas,

Urbs habet utque fretum de totâ flumina terrâ,

#### TRANSLATION.

in her offspring, in her consort Athamas, and in the foster god: she could not bear it, but said within herself, Could one born of an adulteress transform the Mæonian sailors, and overwhelm them in the sea, give the bowels of a son to be torn in pieces by his own mother, and cover the three daughters of Minyas with new wings? And can Juno do nothing but lament the griefs unrevenged? Is that enough for me? Is this my only power? Himself teaches me what am I to do. It is right to profit even by the lessons of an enemy; and as to what madness can do, he has made it appear, and more than so, by the slaughter of Pentheus. Why should not Ino likewise be fired with rage, and go through examples a-kin to those of her sisters? There is a steep declining way, shaded with dismal yew, that, through labyrinths of silence and horror, leads to the infernal abodes; here languid Styx forms continual clouds; along this path the ghosts of those newly deceased, to whom funeral honours have been paid, descend. Paleness and winter every where infest those dreary regions, and the ghosts newly arrived know not the way that leads to the Stygian city, or where to find the palace of grim Pluto. This spacious city has a thousand avenues leading to it, and a thousand gates ever open on all sides; and as the sea receives

#### NOTES.

435. *Simulacraque functa sepulchris.*]  
For such as had not received the rites of

burial, were not allowed to pass the river Styx, as we learn from Homer and others:

Sic omnes animas locus accipit ille; nec ulli  
 Exiguus populo est, turbamve accedere sentit.  
 Errant exsanguessine corpore et ossibus umbræ:  
 Parsque forum celebrant, pars ima tecta tyranni;  
 Pars alias artes antiquæ imitamina vitæ 445  
 Exercent: aliam partem sua pœna coerces.  
 Sustinet ire illuc cœlesti sede relictâ,  
 (Tantum odiis iræque dabat) Saturnia Juno.  
 Quò simul intravit, sacroque à corpore pressum  
 Ingemuit limen; tria Cerberus extulit ora:  
 Et tres latratus simul edidit. Illa sorores 450  
 Nocte vocat genitas, grave et implacabile numen.  
 Carceris ante fores clausas adamante sedebant;  
 Deque suis atros pectebant crinibus angues.  
 Quàm simul agnôrunt inter caliginis umbras,  
 Surrexère Deæ. Sedes scelerata vocatur. 455  
 Viscera præbebat Tityus lanianda; novemque

*sic ille locus accipit omnes animas, nec est exiguus ulli populo, sentitve turbam accedere. Umbræ exsanguessine corpore et ossibus. Parsque celebrat forum, pars tecta imi tyranni, pars exercent alias artes imitamina antiquæ vitæ: sua pœna coerces aliam partem. Saturnia Juno sede cœlesti relictâ, sustinet ire illuc; (dabat tantum odiis iræque) quo simul intravit, limenque pressum à sacro corpore ingemuit; Cerberus extulit tria ora, et edidit tres latratus simul. Illa vocat sorores genitas nocte, numen grave et implacabile. Sedebant ante fores carceris clausas adamante, pectebantque atros angues de suis crinibus. Quam*

*simul deæ agnôrunt inter umbras caliginis, surrexere. Sedes vocatur scelerata. Tityus præbebat viscera lanianda,*

## TRANSLATION.

rivers from all the earth, so does this place receive the souls of all the deceased; nor is it little for any multitude of people, nor feels its streets filled with the crowd. The bloodless ghosts wander without body or bones: some frequent the forum, others the palace of the infernal king; some exercise employments in imitation of their former life, others are confined by the punishments imposed by the Fates. Saturnian Juno, leaving her celestial habitation, submits to go thither, so much was she swayed by anger and resentment; whither, as soon as she entered, and the threshold groaned under the sacred load, Cerberus up-reared his triple mouth, and barked thrice from his triple throat; she calls to her the sisters begotten of Night, cruel and inexorable divinities: they sat before the gates of the prison, barred with adamant, combing from their tresses the baleful snakes. The goddesses, how soon they knew Juno amid the thick shades of darkness that surrounded her, rose up; the place which they guard, is called the place of woe; here Tityus, stretched through a space of nine acres, gave his bowels to be torn by

## NOTES.

441. *Nec ulli exiguus, &c.*] That is, whatever number of ghosts arrive there, it easily receives all, nor is sensible of the increase of number, either because the place itself is of vast extent, or because souls take up no space.

449. *Cerberus.*] A dog which the poets feigned to be the keeper of Pluto's palace in hell: he is said to have had three heads, and as many necks. Horace calls him *Bellua centiceps*.

450. *Sorores nocte vocat genitas.*] The Furies, feigned to be the daughters of

*Acheron and Night.* They were three in number, *Tisiphone*, *Alecto*, and *Megæra*; the avengers of wickedness and crimes.

456. *Tityus.*] The son of Jupiter and *Elara*, whom, because of his uncommon bulk, the poets fabled to be the son of the earth; he, attempting to ravish *Latona*, was slain by the arrows of *Apollo*, and precipitated to hell, where he was condemned to have a vulture constantly preying upon his liver, which was still renewed to perpetuate his torment.

*eratque distentus no-  
vem Jugeribus. Nulla  
aque deprenduntur ti-  
bi Tantale; arbosque  
quæ imminet, effugit.  
Tu Sisyphe, aut petis,  
aut urges saxum rui-  
turum. Ixion volentur,  
et sequitur fugitque  
se. Belidesque ausæ  
moliri letum suis pa-  
truelibus, assidue re-  
petunt undas quas  
perdunt. Quos omnes  
postquam Saturnia vi-  
dit torvâ acie, et ante  
omnes Ixiona, rursus  
ab illo adspiciens Si-  
syphe; inquit: Cur  
hic è fratribus patitur  
perpetuas pœnas, et di-  
ves regia habet super-  
bum Athamanta; qui  
semper sprexit me cum  
conjugè? et exponit  
causas viæque, odique;*

Jugeribus distentus erat. Tibi, Tantale, nullæ  
Deprênduntur aquæ, quæque imminet, effugit  
arbos.

Aut petis, aut urges ruiturum, Sisyphe, saxum.  
Volvitur Ixion: et se sequiturque, fugitque. 460  
Molirique suis letum patruelibus ausæ,  
Assiduæ repetunt, quas perdant, Belides, undas.  
Quos omnes acie postquam Saturnia torvâ  
Vidit, et ante omnes Ixiona: rursus ab illo  
Sisyphe aspiciens, cur hic è fratribus, inquit, 465  
Perpetuas patitur pœnas: Athamanta superbum  
Regia dives habet: qui me cum conjugè semper  
Sprexit? et exponit causas odique viæque;  
Quidque velit: quod vellet, erat ne regia Cadmi

*causas viæque, odique; quidque velit: Quod vellet, erat, nè regia Cadmi*

#### TRANSLATION.

vultures. You, Tantalus, can never reach the water that flows round your lips, and the tree that hangs over you starts backward from your grasp. Sisyphus either runs after, or rolls up the stone, which will soon tumble again from the summit. Ixion is whirled round, and both follows and flies from himself. The daughters of Belus, who dared to contrive the destruction of their husbands, are continually taking up the water which they lose from their leaky vessels. All whom, the daughter of Saturn beholding with a stern air, especially Ixion, and again after him Sisyphus; Why, says she, does this alone of the brothers, languish under perpetual torments? While a lofty palace receives haughty Athamus, who with his wife always despised me. She then opens to the furies the cause of her hatred and journey, and what she wanted of them: it was her will, that the race of Cadmus be ut-

#### NOTES.

457. *Tantale.*] Tantalus was the son of Jupiter: his crime is differently told by the poets. Some will have it that he betrayed the secrets of the gods intrusted to him; others, that at an entertainment he gave the gods, he caused his son Pelops to be served up. His punishment of suffering the greatest extremity of hunger and thirst, amid provisions of all kinds within his reach, is universally known.

459. *Sisyphe.*] Sisyphus was the son of Æolus, infamous for his robberies, wherewith he greatly infested Attica: he was at length slain by Theseus, and was in hell condemned to the punishment of rolling up a great stone to the top of a mountain, which he had no sooner done, than it tumbled down again, and renewed his labour.

460. *Ixion.*] Who being advanced by Jupiter to heaven, had the presumption to make an attempt upon Juno; Ju-

piter formed a cloud in her shape, on which he begot the Centaurs. He was afterward cast into Hell, and made fast to a wheel that incessantly turns round.

462. *Belides.*] The grand-daughters of Belus; for Belus had two sons, Danaus and Ægyptus: the first had fifty daughters, and the other as many sons. These latter demanded the fifty daughters in marriage; but Danaus having learnt from an oracle of Apollo, that he should be some time or other slain by one of the sons of Ægyptus, gave it in charge to his daughters, that they should each the first night murder her husband. They all (the youngest, Hypermnestra, excepted) complied with the command of their father. Lynceus, who alone of all the fifty escaped, afterward slew Danaus. They were in hell condemned to the punishment of drawing water in sieves, which, as they are unable to hold it for any time, constantly renews their labour.

Staret, et in facinus traherent Athamanta sorores.  
Imperium, promissa, preces, confundit in unum,  
Sollicitatque Deas. Sic hæc Junone locutâ,  
Tisiphone canos, ut erat turbata, capillos  
Movit: et obstantes rejecit ab ore colubras.  
Atq; ita, Non longis opus est ambagibus, inquit, 475  
Facta puta, quæcunque jubes: inamabile regnum  
Desere: teque refer cœli melioris ad auras.  
Læta redit Juno: quam cœlum intrare parantem  
Roratis lustravit aquis Thaumantias Iris.  
Nec mora; Tisiphone madefactam sanguine sum-  
mit 480

Importuna facem: fluídoque cruore rubentem  
Induitur pallam; tortoque incingitur angue:  
Egrediturque domo. Luctus comitantur euntem,  
Et Pavor, et Terror, trepidoque Insania vultu.  
Limine constiterat; postes tremuisse feruntur 485  
Æolii; pallorque fores infecit acernas;  
Solque locum fugit: monstris exterrita conjux,  
Territus est Athamas: tectoque exire parabant.  
Obstitit infelix, aditumque obsedit Erinnyis:  
Nexaque vipereis distendens brachia nodis, 490  
Cæsariem excussit: motæ sonuère colubræ.

*rabantque exire tecto. Infelix Erinnyis obstitit, obseditque aditum, distendensque brachia nexa vipereis nodis, excussit cæsariem, motæ colubræ sonuère.*

## TRANSLATION.

terly extirpated, and that the sisters might involve Athamas in some dreadful crime; she joins promises, commands, and entreaties together, and solicits the goddesses. Juno having ended, Tisiphone, stung with rage, shakes her hoary tresses, and threw back from her mouth the snakes creeping round it, and thus began: There is no need of long formal speeches: imagine your commands already executed, abandon this hateful kingdom, and return to breathe the air of a better region. Juno returns joyful, whom, as she entered heaven, Iris, the daughter of Thaumas, purified by springling upon her celestial dew. Nor was there any delay; the cruel Tisiphone catches a torch soaked in blood, and covers herself with a cloak red with fluid gore; then begirt with a twisted snake, she leaves the dark realms: Grief and Fear, and Terror and Madness, with a trembling countenance, attend her; she stopped at the house of Athamas, the Æolian door-posts shook, a paleness spread itself over the maple gates, and the sun shrunk from his place: his wife is terrified by these prodigies, Athamas too is terrified, and both prepare to leave the house; the baneful fury stood in the way, and beset the passage; then extending her arms twisted round with folds of vipers, shook her locks; the snakes thus tossed, are heard to dash against each other; some lie scattered upon her shoulders, others

## NOTES.

479. *Thaumantias Iris.*] Iris was the daughter of Thaumas and Electra, and the messenger of Juno.

*staret; et ut sorores traherent Athamantia in facinus. Confundit imperium, promissa, preces, in unum sollicitatque Deas. Junone locuta hæc sic, Tisiphone ut erat turbata, movit canos capillos et rejecit ab ore obstantes colubras. Atque inquit ita; non opus est longis ambagibus, puta quæcunque jubes facta: desere inamabile regnum, referque te ad auras melioris cœli. Juno redit læta, quam parantem intrare cœlum, Thaumantias Iris lustravit roratis aquis. Nec mora; Tisiphone importuna, sumit facem madefactam sanguine; induiturque pallam rubentem fluído cruore; incingiturque torto angue, egrediturque domo. Luctus, et pavor, et terror, insaniæque trepido vultu, comitantur euntem. Constiterat limine, postes Æolii feruntur tremuisse, pallorque infecit fores acernas; solque fugit locum. Conjux est exterrita monstris. Athamas est territus, pa-*

*Parsque jacens humeris; pars lapsa circum tempora, dant sibila, vomuntque saniem, coruscantque linguas. Inde abruptum duos angues mediis crinibus, immisitque raptos, pestiferam manu. At illi pererrant sinus Inoos Athamanteosque, inspirantque graves animas, nec ferunt ulla vulnera membris. Mens est, quæ sentiat diros ictus. Erinnys attulerat quoque secum monstra liquidi vencri spumas Cerberei oris, et virus Echidnæ, erroresque vagos, obliuiaque cæcæ mentis, et scelus, et lacrymas, rabiemque, et amorem cædis, omnia trita simul: quæ mixta recenti sanguine, et versata viridi cicutâ, coxerat cavo ære. Dumque illi pavent; vertit furiale venenum in pectus amborum, movitque intima præcordia: tum face sapius jactata pereundemorbem, consequitur ignes velociter motos, ignibus. Sic victrix, potensque jussi, redit ad inania regna magni ditis; recingiturque sumptum anguem. Protinus Æolides furibundus in mediâ aulâ, clamat: Iô comites, pandite retia his sylvis; hic læna est modò visa mihi cum geminâ prole.*

Parsque jacens humeris; pars circum tempora lapsæ

Sibila dant, saniemque vomunt, linguasque coruscant:

Inde duos mediis abruptum crinibus angues;  
Pestiferâque manu raptos immisit. At illi 495  
Inoosque sinus Athamanteosque pererrant  
Inspirantque graves animas; nec vulnera membris;  
Ulla ferunt. *Mens est, quæ diros sentiat ictus.*

Attulerat secum liquidi quoque monstra veneni,  
Oris Cerberei spumas, et virus Echidnæ; 500  
Erroresque vagos, cæcæque obliuia mentis,  
Et scelus, et lacrymas, rabiemque et cædis amorem;

Omnia trita simul: quæ sanguine mistâ recenti  
Coxerat ære cavo, viridi versata cicutâ.

Dumque pavent illi; vertit furiale venenum 505

Pectus in amborum: præcordiaque intima movit.

Tum face jactatâ per eundem sæpius orbem,

Consequitur motos velociter ignibus ignes.

Sic victrix, jussique potens, ad inania magni

Regna. redit Ditis: sumptumque recingitur anguem. 510

Protinus Æolides mediâ furibundus in aulâ

Clamat Iô comites, his retia pandite sylvis:

Hic modò cum geminâ visa est mihi prole læna.

#### TRANSLATION.

sliding round her temples, utter dreadful hissings, and vomit gore, and dart their forked tongues; she immediately, with pestiferous hand, tearing two snakes from her middle locks, throws them at Ino and Athamas; they creep round, and cling to their bosoms, and fire their souls with frantic rage, nor are their bodies affected with any wounds, the mind alone feels the dire contagion. She had also brought with her a monstrous composition of liquid poison; some foam of the mouth of Cerberus, and venom of the hydra, and wandering errors, and the forgetfulness of a blind mind, and villany, and tears, and rage, and the love of murder, all pounded together, which mixing with fresh blood, she boiled in a brazen kettle, and stirred about with a stalk of green hemlock; and while they stand trembling, she throws the furious poison into both their breasts, and disturbs their inmost bowels: then often tossing her torch in the same round, still urges the agitated fires, and adds flame to flame. Thus triumphant, and discharged of the commands of the goddess, she returns to the shady realms of Pluto, and lays aside the snakes wherewith she had been wrapt round.

Immediately the son of Æolus, filled with rage and madness, cries out in the middle of his palace, Ho, companions, spread your nets in these woods, for here I just now saw a lioness with her two young; and frantic,

Utque feræ, sequitur vestigia conjugis, amens :  
 Deq; sinu matris ridentem et parva Learchum 515  
 Brachia tendentem rapit, et bis terque per auras  
 More rotat fundæ : rigidoque infantia saxo  
 Discutit ossa ferox. Tum denique concita mater,  
 (Seu dolor fecit, seu sparsi causa veneni ;)  
 Exululat ; passisque fugit malè sana capillis 520  
 Teque ferens parvum nudis, Melicerta, lacertis,  
 Evôe Bacche sonat. Bacchi sub nomine Juno  
 Risit : et, Hos usus præstet tibi, dixit, alumnus.  
 Imminet æquoribus scopulus : pars ima cavatur  
 Fluctibus, et tectas defendit ab imbris undas :  
 Summa riget, fontemque in apertum porrigit  
 æquor.

Occupat hunc (vires insania fecerat) Ino :  
 Seque super pontum, nullo tardata timore,  
 Mittit, onusque suum : percussa recanduit unda.  
 At Venus immeritæ neptis miserata labores, 530  
 Sic patruo blandita suo est : O numen aquarum,  
 Proxima cui cælo cessit, Neptune, potestas ;  
 Magna quidem posco : sed tu miserere meorum,  
 Jactari quos cernis in Iönio immenso :  
 Et Dîs adde tuis. Aliqua et mihi gratia ponto est :  
 Si tamen in dio quondam concreta profundo 536

*magna, sed tu miserere meorum, quos cernis jactari in immenso Ionio, et adde eos tuis diis.  
 Est et mihi gratia aliqua ponto: si tamen fui quondam spuma concreta in dio profundo.*

*amensque sequitur vestigia conjugis ut feræ; raptique de sinu matris Learchum ridentem, tendentemque parva brachia, et rotat eum bis quaterque per auras more fundæ, feroxque discutit infantia ossa rigido saxo. Tum denique mater concita, (seu dolor fecit hoc, seu causa sparsi veneni) exululat, malèque sana, fugit passis capillis. Ferensque te parvum Melicerta nudis lacertis, sonat Evôe Bacche. Juno risit sub nomine Bacchi, et dixit; Alumnus præstet tibi hos usus: scopulus imminet æquoribus: ima pars cavatur fluctibus, et defendit tectas undas ab imbris. Summa riget, porrigitque apertum frontem in æquor. Ino occupat hunc (enim insania fecerat vires) tardataque nullo timore mittit se, onusque suum super pontum. Unde percussa recanduit. At Venus miserata labores immeritæ neptis, sic est blandita suo patruo. O Neptune, numen aquarum, cui potestis proxima cælo cessit; posco quidem*

## TRANSLATION.

follows the footsteps of his wife as of a wild beast: then snatching Learchus from the bosom of his mother, smiling, and holding out his little arms, twice or thrice whirls him round in the air, in the manner of a sling, and dashes, outrageous, his infant bones against the hard stone: then at length his mother roused, (whether through occasion of her grief, or the fatal poison spread over her) howls, and now quite distracted, flies with her hair dishevelled, and carrying little Melicerta in her naked arms, cries, *Evôe Bacchus*. At the name of Bacchus Juno laughed, and said, May the god you have nursed, do you this only service. There is a rock that hangs over the sea, whose lower part is hollowed by the waves, and defends the waters sheltered under it from rain: the summit is steep and pointed, and stretches out a front over the wide sea; this Ino mounts, for madness had given her strength, and awed by no fear, casts herself and her little child into the sea. The billows, broken by her fall, are white with foam. But Venus pitying the misfortunes of her guiltless grand-daughter, thus in soothing words addressed her uncle; O Neptune, god of the waters, who art possessed of a power next to that which rules the heavens, I indeed request great things; but shew some compassion to a kindred race, whom you see tossed about upon the vast Ionian sea, nor disdain to receive them into the number of your gods: I sure, ought to have some interest with the god of the sea, if indeed I once was foam concentered in

*et nomen Graium manet mihi ab illâ. Neptunus annuit oranti, et abstulit illis quod fuit mortale, imposuitque majestatem verendam; novavitque simul nomen faciemque, dixitque deum Palæmona, cum matre Leucothoë.*

*VIII. Comites Sidoniæ, secutæ signa pedum quantum valuere, videre novissima primo saxo, rataque nec esse dubium de morte, scissæ quoad capillos cum veste, deplanxere domum Cadmeida palmis. Fecereque invidiam deæ, ut parum justæ, nimiumque sævæ in pellice. Juno non tulit convicia: et dixit: Faciam vos ipsas maxima monumenta meæ sævitie. Res est secuta dicta. Nam quæ fuerat præcipuè pia, inquit; Persequar reginam in freta; datura saltum, haud potuit usquam moveri, cohasitque adfixa scopulo. Altera, dum, tentat ferire pectora solito plangore; sentit lacertos tentatos riguisse. Illa, ut fortè tetenderat manus in undas maris, facta saxea, porrigit manus in easdem undas. Videres digitos hujus, ut laniabat erimen arreptum vertice, subito duratos in crine. Quæque hæsit in illo gestu in quo deprenditur.*

Spuma fui, Graiumque manet mihi nomen ab illâ.  
 Annuit oranti Neptunus; et abstulit illis  
 Quod mortale fuit; majestatemque verendam  
 Imposuit: nomenque simul, faciemque novavit:  
 Leucothoëque, deum, cum matre Palæmona dixit.  
 VIII. Sidoniæ comites, quantum valuere, secutæ  
 Signa pedum, primo vidēre novissima saxo:  
 Nec dubium de morte ratæ, Cadmeida palmis  
 Deplanxere domum scisse cum veste capillos 545  
 Utque parum justæ, nimiumque in pellice sævæ  
 Invidiam fecēre Deæ: convicia Juno  
 Non tulit: et, Faciam vos ipsas maxima, dixit,  
 Sævitiæ monumenta meæ. Res dicta secuta est.  
 Nam quæ præcipuè fuerat pia, Persequar, inquit,  
 In freta reginam: saltumque datura, moveri 551  
 Haud usquam potuit: scopuloque affixa cohæsīt.  
 Altera, dum solito tentat plangore ferire  
 Pectora, tentatos sentit riguisse lacertos.  
 Illa, manus ut fortè tetenderat in maris undas, 555  
 Saxea facta manus, in easdem porrigit undas.  
 Hujus, ut arreptum laniabat vertice crinem,  
 Duratos subito digitos in crine videres.  
 Quo quæque in gestu deprēnditur, hæsit in illo.

#### TRANSLATION.

the middle of the deep, and thence derive my Grecian name. Neptune yielded to her request; and taking from them all that was mortal, changed their names, and gave them the form and majesty of gods. Ino took the name of Leucothoë, and Melicerta was the god Palemon.

VIII. Her Sidonian attendants tracing as far as they could the prints of her feet, saw the last upon the very brink of the rock; nor longer doubting of her fate, they tore their hair and garments, and bitterly lamented the house of Cadmus: they threw the odium of all upon Juno, and accused her of injustice, and a too barbarous revenge of her rival. Juno could not bear their reproaches, but said, I will make you also eternal monuments of my cruelty. Her threats were immediately accomplished; for she who had bore her the truest affection, cried, I will follow my queen even into the sea, and striving to jump, stuck fast to the rock, nor could be moved from the place where she stood. Another, while she endeavours to repeat the blows upon her breast, as is usual in sorrow, perceived her arms to become stiff. This, as she stretches out her hands over the waters of the sea, converted into a stone, continues to reach out her hands over the same waters. In another, you might see her fingers suddenly hardened in her hair, as she tore her locks, which she had seized by the roots; in fine, every one remained in that posture in which she had been found at the beginning of her change. Some transformed into birds fly



Pars volucres factæ nunc quoque gurgite in  
illo 560

Æquora dstringunt sumptis Ismenides alis.

IX. Nescit Agenorides natam parvumque nepotem

Æquoris esse Deos. Luctu serieque malorum  
Victus et ostentis, quæ plurima viderat, exit  
Conditor urbe suâ; tanquam fortuna locorum 565  
Non sua se premeret: longisque erratibus actus  
Contigit Illyricos profugâ cum conjuge fines.  
Jamque malis annisque graves, dum prima retractant

Fata domûs, releguntque suos sermone labores;  
Num sacer ille meâ trajectus cuspide serpens, 570  
Cadmus ait, fuerit; tum, cùm Sidone profectus  
Vipereos sparsi per humum nova semina dentes?  
Quem si cura deûm tam certâ vindicat irâ,  
Ipse precor serpens in longam porrigar alvum;  
Dixit; et, ut serpens, in longam tenditur alvum;  
Duratæque cuti squamas increscere sentit, 576  
Nigraque cæruleis variari corpora guttis:  
Inpectusque cadit pronus: commissaque in unum  
Paulatim tereti sinuantur acumine crura.

Brachia jam restant: quæ restant brachia tendit;  
Et lacrymis per adhuc humana fluentibus ora, 581

*tus, cruraque comissa in unum paulatim sinuantur tereti acumine. Brachia jam restant; tendit brachia quæ restant: et lacrymis fluentibus per ora adhuc humana,*

#### TRANSLATION.

along the same deep, and skim the surface of the waves with their wings.

IX. The son of Agenor knows not that his daughter and little grandson were changed into sea gods. Compelled by sorrow, and the series of his misfortunes, and those amazing prodigies which he had seen in great number, he flies from the city whereof he was the founder, persuaded, that the fortune of the place, and not his own adverse fate, pursued him; and, after long wandering, arrived at last, with his exiled wife, upon the coast of Illyricum; and now loaden with years and calamities, while they trace back the first sad disasters of their family, and run over in discourse their past misfortunes, Whether, says Cadmus, was that serpent sacred to any deity, which I pierced with my spear, when, having left Sidon, I scattered along the ground the viper's teeth, a kind of seed till then unknown: if for this crime the avenging gods pursue me with so steady a hate, may I also be changed to a serpent, and sweep the ground with a long train. He said; and, changed to a serpent, sweeps the ground with a long train, and perceives scales to crust over his hardened skin, and his black body varied with green spots: he falls prone upon his breast, and his legs, joined into one, by degrees shoot out into a spiry tail; his arms still remain, these he stretches out; and the tears running down his face, yet

*Pars sunt factæ volucres, quæ Ismenides nunc quoque in illo gurgite dstringunt æquora sumptis alis.*

IX. Agenorides nescit natam parvumque nepotem esse deos æquoris. Conditor, victus luctu, serieque malorum, et ostentis quæ viderat plurima, exit suâ urbe; tanquam fortuna locorum, non sua fortuna premeret se, actusque longis erratibus, contigit Illyricos fines cum profuga conjuge. Jamque graves malis annisque, dum retractant fata domûs, releguntque suos labores sermone, Cadmus ait: Num ille sacer serpens, trajectus medi cuspide, tum, cùm profectus Sidone, sparsi vipereos dentes, nova semina, per humum, fuerit causa horum? Quem si cura deûm, vindicat tamcerta ira, precor ut ipse porrigar serpens in longam alvum. Dixit, et tenditur ut serpens in longam alvum, sentitque squamas increscere duratæ cuti, nigraque corpora variari cæruleis guttis, caditque pronus in pectus.

*dixit: Accede, ô miser-  
rîma conjux accede,  
tangeque me dum ali-  
quid de me superes,  
accipeque manum dum  
est manus, dum anguis  
non occupat totum. Il-  
le quidem vult loqui  
plura, sed lingua est  
repentè fissa in duas  
partes, nec verba suf-  
ficiunt volenti, quoti-  
esque parat edere ques-  
tibus quæstus, sibilat.  
Natura relinquit hunc  
vocem illi. Conjux fe-  
riens nuda pectora  
manu, exclamat: Cad-  
me mane, exueque te  
infelix his monstris.  
Cadme, quid hoc? ubi  
pes? ubi sunt humeri-  
que manusque? Et co-  
lor, et facies, et dum  
loquor omnia? Cur  
coelestes, non vertitis  
me quoque in eundem  
anguem? dixerat. Ille  
lambebat ora sua con-  
jugis, ibatque in caros  
sinus veluti cognosce-  
ret; et dabat amplexus,  
putebatque assue-  
ta colla. Quisquis a-  
dest (enim comites ade-  
rant) terretur, at dra-  
cones cristati quoad  
lubrica colla permut-  
cent illos, et subitò  
sunt duo, serpentine  
juncto volumine, douce  
subière in latebras ap-  
positi nemoris. Nunc  
quoque, nec fugiunt  
hominem, nec lædunt vulnere, placidique dracones meminere quid fuerint priùs.*

Accede, ô conjux, accede, miserrima, dixit;  
Dumque aliquid superest de me; me tange: ma-  
numque

Accipe, dum manus est; dum non totum occu-  
pat anguis.

Ille quidem vult plura loqui: sed lingua repentè  
In partes est fissa duas. Nec verba volenti 586  
Sufficiunt: quotiesque aliquos parat edere ques-  
Sibilat. Hanc illi vocem Natura relinquit. [tus;  
Nuda manu feriens exclamat pectora conjux,  
Cadme, mane: teque his, infelix, exue monstris:  
Cadme, quid hoc? ubi pes? ubi sunt humerique  
manusque? 591

Et color, et facies, et, dum loquor omnia? Cur non  
Me quoque, coelestes, in eundem vertitis anguem?  
Dixerat; ille suæ lambebat conjugis ora:  
Inque sinus caros, veluti cognosceret, ibat: 595  
Et dabat amplexus; assuetaque colla petebat.  
Quisquis adest (aderant comites) terretur: at illos  
Lubrica permulcent cristati colla dracones,  
Et subitò duo sunt; junctoque volumine serpunt;  
Donec in oppositi nemoris subière latebras. 600  
Nunc quoque nec fugiunt hominem, nec vulnere  
lædunt:

Quidque priùs fuerint, placidi meminère dracones.

#### TRANSLATION.

that of a man, Draw near, said he, O wife, draw near, unhappy wife, and while yet any thing of me remains, touch me; take my hand while yet it is a hand, before the serpent wholly possess me. He wanted to say more, but his tongue suddenly divides into two parts; nor, when he aims to speak, has he words at command; but as often as he prepares to express complaints, he does it in hissings; this was all the voice that nature had left him. His wife, beating her naked breast with her hand, cries, Stay, Cadmus, unhappy Cadmus, stay, nor glide away in such a monstrous shape: Cadmus, what means all this? Where is your foot? Where your shoulders and hands? your colour, your face, and, while I speak, every limb? Why, heavenly powers, do you not transform me also into the same kind of serpent? She said; he licked his wife's face, and crept into her dear bosom, as of one he knew, and almost stifles her with embraces, and winds round her well-known neck. Every one present (for they had attendants with them) is terrified; they suddenly become two, and the crested snakes, raising their heads, brandish their smooth necks in air, then, joining fold in fold, creep amiably along till they come within the covert of an adjacent grove. Nor do they now shun the sight of men, or hurt with poisonous wound; but, though serpents, still gentle; they remember what they were before.

X. Sed tamen amboꝝ versæ solatia formæ  
Magna nepos fuerat, quem debellata colebat  
India, quem positis celebrabat Achaïa templis. 605  
Solutus, Abantiades, ab origine cretus eâdem,  
Acrisius superest, qui mœnibus arceat urbis  
Argolicæ; contraque Deum ferat arma; genusq;  
Non putet esse Jovis. Neque enim Jovis esse pu-  
tabat

Persea: quem pluvio Danaë conceperat auro. 610  
Mox tamen Acrisium, (tanta est præsentia veri)  
Tam violâsse Deum, quàm non agnôsse nepotem,  
Pœnitet: impositus jam cœlo est alter: at alter  
Viperei referens spoliū memorabile monstri,

*est jam impositus cælo; et alter referens memorabile spoliū viperei monstri,*

## TRANSLATION.

X. Yet was it a mighty consolation to both under this change of shape, that they had a grandson, whom India subdued, acknowledged as a god, and all Achaia honoured with temples. Acrisius alone, the son of Abas, descended of the same race, remains, who forbids him the walls of Argos, and bears arms against the god, nor will allow him to be the offspring of Jove: neither indeed did he own Perseus to be the son of Jove, whom Danaë had conceived by a shower of gold. But soon Acrisius (so great is the power of truth) repented both of having

## NOTES.

606. *Solutus Abantiades.*] Acrisius, the son of Abas, king of the Argives, and father of Danaë, on whom Jupiter begot Perseus.

610. *Quem pluvio Danaë conceperat auro.*] Jupiter falling in love with the fair Danaë, the daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, converted himself into a shower of gold, that he might get into the tower of brass in which her father had shut her up. This fable took its rise hence, that Acrisius, terrified by the prediction of an oracle, which foretold that he should be one day slain by his own grandson, born of Danaë, had caused her to be shut up in a tower with gates of brass: this precaution, however, was without effect. Prætext the king's brother, falling in love with his niece, found means to bribe the guards, and was admitted: all this was concealed from Acrisius; but Danaë being delivered of Perseus, her father ordered both her and the child to be exposed upon the sea in a pitiful bark, which landed in the island of Seriphus, where Polydectus was king. This prince received them favourably, and took care of the education of young Perseus; but afterward falling in love with Danaë, that he might remove Perseus out of the way, he endeavoured to inspire him with a desire of fame, and put him upon the expedition against the Gorgons.

X. *Sed tamen nepos, quem India debellata colebat; quem Achaia celebrabat positis templis; fuerat magna solatia versa forma amboꝝ. Acrisius Abantiades cretus ab eâdem origine, solus superest, qui arceat deum mœnibus Argolicæ urbis, feratque arma contra eum, putetque non esse genus Jovis; neque enim putabat Persea, quam Danaë conceperat pluvio auro, esse genus Jovis. Tamen (tanta est præsentia veri) mox pœnitet Acrisium, tam violâsse deum, quàm non agnôsse nepotem. Alter*

614. *Viperei referens spoliū memorabile monstri.*] This refers to the killing of Medusa, called here *vipereum monstrium*, because her hair was partly serpents. As Banier has taken a great deal of pains to illustrate this fable, I shall here transcribe what he has said upon the subject.

It would be tedious to bring together all the fictions that the poets have invented to set off this history. Let us, however, endeavour to explain the most considerable circumstances of this fable, and here to begin with the horse Pegasus, and hero Chrysaor, who are said to have sprung from Medusa's blood. It is probable they were no more than two ships with sails, which lay in some harbour of the isle where Medusa reigned, and which Perseus made use of after killing that princess. These two ships had perhaps upon their stern, the figure of two winged horses, and this gave rise to the fable. And by the figurative expressions, that the Gorgons had hair wreathed with serpents, the teeth of a wild boar, wings of an extraordinary size, claws of brass, and their whole body covered with scales, we are to understand that they went out themselves to war, armed with darts and javelins adorned with brass, and that their ships were extreme good sailers.

*carpebat tenerum uera  
stridentibus ulis. Cum-  
que victor penderet super  
Libycas arenas,  
gutta cruenta Gorgo-  
nei capitis cecidère,  
quas exceptas humus  
animavit in varios an-  
gucs, unde illa terra  
est frequens, infesta-  
que colubris. Inde ac-  
tus discordibus ventis  
per immensum aëra,  
nunc huc, nunc illuc,  
fertur exemplo aquosæ  
nubis, et despectat ex  
alto aethere terras  
longè seductas; super-  
volatque totum orbem.  
Ter vidit gelidas Arctos,  
ter brachia Cancri;  
sæpe ablatum est  
sub occasus, sæpe in  
ortus. Jamque die ca-  
dente, ille veritus cre-  
dere se nocti, constitit  
in Hesperio orbe, reg-  
nis Atlantis, petitque  
exiguam requiem, dum  
Lucifer evocet ignes  
Auroræ, et Aurora cur-  
rus diurnos. Hic At-  
las Japetionides fuit  
præstans cunctos ho-  
minum ingenti corpore.  
Ultima tellus, et pon-  
tus qui subdit æquora  
anhelis equis solis, et  
excipit fessos axes, erat  
sub hoc rege. Mille greges,  
totidemque armenta errabant  
illi per herbas, et nulla  
vicinia premebant humum.*

Aëra carpebat tenerum stridentibus alis. 615  
Cumque super Libycas victor penderet arenas;  
Gorgonei capitis guttæ cecidère cruentæ:  
Quas humus exceptas varios animavit in angues.  
Undè frequens illa est infestaque terra colubris.  
Indè per immensum ventis discordibus actus, 620  
Nunc huc, nunc illuc, exemplo nubis aquosæ  
Fertur: et ex alto seductas æthere longè  
Despectat terras; totumque supervolat orbem.  
Ter gelidas Arctos, ter Cancræ brachia vidit:  
Sæpe sub occasus; sæpe est ablatum in ortus. 625  
Jamque cadente die veritus se credere nocti  
Constitit Hesperio regnis Atlantis in orbe;  
Exiguamque petit requiem; dum Lucifer ignes  
Evocet Auroræ; currus Aurora, diurnos.  
Hic hominum cunctos ingenti corpore præ-  
tans 630

Japetionides Atlas fuit. Ultima tellus  
Rege sub hoc et pontus erat, qui Solis anhelis  
Æquora subdit equis, et fessos excipit axes.  
Mille greges illi, totidemque armenta per herbas  
Errabant: et humum vicinia nulla premebant. 635

## TRANSLATION.

violated the god, and that he had not owned his grandson: the one already is placed in heaven, the other bearing the memorable spoils of the hideous Gorgon, cuts the yielding air with hissing wings; and as the conqueror hung over the Libyan sands, bloody drops of the Gorgon's head fell down, which the ground receiving, animated into various snakes, whence these regions are filled and much infested with serpents.

Thence driven by jarring winds through the boundless expanse of heaven, he is tossed on every side like a stormy cloud, and from the summit of the sky surveys the far-distant earth, and flies over the whole world. Thrice he saw the cold Bear-stars, and thrice the bending arms of the Crab. Oft-times he is hurried to the west, often toward the east; and now day declining, the hero, afraid of trusting to his wings during the darkness of night, stopt in the western part of the world, in the kingdom of Atlas: there he wanted to take a little rest, till the morning-star had ushered in the bright Aurora, and Aurora the Chariot of the Day. Here Atlas, the son of Japetus, reigned, in vastness of body surpassing all men. The utmost boundaries of the world was under this king, and the sea, whose waters are under the panting horses of the sun, and receive nightly the burning axle. A thousand flocks,

## NOTES.

620. *Indè per immensum.*] After the defeat of the Gorgons, Persens passed through Mauritania, where the famous Atlas reigned. That prince, warned by an oracle to be on his guard against a son of Jupiter, denied him the common rights of hospitality, upon which Perseus

producing the Medusa's head, turned him into a stone; that is, slew him in the mountains which bear his name; and carried off the golden apples from the gardens of the Hesperides, which was kept by a dragon given them from Juno.

Arboreæ frondes auro radiante nitentes  
 Ex auro ramos, ex auro poma tegebant,  
 Hospes, ait Persens illi, seu gloria tangit  
 Te generis magni: generis mihi Jupiter auctor:  
 Sive es mirator rerum; mirabere nostras. 640  
 Hospitium requiemque peto. Memor ille vetustæ  
 Sortis erat: (Themis hanc dederat Parnassia sor-  
 tem)

Tempus, Atla, veniet, tua quo spoliabitur auro  
 Arbor: et hunc prædæ titulum Jove natus ha-  
 bebit.

Id metuens, solidis pomaria clauserat Atlas 645  
 Mœnibus, et vasto dederat servanda draconi:  
 Arcebatque suis externos finibus omnes.

Huic quoque, Vade procul, ne longè gloria rerum,  
 Quas mentiris, ait, longè tibi Jupiter absit.

Vimque minis addit: foribusque expellere tentat 650  
 Cunctantem, et placidis miscentem fortia dictis.  
 Viribus inferior, (Quis enim par esset Atlanti  
 Viribus?) At quoniam parvi tibi gratia nostra  
 est;

Accipe munus, ait: lævæque à parte Medusæ  
 Ipse retròversus squallentia prodidit ora. 655  
 Quantus erat, mons factus Atlas: jam barba, co-  
 mæque

Insylvasabeunt: juga sunt humerique manusque

*erat, est factus mons. Jam barba comæque abeunt in sylvas; manus, humerique sunt juga;*

## TRANSLATION.

and as many herds, wander over the grassy plains. No neighbouring states disturb his realms; leaves of trees shining with radiant gold cover golden boughs and golden apples. *Illustrious* stranger, said Perseus, addressing him, if the glory of a noble race can move you, Jupiter is the author of my race; or if you are an admirer of great exploits, admire mine; I beg for rest and a hospitable reception. He was mindful of an ancient oracle, formerly given by Parnassian Themis: *Atlas, a time will come, when your tree will be spoiled of its gold, and a son of Jupiter have the honour of the prize.* Fearing this, Atlas had secured his gardens by strong walls, and given them to be kept by a watchful dragon, and would suffer no strangers to enter his kingdom. To our hero likewise he said; Far hence, be gone, or the fame of your pretended exploits, and your relation to Jupiter, are like to avail you but little. He adds violence too to his threats, and endeavours to force him away reluctant, and addressing him sometimes in a resolute tone, sometimes with all the arts of persuasion. Finding himself unequal in strength; for who could pretend to be a match for the great Atlas? Since then, says he, you slight the offer of my friendship, accept this gift; when, turning his head the other way, he exposes from the left the portentous countenance of Medusa: the great Atlas was immediately converted into a mountain; his beard and hair change into woods; his arms and shoulders become precipices; and what was for

*Arboreæ frondes, vi-  
 rentes radiante auro,  
 tegebant ramos ex auro.  
 Persens ait illi: hos-  
 pes, seu gloria magni  
 generis tangit te; Ju-  
 piter est auctor gene-  
 ris mihi, sive es mira-  
 tor rerum, mirabere  
 nostras. Peto hospiti-  
 um requiemque. Ille  
 erat memor vetustæ  
 sortis; (ParnassiaThe-  
 mis dederat hanc sor-  
 tem) Tempus veniet  
 Atla, quo tua arbor  
 spoliabitur auro, et na-  
 tus Jove habebit hunc  
 titulum prædæ. Atlas  
 metuens id, clauserat  
 pomaria solidis mœni-  
 bus, et dederat ea ser-  
 vanda vasto draconi;  
 arcebatque omnes ex-  
 ternos suis finibus. Ait  
 quoque huic, Vade pro-  
 cul, ne gloria rerum  
 quas mentiris longè,  
 ne Jupiter longè absit ti-  
 bi. Additque vim mi-  
 nis; tentatque expel-  
 lere foribusillumcunc-  
 tantem, et miscentem  
 fortia cum placidis dic-  
 tis: inferior viribus  
 (enim quis esset par  
 Atlanti viribus?) ait:  
 at quoniam nostra gra-  
 tia est parvi tibi, ac-  
 cipe hoc munus, ipse  
 que retròversus, pro-  
 didit à lævâ parte  
 squallentia ora Medu-  
 sæ. Atlas quantus*

*et quod fuit caput  
antè, est cacumen in  
summo monte. Ossa  
fiunt lapis. Tum auc-  
tus in omnes partes,  
crevit in immensum,  
(sic Dii voluistis) et  
omne calum cum tot  
sideribus requievit in  
illo.*

*XI. Hippotades clau-  
serat ventos aeterno  
carcere, Luciferque  
admonitor operumerat  
ortus clarissimus alto  
cælo. Ille ligat pedes  
ab utrâque parte, re-  
sumptis pennis, accin-  
giturque unco telo, et  
findit liquidum aëra  
motis talaribus. Gen-  
tibus innumeris relic-  
tis circumque infra-  
que; conspicit populos  
Æthiopum, arva Ceph-  
eïa. Illic immittis  
Ammon jusserat Andromedam immeritam pendere pœnas maternæ linguæ.*

Quod caput antè fuit, summo est in monte ca-  
cumen.

Ossa lapis fiunt: tum partes auctus in omnes  
Crevit in immensum, (sic Dî statuistis et omne  
Cum tot sideribus cælum requievit in illo.

XI. Clauserat Hippotades æterno carcere ventos:  
Admonitorque operum cælo clarissimus alto  
Lucifer ortus erat. Pennis ligat ille resumptis  
Parte ab utraq; pedes; teloq; accingitur unco: 665  
Et liquidum motis talaribus aëra findit.

Gentibus innumeris circumque infrâque relictis,  
Æthiopum populos, Cepheia conspicit arva.

Illic immeritam maternæ pendere linguæ

Andromedam pœnas injustus jusserat Am-  
mon. 670

#### TRANSLATION.

merly his head, is now the summit of the mountain. His bones grow into solid rock, and increasing on every side, he shoots out to an immense size, (so the gods decreed), affording a support to heaven with its whole host of stars.

XI. The grandson of Hippotes had shut up the winds in their eternal caves; and the Morning star that ushers in the labours of the day now appeared with all his splendour in the high *arch* of heaven. He binds to either foot the wonted wings, and arming himself with a bearded dart, cuts the yielding air with his waving auncles. Leaving nations without number below and around him, he at last reaches the people of Æthiopia, and the realms of Cepheus. There Ammon had unjustly doomed guiltless Andromeda to suffer punishment for her mother's crime; whom, when the hero of the race of

#### NOTES.

662. *Clauserat Hippotades.*] After the adventure of Atlas, Perseus penetrated as far as Æthiopia, where he rescued Andromeda, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, from the monster to which she was exposed, married her, and brought her with him into Greece; her mother having preferred her beauty to that of the Nereids, the oracle of Ammon pronounced, that her daughter must be exposed upon a rock to a sea-monster. It is easy to see, that Ovid grounds this narration of his upon history; but that he borrows the help of fiction by way of ornament to it. Gerard Vossius, who attempted to trace out the mysterious meaning, says, Andromeda had been promised to an insolent, inhuman pirate, who, by his incursions, infested the coasts of Æthiopia, on condition that he would give no molestation to commerce; Perseus, who arrived at that time at Cepheus' court with his small fleet, gave chase to the pirate, slew him and married Andromeda.

662. *Hippotades.*] Æolus, the son of Jupiter and Acesta, and the grandson of Hippotes. This prince, by an exact observation of the course of the winds, the rising and setting of the stars, the stated seasons of the year, the situation of countries, and the flux and reflux of the sea, arrived at such a knowledge of the weather, that he could with great exactness foretell the approach and duration of a storm.\* Upon this the poets founded the notion of his being the god of the winds.

670. *Ammon.*] Jupiter Ammon, who had a temple in the deserts of Libya, and was worshipped under the form of a ram: he being consulted in regard to the sea-monster, which Neptune at the request of the Nereids had sent against the Ethiopians, had answered, that Andromeda must be exposed to it; which the poet here, not without reason, calls an unjust command.

Quam simul ad duras religatam brachia cautes  
Vidit Abantiades; nisi quod levis aura capillos  
Moverat; et trepido manabant lumina fletu:  
Marmoreum ratus esset opus. Trahit inscius

ignes:

Et stupet: et visæ correptus imagine formæ, 675

Pene suas quater est oblitus in aëre penus.

Ut stetit, O, dixit, non istis digna catenis,

Sed quibus inter se cupidi junguntur amantes:

Pande requirenti nomen terræque tuumque;

Et cur vincla geras. Primò silet illa: nec au-  
det 680

Appellare virum virgo: manibusque modestos

Celasset vultus; si non religata fuisset.

Lumina, quod potuit, lacrymis implevit obortis.

Sæpius instanti, sua nè delicta fateri

Nolle videretur, nomen terræque suumque, 685

Quantaque maternæ fuerit fiducia formæ,

Indicat, et, nondum memoratis omnibus, unda

Insonuit: veniensque immenso bellua ponto

Eminet: et latum sub pectore possidet æquor.

Conclamat virgo: genitor lugubris, et amens 690

Mater adest; ambo miseri, sed justius illa;

Nec secum auxilium, sed dignos tempore fletus,

Plangoremque ferunt; vinctoque in corpore ad-  
hærent.

*ferunt auxilium secum, sed plangorem, fletusque dignos tempore; adherentque in vincto corpore.*

#### TRANSLATION.

Abas saw, with her arms bound to the hard rocks; but that the gentle gales moved her waving tresses, and melting tears flowed down her cheeks, he would have taken her for a statue of marble. He stands amazed, and without knowing it, nourishes the subtle flame; and struck with the appearance of her amiable form, almost forgot to wave his wings in the air; when he lighted, O virgin, said he, worthy to wear no such chains, but those only by which fond lovers are linked together in soft embraces, tell me at my request your name, your country, and why you are thus loaden with chains. She at first is silent; nor dares, as being a virgin, to speak to a man, and would with her hands have hid her rising blushes, but that she was bound. Her eyes (this was now her full extent of power) were bathed in tears. Upon his often urging her for a reply, fearing lest she might seem to conceal some crimes of her own, she discovers her name and country, and her mother's guilty confidence of her beauty. She had not yet ended her story, when the billows roared, and the monster with his head high above the waves, is seen traversing the vast sea with his breast spread wide over the deep; the virgin screams; the mournful father and indiscreet mother are present, both miserable, but she more justly so; nor do they bring her aid, but tears and lamentations, as the case required, and cling round her body bound to the rock. When

*Quam simul Abantiades vidit religatam quoad brachia ad duras cautes; ratus esset eam opus marmoreum, nisi quod levis aura moverat capillos, et lumina manabant trepido fletu. Inscius trahit ignes, et stupet; et correptus imagine risæ formæ, pene oblitus est quater suas penus in aëre. Ut stetit, dixit: O non digna istis catenis, sed quibus cupidi amantes junguntur inter se. Pande mihi requirenti nomen tuum, terræque, et cur geras vincla. Illa primò silet, nec virgo audet appellare virum celassetque modestos vultus manibus, si non fuisset religata. Quod potuit; implevit lumina obortis lacrymis. Tandem, ne videretur nolle fateri sua delicta, indicat illi sæpius instanti, nomen suumque, terræque, quantaque fiducia maternæ formæ fuerit: et omnibus nondum memoratis, unda insonuit; belluaque veniens eminet immenso ponto, et possidet æquor latum sub pectore. Virgo conclamat: genitor lugubris, et mater amens, adest; ambo miseri; sed illa justius. Nec*

*secum, sed plangorem, fletusq; dignos tempore; adhærentque. Cum hospes ait sic: longa tempora lacrymarum poterunt manere vos: hora ad ferendam opem est brevis. Si ego Persens natus Jove, et illa quam clausam Jupiter implevit facundo auro, Persens superator anguicomæ Gorgonis, et ausus ire per æthereas auras jactatis alis, peterem hanc, certò præferer gener cunctis. Tonto et addere meritum tantis dotibus, (modò numina favcant) et paciscor ut servata mea virtute, sit mea. Parentes accipiunt legem (quis enim dubitaret?) et orant, promittuntque super regnum dotale. Ecce velut navis concita, acta sudantibus lucertis juvenum, sulcat aquas præfixo rostro; sic terra, undis dimotis impulsu pectoris, tantum aberat scopulis, quantum Balearica funda potest plumbo transmitti mediū celi, torto plumbo. Cum subito juvenis, tellure repulsū pedibus, abiit arduus in nubes. Ut umbra viri est visa in summo æquore, fera sævit in umbram visam. Utque præpes Jovis, eum vidit draconem in vacuo arvo, præbentem liventia terga Phæbo, occupat aversum, figit-que avidos ungues squamigeris cervicibus neu retorqueat sæva ora.*

Cùm sic hospes ait: Lacrymarum longa manere  
Tempora vos poterunt; ad opem brevis hora ferendam est. 695

Hanc ego si peterem, Perseus Jove natus et illà  
Quam clausam implevit fœcundo Jupiter auro,  
Gorgonis anguicomæ Perseus superator, et alis  
Æthereas ausus jactatis ire per auras :

Præferer cunctis certè gener. Addere tantis 700  
Dotibus et meritum (faveant modò numina) tento.  
Ut mea sit, servata meâ virtute, paciscor.

Accipiunt legem, (quis enim dubitaret?) et orant,  
Promittuntque super regnum dotale, parentes.

Ecce! velut navis præfixo concita rostro 705  
Sulcat aquas, juvenum sudantibus acta lacertis:  
Sic fera dimotis impulsu pectoris undis

Tantum aberat scopulis, quantum Balearica torto  
Funda potest plumbo mediū transmitti celi:  
Cùm subito juvenis pedibus tellure repulsâ 710

Arduus in nubes abiit: ut in æquore summo  
Umbra viri visa est, visam fera sævit in umbram.

Utque Jovis præpes, vacuo cùm vidit in arvo  
Præbentem Phæbo liventia terga draconem,  
Occupat aversum: neu sæva retorqueat ora, 715  
Squamigeris avidos figit cervicibus ungues:

#### TRANSLATION.

thus the stranger, You may have time enough for tears and grief, but the season for relief is extremely short? Were I to demand her for my wife; I, Perseus the son of Jove, and her whom shut up in a tower, Jupiter impregnated in a shower of fruitful gold; Perseus the vanquisher of the snaky-haired Gorgon, who has dared to move through the ethereal sky on waving wings; I should, doubtless, as your son-in-law, be preferred to all: but I endeavour, with the aid of heaven, to add merit too to so many titles. I request that she may be mine, if by my valour I redeem her from death. Her parents embrace the proposal, (for who in such a case would hesitate), and request him to undertake her defence, and promise moreover their kingdom as a dowry; when lo, as a ship ploughs the waves with her sharp beak, urged by the sweating arms of vigorous youth, so the monster, dividing the waves with his breast, was now distant from the rocks the space through which a leaden bullet, whirled from a Balearian sling, would fly; when suddenly the young hero bounding upwards, hovered in the clouds on light pinions, and as his shadow appeared upon the surface of the deep, the monster leaped in wild rage at the floating shadow; as when the bird of Jove spies in the silent plain a serpent turning his livid back to the sun, he seizes him behind, and lest he should turn upon him his poisonous mouth, fixes his greedy talons in



Sic celeri fissum præpes per inane volatu  
Terga feræ pressit; dextroque frementis in armo  
Inachides ferrum curvo tenus abdidit hamo.  
Vulnere læsa gravi, modò se sublimis in auras 720  
Attollit: modò subdit aquis: modò more ferocis  
Versat apri, quem turba canum circumsona terret.  
Ille avidos morsus velocibus effugit alis:  
Quaque patent, nunc terga cavis super obsita  
conchis,

Nunc laterum costas, nunc quà tenuissima cauda  
Desinit in piscem, falcato vulnerat ense. 726  
Bellua puniceo mistos cum sanguine fluctus  
Ore vomit: maduère graves aspergine pennæ.  
Nec bibulis ultrà Perseus talaribus ausus  
Credere; conspexit scopulum: qui vertice summo  
Stantibus exstat aquis; operitur ab æquore moto.  
Nixus eo, rupisque tenens juga prima sinistrâ  
Ter quater exegit repetita per ilia ferrum.  
Littora cum plausu clamor superasque Deorum  
Implevere domos: gaudent, generumque salutant,  
Auxilium domûs servatoremque fatentur 736  
Cassiope, Cepheusque pater. Resoluta catenis  
Incedit virgo pretiumque et causa laboris.

*ras deorum. Cassiope Cepheusque pater gaudent, salutantque generum, fatenturque auxilium, servatoremque domus. Virgo, pretiumque et causa laboris, incedit resoluta catenis.*

*Sic Inachides præpes celeri volatu per fissum inane, pressit terga feræ; abdiditque ferrum tenus curvo hamo, in dextra armofrementis. Illa læsa gravi vulnere, modò attollit se sublimis in auras, modò subdit aquis, modò versat more ferocis apri, quem turba circumsona canum terret. Ille effugit avidos morsus velocibus alis, verberatque falcato ense, nunc terga obsita super cavis conchis, qua patent, nunc costas laterum, nunc quæ cauda tenuissima desinit in piscem. Bellua vomit ore fluctus mixtos cum puniceo sanguine. Pennæ graves maduère aspergine. Nec Perseus ausus credere ultrà bibulis talaribus, conspexit scopulum qui exstat stantibus aquis summo vertice, sed operitur ab æquore moto. Nixus eo, tenensque prima juga rupis sinistrâ, exegit ferrum per ilia ter quater repetita. Clamor cum plausu implere littora, domosque superas.*

## TRANSLATION.

his scaly neck: thus the winged hero precipitating his course with rapid flight through the cleaving sky, stoops full on his back, and buries the crooked sabre up to the hilt in the right shoulder of the raging monster; tortured by the cruel wound, sometimes he bounds aloft in air, then sinks again under the waves; sometimes turns quick upon his foe, like a savage boar when chased with the mingled cries of surrounding hounds. He on swift pinions avoids his eager bites, and wherever it is most exposed, wounds with his crooked sword his back covered with scaly armour; sometimes passes it between his ribs, and again where his tail lessening by degrees, ends in a fish: the monster vomits up floods of water dyed with streaming blood; the hero's pinions wet with its sprinkling, bear him heavily, nor daring to trust any longer to his dropping wings, he spies a rock whose summit appears above the smooth waves, but is covered by a troubled sea; leaning upon this, and holding its upper ridge with his left hand, he with repeated strokes pierced the bowels of the savage monster. Shouts and loud applauses fill the shore, and ring in redoubled peals through the air. Cassiope and her father Cepheus rejoice, and salute him, their son-in-law, and own him the support and preserver of their house. The virgin, the cause and reward of his labour, now loosed from her chains, walks

## NOTES.

719. *Inachides.*] Perseus, so called from Inachus, the ancient king of the Argives, over whom Acrisius, the grandfather of our hero reigned.

*Ipsæ abluit manus victrices haustâ undâ, mollitque humum foliis, ne lædat ungiferum caput nudâ arenâ; sternitque virgas natas sub æquore, et imponit ora Medusæ Phorcynidos. Virga recens, etiamnumque viva, rapuit vim monstri bibula medulla, indurnitque tactu hujus, percepitque novum rigorem ramis et fronde. At Nymphæ pelagi tentant mirabile factum in pluribus virgis, et gaudent idem contingere; iterantque ex illis semina jactata per undas. Nunc quoque eadem natura remansit curiali, ut capiant duritiem ab ære tacto, quodque erat vimen in æquore, fiat saxum super æquora.*

*XII. Ille ponit tribus diis totidem focos de cespite; lævum Mercurio dextrum tibi bellicæ virgo; ara Jovis est media. Vacca mactatur Minervæ. Vitulus alipedi; taurus tibi, summe deorum. Protinus rapit Andromedan, et præmia indotata tanti facti; tædas Hymenæus Amorque ignes satiantur largis odoribus; sertaque dependent tectis: lotique, lyraque, tibiaque, et cantus, felicia argumenta læti animi, sonant: atria aurea, patent tota, valvis reseratis,*

*Ipsæ manus haustâ victrices abluit undâ : Anguiferumque caput nudâ nè lædat arenâ, 740 Mollit humum foliis: natasque sub æquore virgas Sternit, et imponit Phorcynidos ora Medusæ. Virga recens, bibulâque etiamnum viva medullâ Vim rapuit monstri, tactuque induruit hujus: Percepitque novum ramis et fronde rigorem. 745 At pelagi Nymphæ factum mirabile tentant Pluribus in virgis: et idem contingere gaudent. Seminaque ex illis iterant jactata per undas. Nunc quoque curialiis eadem natura remansit, Duritiem tacto capiant ut ab ære; quodque 750 Vimen in æquore erat, fiat super æquora saxum.*

*XII. Dîs tribus ille focos totidem de cespite ponit ;*

*Lævum Mercurio, dextrum tibi, bellica virgo ; Ara Jovis media est: mactatur vacca Minervæ ; Alipedi vitulus ; taurus tibi, summe deorum. 755 Protinus Andromedan et tanti premia facti Indotata rapit: tædas Hymenæus Amorque Percutiant: largis satiantur odoribus ignes: Sertaque dependent tectis: Lotique lyræque Tibiaque, et cantus, animi fœlicia læti 760 Argumenta, sonant. Reseratis aurea valvis*

#### TRANSLATION.

along the shore; he purges his hands, smeared with the monster's blood, in water taken from the sea; and lest the hard sand might by its roughness injure the snake-bearing head, he softens it by strowing of leaves, and some green twigs that grew in the sea, and thereon lays the face of Medusa, the daughter of Phorcys. These fresh twigs, yet soft and full of sap, imbibed the poison of the monster, and hardened at its touch and perceived a new hardness spread through their branches and leaves. The nymphs of the sea, surprised at the uncommon prodigy, attempt the same in other twigs, and find it happen according to their wish; and still renewing these petrifying seeds, propagate the wonder through the deep; such even at this day is the nature of coral, that it gathers hardness upon being exposed to the air, and what under the waves was no more than a tender spray, above the waves changes to a stone.

XII. He raises to three gods as many altars of turf; one on the left to Mercury, another on the right to the warlike maid; the altar of Jove stood in the middle. A cow is sacrificed to Minerva, a calf to winged-footed Hermes, and a bull to the sovereign of the gods: then seized Andromeda, the prize of his victorious fight, nor once demanded the dowry kingdom. Hymen and Love walk before them shaking their torches, and the altars burn with rich perfumes; garlands hang from the roofs; flageolets, and harps, and flutes, and songs, the happy tokens of a joyful mind, join in an agreeable concert.

Atria tota patent, pulchroque instructa paratu,  
[Cepheni proceres ineunt convivia regis.]

Postquam epulis functi, generosi munere Bacchi  
Diffundere animos: cultusque habitusque locorum

Quærit Abantiades: Quærenti protinus unus  
[Narrat Lyncides, moresque, habitusque virorum.]

Quæ simul edocuit, Nunc ô fortissime, dixit,  
Fare precor, Perseu, quantâ virtute, quibusque  
Artibus abstuleris crinita draconibus ora 770

Narrat Abantiades gelido sub Atlante jacentem  
Esse locum, solidæ tutum munimine molis;

Cujus in introitu geminas habitasse sorores  
Phorcydas, unius partitas luminis usum:

Id se solerti, furtim dum traditur astu, 775  
Suppositâ cepisse manu: perque abdita longè,

Deviaque, et sylvis horrentia saxa fragosis  
Gorgoneas tetigisse domos: passimque per agros,

Perque vias vidisse hominum simulacra ferarum-  
que

In silicem ex ipsis visâ conversa Medusâ: 780  
Se tamen horrendæ clypei quod læva gerebat,

Ære repercusso, formam aspexisse Medusæ:  
*ex ipsis in silicem, visâ Medusâ; se tamen aspexisse formam horrendæ Medusæ, repercusso*

*ære clypei, quod gerebat læva;*

#### TRANSLATION.

The doors are thrown wide open, and the gilded halls displayed; the nobles of Cepheus' court sit down to a feast furnished out by the king in the richest manner. When the banquet was ended, and their minds cheered with the gifts of generous Bacchus, the grandson of Abas began to inquire concerning the customs and manners of the country. When Lyncides had satisfied him in every thing he had to ask on this subject, he with like freedom addressed the gallant hero, and begged to know by what bold adventure or successful arts he had cut off the head of Medusa, bristling with snakes. The grandson of Abas tells him, that beneath the cold Atlas there lies a vale, fenced on all sides with solid walls, the entrance to which was guarded by the two sisters, daughters of Phorcys, who had but one eye between them, which they used by turns; that he cunningly slipping in his hand, while it was given from the one to the other, carried it off, and then through dark recesses, and devious wilds, and rocks covered with trackless woods, arrived at the habitations of the Gorgons, and saw in all the plains and ways as he passed, images of men and wild beasts converted into stone

#### NOTES.

782. *Ære repercusso.*] This looking-glass or reflecting shield our hero is said to have received of Minerva, and by virtue of it could see without being seen. Lucian tells us, that Minerva herself held this reflecting shield before him, and by that means gave him the oppor-

tunity of seeing Medusa; that afterward Perseus seizing her by the hair with his left hand, and keeping his eye fixed upon the image in the shield, took his falchion in his right, and cut off her head; and then flew off before the other sisters knew any thing of it.

*proceresque Cepheni ineunt convivia regis instructa pulchro paratu. Postquam erant functi epulis, diffundere animos munere generosi Bacchi: Abantiadesque quærit cultus habitusque locorum. Protinus unus Lyncides narrat quærenti, moresque, habitusque virorum. Quæ simul edocuit, dixit: Nunc, ô fortissime Perseu, precor fare, quantâ virtute quibusque artibus, abstuleris ora crinita draconibus. Abantiades narrat esse locum jacentem sub gelido Atlante, tutum munimine solidæ molis, in introitu cujus sorores geminas Phorcydas habitasse, partitas usum unius luminis; se manu suppositâ, cepisse, id furtim solerti astu, dum traditur; tetigisseque Gorgoneas domos, per loca longè abdita, deviaque, et saxa horrentia fragosis sylvis; ridisseque passim per agros, perque vias, simulacra hominum, ferarumque, conversa*

*eripuisseque caput collo, dum gravis somnus tenebat ipsamque, colubrasque; Pegasonque fugacem pennis, et fratrem fuisse natos de sanguine matris. Addidit etiam pericula non falsa, longi cursus: quæ freta, quas terras sub se vidisset ab alto; et quæ sidera tetigisset jactatis pennis. Tamen tacuit ante expectatum. Unus è numero procerum excipit, quærens cur Medusa sola sororum, gesserit angues immistos alternis crinibus. Hospes ait: quoniam scitaris digna relatu, accipe causam quæsiti. Illa fuit clarissima formâ, spesque invidiosa multorum procerum; nec ulla pars in ea tota, fuit conspectior capillis. Inveni unum, qui referret se vidisse eam. Rector pelagi dicitur vitiasse hanc in templo Minervæ. Nata Jovis aversa est, et textit castos vultus ægide. Neve hoc fuisset impune, mutavit Gorgoneum crinem in turpes hydros. Nunc quoque, ut terreat hostes attonitos formidine sustinet in adverso pectore, angues quos fecit.*

Dumque gravis somnus colubrasque ipsamque tenebat,

Eripuisse caput collo: pennisque fugacem  
 Pegason et fratrem matris de sanguine natos,  
 Addidit et longi non falsa pericula cursûs: 786  
 Quæ freta, quas terras sub se vidisset ab alto:  
 Et quæ jactatis tetigisset sidera pennis.  
 Ante expectatum tacuit tamen, excipit unus  
 Ex numero procerum, quærens, cur sola sororum  
 Gesserit alternis immistos crinibus angues.  
 Hospes ait, quoniam scitaris digna relatu,  
 Accipe quæsiti causam. Clarissima formâ,  
 Multorumque fuit spes invidiosa procerum  
 Illa, nec in totâ conspectior ulla capillis 795  
 Pars fuit; inveni, qui se vidisse referrent.  
 Hanc pelagi rector templo vitiâsse Minervæ  
 Dicitur: aversa est, et castos ægide vultus  
 Nata Jovis textit. Neve hoc impunè fuisset;  
 Gorgoneum turpes crinem mutavit in hydros. 800  
 Nunc quoque ut attonitos formidine terreat  
 hostes,

Pectore in adverso, quos fecit, sustinet angues.

*ut terreat hostes attonitos formidine sustinet in adverso pectore, angues quos fecit.*

#### TRANSLATION.

from the sight of Medusa; but that he, by the reflection of the polished shield which he bore in his left hand, beheld unhurt the figure of Medusa; and while sleep held both her and her snakes entranced, severed her head from her neck: the blood that flowed from the wound, gave birth to winged Pegasus and his brother. To these he added all the other dangers he had encountered in a long course of wandering; what seas, and what lands he had seen under him from on high, and what stars he had touched in tossing his wings: yet he ended sooner than was expected; upon which one of the nobles again begged to know, why only one of the sisters had snakes alternately mixed with her hair. Stranger, replied Perseus, since you require a history worthy to be related to this noble assembly, hear what you want to know: she was greatly surpassing in beauty, and had raised hope in the breast of a crowd of envious lovers; nor was any part of her more celebrated than her comely locks; for I have met with those who had seen her. It is said, that the sovereign of the sea ravished her in the temple of Minerva. The daughter of Jove turned away her eyes, and covered her face with her shield; and that his daring impiety might not escape unpunished, changed the Gorgon's head into hideous snakes. And now too the same goddess, to strike the greater terror into her enemies, bears upon her breast the hissing snakes of the Gorgon.

## LIBER QUINTUS.

I. **D**UMQUE ea Cephenum medio Dana-  
eius heros

Agmine commemorat; fremidâ regalia turbâ  
Atria complentur: nec conjugalia festa  
Qui canat, est clamor; sed qui fera nunciet arma.

Inque repentinos convivia versa tumultus  
Assimilare freto possis: quod sæva quietum  
Ventorum rabies motis exasperat undis.

Primus in his Phineus, belli temerarius auctor  
Fraxineam quatiens æratæ cuspidis hastam;  
En, ait, en adsum præreptæ conjugis ultor

Nec mihi te pennæ, nec falsum versus in aurum  
Jupiter, eripient. Conanti mittere Cepheus,

*Jupiter, versus in falsum aurum eripient te mihi. Cepheus reclamat*

ORDO.

I. Dumque heros Danaëus commemorat ea medio agmine Cephenum; regalia atria complentur fremitu turbæ; nec clamor est qui canat conjugalia festa; sed qui nunciet fera arma. Possisque assimilare convivia versa in repentinos tumultus, freto, quod quietum, sæva rabies ventorum exasperat motis undis. Phineus primus in his, et temerarius auctor belli, quatiens fraxineam hastam æratæ cuspidis, ait: En, en adsum, ultor præreptæ conjugis. Nec pennæ, nec illi conanti mittere ja-

## TRANSLATION.

I. **A**ND while the hero Perseus, in the midst of Cepheus' assembly, recounts these things, the royal courts are filled with a raging multitude; nor is the clamour such as proclaims a nuptial feast, but such as denounces dreadful war: and you might compare the entertainment, thus converted into sudden disorder, to the sea, which, when smooth, an impetuous storm of winds exasperates by the commotion of the waves. Phineus the chief among them, and rash contriver of the insurrection, brandishing an ashen, brazen-pointed spear; Behold, (says he,) behold, I am here, the revenger of my wife ravished from me: neither your wings, nor Jupiter under the deceitful form of gold, shall rescue thee from me. Cepheus cries out to him, as he is attempting to dart his lance; "What are you about to do? What outrageous resolution prompts you, brother, to this criminal design? Is this

## NOTES.

1. *Dumque ea Cephenum.*] Phineus, brother to Cepheus the father of Andromeda, jealous because his rival had carried off his mistress and niece, resolves to disturb the solemnity of the nuptials. He therefore assembles his friends, breaks into the hall where the feast was kept, and spreads terror and slaughter on all sides; Perseus and his companions after a hard struggle get the better, and to do the more honour to his victory, it was given out, that Medusa's head had converted Phineus and his fol-

lowers into statues. A bold metaphor, to express that the valour of that prince, who had vanquished the Gorgons, struck so great a terror into the enemy, that they durst not face him, but contented themselves with laying ambushes for him at a distance. Ovid, who never enters upon a subject without exhausting it, describes the combat of Phineus against Perseus with such particular circumstances, as would make the reader imagine he had been an eyewitness of all that passed.

*Quid facis, germane, quæ mens agit te furentem in facinus? Hæcne grati redditur tantis meritis? rependis vitam servatæ hæc dotæ? quam, si quæris verum, non Perseus ademit tibi: sed grave numen Nereidum, sed corniger Ammon, sed bellua quæ veniebat ponto exsaturanda meis visceribus. Raptus est tibi illo tempore quo fuit peritura; nisi si crudelis exigis id ipsum, ut pereat, levareque nostro luctu. Scilicet, haud est satis, quod revincta est te spectante, et quod tu patruus sponsusve tulisti nullam opem: dolebis insuper quod sit servata à quoquam, eripiesque præmia? quæ, si videntur magna tibi, petisses ex illis scopulis ubi erant affixa. Nunc sine eum qui petiit, per quem mea senectus non est orba: ferre quod pactus est, et meritis, et voce; intelligeque eum prælatum non tibi, sed certæ morti. Ille respondit nihil contrà, sed spectans et hunc, et Persea, alterno vultu, ignorat petatve hunc an illum. Cuncti tusque brevi, misit hastam contortam viribus, quantas ira dabat, in Perseum, nequicquam. Ut illa stetit toro, tum denique Perseus exsiluit stratis,*

Quid facis? exclamat: quæ te, germane, furentem Mens agit in facinus? meritisne hæc gratia tantis Redditur? hæc vitam servatæ dote rependis? 15 Quam tibi non Perseus, verum si quæris, ademit: Sed grave Nereidum numen, sed corniger Ammon,

Sed quæ visceribus veniebat bellua ponti Exsaturanda meis. Illo tibi tempore rapta est, Quo peritura fuit. Nisi si, crudelis, id ipsum 20 Exigis, ut pereat: luctuque levabere nostro. Scilicet haud satis est, quod te spectante revincta est;

Et nullam quod opem patruus sponsusve tulisti: Insuper à quoquam quod sit servata dolebis; Præmiaque; eripies? Quæ, si tibi magna videntur; Ex illis scopulis, ubi erant affixa, petisses: 26 Nunc sine, qui petiit, per quem non orba senectus, Ferre, quod et meritis et voce est pactus: eumque; Non tibi, sed certæ prælatum intellige morti.

Ille nihil contrà: sed et hunc, et Persea vultu 30 Alterno spectans; petat hunc ignorat, an illum; Cunctatusque brevi, contortam viribus hastam, Quantas ira dabat, nequicquam in Persea misit. Ut stetit illa toro; stratis tum denique Perseus,

*an illum. Cuncti tusque brevi, misit hastam contortam viribus, quantas ira dabat, in Perseum, nequicquam. Ut illa stetit toro, tum denique Perseus exsiluit stratis,*

#### TRANSLATION.

“the acknowledgment returned for such great services! do you recompense with this reward the life of Andromeda preserved, whom not Perseus, if you require the truth, but the offended power of the Nereids, but Jupiter Ammon, and that monster of the sea which came to be satiated with my bowels, took from you. She was lost to you from that moment in which she was to have perished; but you, it would seem, barbarous man, desire that every thing, that she may perish, and want to be eased by my affliction. It is not therefore enough, that she was bound in your very presence, and that you her uncle and spouse offered no assistance. Do you moreover grieve, that she was preserved by another; and will you grasp at his rewards? Which, if they appear great in your eyes, you should have boldly sought them on those rocks to which they were affixed. Suffer him who hath gained them, by whom my old age is not childless, to bear away the prize due to his merits, and contracted for by a solemn promise; and be persuaded, that not to you he was preferred, but to inevitable death.”

Phineus returned no answer; but looking alternately on him and on Perseus, is uncertain whether he should first attack the one or the other. After a short pause, he threw his unavailing lance at Perseus, darted with all the force that age could inspire. It stood wedged in the seat, when Perseus leaping fiercely

Exsiluit, teloque ferox inimica remisso  
Pectora rupisset; nisi post altaria Phineus  
Isset: et (indignum) scelerato profuit ara.  
Fronte tamen Rhæti non irrita cuspis adhæsît:  
Qui postquam cecidit, ferrumque ex osse revul-

35 *feroque rupisset inimica pectora remisso telo; nisi Phineus isset post altaria, et indignum! ara profuit scelerato. Tamen cuspis non irrita, adhæsît fronte lhati; qui postquam cecidit, ferrumque ex osse revulsum est, palpitat: et aspergit positas mensas sanguine. Tum verò vulgus ardescit indomitas in iras, conjiciuntque tela: et sunt qui dicant Cephea cum genero debere mori: Sed Cepheus exierat limine tecti, testatus jusque fidemque, deosque hospitii, ea moveri, se prohibente. Bellica Pallas adest, et protegit ægide fratrem, datque animos. Erat Indus Athis, quem flumine Gange Edita Limnate vitreis peperisse sub antris Creditur, egregius formâ: quam divite cultu Augebat, bis adhuc octonis integer annis; Indutus chlamydem, Tyriam, quam limbus obibat Aureus: ornabant aurata monilia collum; Et madidos myrrhâ curvum crinale capillos. Ille quidem jaculo quamvis distantia misso Figere doctus erat; sed tendere doctior arcus. 50 Tum quoq; lenta manu flectentem cornua Perseus Stipite, qui mediâ positus fumabat in arâ,*

sum est,  
Palpitat, et positas aspergit sanguine mensas. 40  
Tum verò indomitas ardescit vulgus in iras:  
Telaque conjiciunt, et sunt, qui Cephea dicant  
Cum genero debere mori. Sed limine tecti  
Exierat Cepheus, testatus jusque, fidemque,  
Hospitiique deos, ea se prohibente moveri. 45  
Bellica Pallas adest; et protegit ægide fratrem:  
Datque animos. Erat Indus Athis, quem flumine Gange

Edita Limnate vitreis peperisse sub antris  
Creditur, egregius formâ: quam divite cultu  
Augebat, bis adhuc octonis integer annis; 50  
Indutus chlamydem, Tyriam, quam limbus obibat  
Aureus: ornabant aurata monilia collum;  
Et madidos myrrhâ curvum crinale capillos.  
Ille quidem jaculo quamvis distantia misso  
Figere doctus erat; sed tendere doctior arcus. 55  
Tum quoq; lenta manu flectentem cornua Perseus  
Stipite, qui mediâ positus fumabat in arâ,

*cus. Perseus percussit stipitem, qui positus fumabat in mediâ arâ, eum tum quoque flectentem lenta cornua manu creditur;*

## TRANSLATION.

from the couch, would have plunged the retorted weapon in his enemy's breast, had not Phineus fled behind the altar; and, O shocking! the altar afforded shelter to the miscreant. The spear, however, not thrown in vain, stuck in the forehead of Rhætus, who, after he had fallen, and that the lance was extracted from his skull, he spurned, and with his blood besmeared the tables that stood near. But then the wild rabble, inflamed with ungovernable rage, jointly hurl their weapons; and there are some who cry out, that Cepheus, with his son-in-law, ought to perish. But Cepheus was gone out from the entrance of the palace, calling Right and Faith, and the gods of hospitality to witness, that this tumult was raised in spite of all his endeavours to suppress it. The warlike Pallas interposes, and with her shield protects her brother, and inspires him with fortitude. There was an Indian, one Athis, (whom Limnate, sprung from the river Ganges, is supposed to have brought forth beneath these transparent streams) eminent for his beauty, which he set off by the richness of his habit, and as yet but sixteen years of age; dressed in a purple tunic bordered with a golden fringe; a golden collar graced his neck, and a curved bodkin his hair, imbued with myrrh. He had, indeed, been instructed to throw the lance, and hit things though very distant; but he was yet more expert in drawing the bow. Perseus, just as he was bending with his hand

et confudit ora in fractis ossibus. Ubi Assyrius Lycabas vidit hunc jactantem laudatos vultus in sanguine, et comes junctissimus illi, et non dissimulatur veri amoris: postquam deploravit Athin exhalantem vitam sub acerbo vulnere; arripit arcus quos ille tetenderat; et dixit: Certamina sint tibi mecum; nec lætabere longum fato pueri, quo habes plus invidiæ quam laudis. Nondum dixerat omnia hæc, cum telum penetrabile emicuit nervo; vitatumque, tamen sinuosâ veste pependit. Vertit in hunc harpen spectatam cæde Medusæ Acrisioniades, adigitque in pectus: at ille 70 Jam moriens, oculis sub nocte natantibus atrâ, Circumspexit Athin: seque acclinavit in illum: Et tulit ad manes junctæ solatia mortis. Ecce Syënites genitus Methione Phorbas, Et Libys Amphimedon, avidi committere pugnam, 75 Sanguine, quo tellus latè madefacta tepebat, Conciderant lapsi: surgentibus obstitit ensis, Alterius costis, jugulo Phorbantis adactus. At non Actoriden Erithon, cui lata bipennis Telum erat, admoto Perseus petit ense: sed altis

*et confudit ora in fractis ossibus. Ubi Assyrius Lycabas vidit hunc jactantem laudatos vultus in sanguine, et comes junctissimus illi, et non dissimulatur veri amoris: postquam deploravit Athin exhalantem vitam sub acerbo vulnere; arripit arcus quos ille tetenderat; et dixit: Certamina sint tibi mecum; nec lætabere longum fato pueri, quo habes plus invidiæ quam laudis. Nondum dixerat omnia hæc, cum telum penetrabile emicuit nervo; vitatumque, tamen sinuosâ veste pependit. Vertit in hunc harpen spectatam cæde Medusæ Acrisioniades, adigitque in pectus: at ille 70 Jam moriens, oculis sub nocte natantibus atrâ, Circumspexit Athin: seque acclinavit in illum: Et tulit ad manes junctæ solatia mortis. Ecce Phorbas Syenites, genitus Methione, et Libys Amphimedon, avidi committere pugnam, conciderant lapsi sanguine quo tellus latè madefacta tepebat: ensis obstitit surgentibus, adactus costis alterius, et jugulo Phorbantis. At Perseus non petit hamato ense Erithon Actoriden, cui lata bipennis erat telum; sed*

Perculit; et fractis confudit in ossibus ora. Hunc ubi laudatos jactantem in sanguine vultus Assyrius vidit Lycabas; junctissimus illi 60 Et comes, et veri non dissimulatur amoris; Postquam exhalantem sub acerbo vulnere vitam Deploravit Athin; quos ille tetenderat, arcus Arripit: Et, Mecum tibi sint certamina, dixit: Nec longum pueri fato lætabere; quo plus 65 Invidiæ, quàm laudis, habes. Hæc omnia nondum Dixerat: emicuit nervo penetrabile telum: Vitatumque, tamen sinuosâ veste pependit. Vertit in hunc harpen spectatam cæde Medusæ Acrisioniades, adigitque in pectus: at ille 70 Jam moriens, oculis sub nocte natantibus atrâ, Circumspexit Athin: seque acclinavit in illum: Et tulit ad manes junctæ solatia mortis. Ecce Syënites genitus Methione Phorbas, Et Libys Amphimedon, avidi committere pugnam, 75 Sanguine, quo tellus latè madefacta tepebat, Conciderant lapsi: surgentibus obstitit ensis, Alterius costis, jugulo Phorbantis adactus. At non Actoriden Erithon, cui lata bipennis Telum erat, admoto Perseus petit ense: sed altis

## TRANSLATION.

the pliant extremities of the yielding horn, struck him with a brand which he had taken from the midst of the altar, and crushed his face against the splintered bones. When Assyrian Lycabas saw him tossing his shattered face in blood, being united to him in the strictest friendship, his companion, and no dissembler of the real affection he bore him; after bemoaning Athis breathing out his life under a cruel wound, he snatches the bow which he had bent, and said: Let the contest be now with me; you shall not long rejoice in the youth's untimely fate, whence more envy than honour accrues. Scarce had he ended, when the piercing arrow sprang whizzing from the string, and, though avoided, yet hung in the plaits of his robe. The grandson of Acrisius turns against him his falchion, already proved in the slaughter of Medusa, and plunged it in his breast; but he now expiring, with eyes swimming in darkness, looked round for Athis, and sinking upon him, carried to the shades below the consolation of dying with his friend. When lo, Phorbas of Syene, the son of Methion, and Lybian Amphimedon, eager for the fight, are tripped by the pavement made slippery with warm gore; the sword of Perseus prevents their rise, thrust between the ribs of the one, and into the throat of Phorbas. But the hero did not attack with his sword Erythus, the son of Actor, whose weapon was a large

## NOTES.

74. *Syenites.*] Syene was a city of Ægypt upon the Nile.



Exstantem signis, multæque in pondere massæ,  
 Ingentem manibus tollit cratera duabus;  
 Infigitque viro. Rutilum vomit ille cruorem:  
 Et resupinus humum moribundo vertice pulsât.  
 Inde Semiramio Polydæmona sanguine cretum,  
 Caucasiumque Abarin, Spherchionidemq; Lyce-  
 tum, 86

Intonsumque comas Elycen, Phlegyanque, Cly-  
 tumque

Sternit: et exstructos morientum calcât acervos.  
 Nec Phineus ausus concurrere cominus hosti,  
 Intorquet jaculum: quod detulit error in Idan, 90  
 Expertem frustra belli, et neutra arma secutum.  
 Ille tuens oculis immitem Phinea torvis, [Phineu,  
 Quandoquidem in partes, ait, abstrahor, accipe,  
 Quem fecisti hostem; pensaq; hoc vulnere vulnus.  
 Jamque remissurus tractum de corpore telum 95  
 Sanguine defectos cecidit collapsus in artus.  
 Hic quoque Cephenum post regem primus Odites  
 Ense jacet Clymeni: Protenora perculit Hypseus:  
 Hypsea Lyncides. Fuit et grandævus in illis  
 Emathion, æquicultor, timidusque Deorum: 100  
 Quem quoniam prohibent anni bellare, loquendo  
 Pugnat; et incessit, scelerataque devovet arma.

*tollit duabus manibus ingentem cratera, exstantem altis signis, multæque massæ in pondere, infigitque viro. Ille vomit rutilum cruorem, et resupinus, pulsât humum moribundo vertice. Inde sternit Polydæmona cretum Semiramiosanguine, Caucasianque Abarin, Spherchionidemque Lycetum, Elycenque intonsum comas, Phlegianque, Clytumque, et calcât exstructos acervos morientum. Nec Phineus ausus concurrere cominus hosti, intorquet jaculum, quod error detulit in Idan, frustra expertem belli, et secutum neutra arma. Ille tuens immitem Phinea torvis oculis, ait: Quandoquidem, Phineu, attrahor in partes, accipe hostem quem fecisti; pensaque vulnus hoc vulnere. Jamque remissurus telum tractum de corpore, collapsus cecidit in artus defectos sanguine. Hic quoque odites, primus Cephenum post regem, jacet ense Clymeni; Hypseus perculit Protenora, Lyncides Hypsea. Grandævus Emathion fuit et in illis, cultor æqui, timidusque deorum: quem, quoniam anni prohibent bellare, pugnat loquendo, et incessit devovetque scelerata arma.*

*dævus Emathion fuit et in illis, cultor æqui, timidusque deorum: quem, quoniam anni prohibent bellare, pugnat loquendo, et incessit devovetque scelerata arma.*

#### TRANSLATION.

battle-axe, but seizes with both his hands a huge cup, high embossed, and tosses the massy goblet at his head; he vomits up red blood, and falling backward beats the ground with his dying head. He then slew Polymedon sprung from the blood of Semiramis, and Abaris from near mount Caucasus, and Lycetus the son of Spherchius, and Elyces with unshorn locks, and Phlegias, and Clytus, and treads upon the heaps of dying men he had piled up. Nor durst Phineus venture to engage hand to hand with his enemy, but darts his javelin, which, missing its aim, hit Idas, who had in vain declined the war, and joined with either party: he beholding Phineus with a stern look, Since, says he, I am forced to declare, take now the enemy you have drawn upon yourself, and requite the wound that you have given me by the wound that now threatens you; and now was he just going to return the dart drawn from his side, when he fell, sinking upon his limbs unable to support him through want of blood. Here too Odytes, next in rank to the king in the court of Cepheus, fell by the sword of Clymenus: Hypseus killed Protenor, and Lyncides Hypseus. Among them was also aged Emathion, an observer of equity, and one who respected the gods; who, because his years permitted him not to engage in the war, fights only with his tongue, and walking to and fro among the troops, endeavours to ap-

#### NOTES.

86. *Spherchionidem.*] The son of Sphercheus, a river of Thessaly.

*Chromis demetit caput ense huic, amplexo altaria tremulis palmis: quod protinus incidit aræ; atque ibi edidit execrantia verba semianimi lingua; et expiravit animum in medios ignes. Hinc gemini fratres, Broteasque et cæstibus Am-Invicti, vinci si possent cæstibus enses, [mon Phinëâ cecidere manu: Cererisque sacerdos Ampycus, albenti velatus tempora vittâ. 110 Tu quoque, Japetide, non hos adhibendus in usus; Sed qui pacis opus citharam cum voce moveres; Jussus eras celebrare dapes, festumque canendo. Cui procul astanti, plectrumque imbellè tenenti, Petalus, I, ridens, Stygiis cane cætera, dixit, 115 Manibus: et lævo mucronem tempore figit. Concidit et digitis morientibus ille retentat Fila lyræ: casuque canit miserabile carmen. Non sinit hunc impune ferox cecidisse Lycormas: Raptaque de dextro robusta repagula posti 120 Ossibus illidit mediæ cervicis. At ille Procubuit terræ, mactati more juveni.*

*Ferox Lycormas non sinit hunc cecidisse impune; repagulaque robusta rapta de dextro posti illidit ossibus mediæ cervicis; at ille procubuit terræ more mactati juveni.*

## TRANSLATION.

pease the impious tumult; him Chromis pursues, and as with trembling hands he embraced the altar, cuts off his head, which falling immediately upon the altar, seemed there with faltering tongue to utter words condemning their wicked broils, and breathed out his soul amid the sacred fires. Upon this two brothers, Broteas and Ammon, invincible in combats of the cestus, (if the cestus was a match for swords) fell by the hand of Phineus, and Ampycus the priest of Ceres having his temples bound with a white fillet. You too, Japetides, not fit for services like these, but who tuned your voice in concert with the peaceful lyre, and had been commanded to crown the entertainment and nuptial feast with music; to whom, standing at a distance, and holding in his hand the unwarlike plectrum, Petalus scoffing said, Go, sing the rest to the Stygian ghosts, and with a mortal blow pierced his left temple: he falls, and touches again the strings of his lyre with his dying fingers, and as chance directed, played a mournful air. Fierce Lycormas suffers him not to fall unrevenged, but tearing a massy bar from the door, dashes it against the middle bones of his neck: but he, *stunned by the blow*, falls to the ground after the manner of a slaughtered bullock. Pelates the

## NOTES.

103. *Amplexo tremulis altaria palmis.*] In cases of great danger it was usual to fly to some temple, and there take refuge behind the altar or statue of the god.

108. *Vinci si possent cæstibus enses.*] The cestus were either a sort of leathern guards for the hands, composed of thongs, and commonly filled with lead or iron, to add force and weight to the

blow; or, according to others, a kind of whirlbats, or bludgeons of wood, with lead at one end. This exercise is most admirably described by Virgil, in the combat of Dares and Entellus. See the translation of Virgil, *Æn. V.*

114. *Plectrum.*] The instrument wherewith they struck the harp in playing.

Demere tentabat lævi quoque robora postis  
 Cinyphius Pelates, tentanti dextera fixa est  
 Cuspide Marmaridæ Corythi; lignoque cohæsit.  
 Hærenti latus hausit Abas: nec corruit ille; 126  
 Sed retinente manum moriens è poste pependit.  
 Sternitur et Melaneus Perseïa castra secutus,  
 Et Nasamoniaci Dorylas ditissimus agri;  
 Dives agri Dorylas: quo non possederat alter 130  
 Latius, aut totidem tollebat farris acervos.  
 Hujus in obliquo missum stetit inguine ferrum:  
 Letifer ille locus, quem postquam vulneris auctor  
 Singultantem animam, et versantem lumina vidit  
 Bactrius Halcyoneus. Hoc quod premis, inquit,  
 habeto 135

De tot agris terræ: corpusque exsangue reliquit.  
 Torquet in hunc hastam calido de vulnere raptam  
 Ultor Abantiades: mediâ quæ nare recepta  
 Cervice exacta est, in partesque eminet ambas.  
 Dumque manum fortuna juvat; Clytiumque, Cla-  
 ninque, 140  
 Matre satos unâ, diverso vulnere fudit.  
 Nam Clytiii per utrumque, gravi librata lacerto,  
 Fraxinus acta femur: jaculum Clanis ore momor-  
 dit.

*Nam fraxinus librata gravi lacerto, est acta per utrumque femur Clytiii.*

#### TRANSLATION.

African endeavours too to snatch a bar from the left side of the door, but Coryphus the son of Marmarus pierced his right hand in the attempt, and rivetted it to the wood. Abas, with his spear transfixing his side, nor did he fall, but hung dying by the door-post to which his hand was wedged. Melaneus is also slain, who had followed the camp of Persens, and Dorylas, rich in Nasamoniack land. Dorylas, rich in land, than whom none possessed fields of greater extent, or gathered from them so many heaps of grain. The missile steel stood fixed obliquely in his groin, a mortal part; whom, when Bactrian Halcyoneus, the author of the wound, saw breathing out in sobs his soul, and rolling his convulsive eyes, he taunting said, Take this only spot of so many acres formerly thine, and left his bloodless carcass. The great grandson of Abas, impatient to avenge his friend, whirls against him the spear drawn from the warm wound, which, entering by the ridge of his nose, pierced his neck, and struck out from either side; and, fortune directing his hand, he killed Clytius and Clanis, born of the same mother, but falling by different wounds: for an ashen spear, poised by a strong arm, transfixes both the thighs of Clytius: Clanis bites a dart in his mouth. Celadon also the

#### NOTES.

124. *Cinyphius Pelates.*] So called from Cinyphus, a river of Africa.

129. *Nasamoniaci.*] The Nasamones were a people of Libya, near the two Syrtes.

135. *Bactrius Halcyoneus.*] From Bactria, a region of Asia, bordering upon India.

138. *Abantiades.*] Persens the great-grandson of Abas, for Acrisius, the father of Danaë, was the son of Abas.

*Cinyphius Pelates tentabat quoque demere robora lævi postis. Dextera est fixa tentanti cuspide Marmaridæ Corythi, cohæsitque ligno. Abas hausit latus hærenti, nec ille corruit, sed moriens pependit è poste retinente manum. Melaneus et sternitur, secutus castra Perseia, et Dorylas ditissimus Nasamoniaci agri; Dorylas dives agri; quo aliter non possederat latius, aut tollebat totidem acervos farris. Ferrum missum stetit in obliquo inguine hujus. Ille locus est letifer. Quem postquam Bactrius Halcyoneus auctor vulneris vidit singultantem animam, et versantem lumina, inquit: habeto hoc terræ quod premis de tot agris; reliquitque corpus exsangue. Abantiades ultor, torquet in hunc hastam raptam de calido vulnere, quæ recepta media nare, est exacta cervice, eminetque in ambas partes. Dumque Fortuna juvat manum, fudit Clytiumque Clanique satos una matre, diverso vulnere.*

*Clanis momordit jaculum ore. Celadon Mendesi-  
us et occidit: Astræus occidit, creatus  
Palestina matre, sed  
dubio genitore: Æthi-  
onque, sagax videre  
quondam ventura, sed  
nunc deceptus falsa  
ave: Thoactesq; ar-  
miger regis, et Agyr-  
tes infamis cæso ge-  
nitore. Tamen plus  
exhausto superest:  
Namque animus est  
omnibus opprimere  
unum. Conjurata ag-  
mina pugnant un-  
dique pro causa im-  
pugnante meritum fi-  
demque. Pro hac par-  
te socer frustra pius,  
et nova conjux, cum  
genitrice, favent com-  
plentque atria ulula-  
tu, sed sonus armorum,  
gemitusque cadentium  
superat. Bellonaque  
perfundit Penates  
semel pollutos,  
multo sanguine, mis-  
cetque renovata præ-  
lia. Phineus, et mille  
secuti Phinea, cir-  
cumeunt unum. Tela,  
plura hiberna gran-  
dine, volant præter  
utrumque latus, præ-  
terque et lumen et au-  
res. Hac applicat hu-  
meros ad saxa magnæ  
columnæ, gerensque  
terga tuta, versusque in  
adversa agmina, sustinet  
instantes. Chaonius  
Molpeus, et Nabatheus  
Ethemon instabant,  
primus sinistrâ parte,  
alter dextrâ: Ut tigris  
extimulata fame, mugitibus  
duorum armentorum  
auditis diversâ valle,  
nescit utro potius ruat,  
et ardet ruerè utroque:*

Occidit et Celadon Mendesi-  
us: occidit Astræus,  
Matre Palæstina, dubio genitore creatus. 145  
Æthionque sagax quondam ventura videre;  
Nunc ave deceptus falsâ: regisque Thoactes  
Armiger, et cæso genitore infamis Agyrtes.  
Plus tamen exhausto superest: namque omnibus  
unum 149

Opprimere est animus. Conjurata undique pugnant  
Agmina pro causâ meritum impugnante fidemque.  
Hac pro parte socer frustrâ pius, et nova conjux,  
Cum genitrice, favent: ululatuque atria complent.  
Sed sonus armorum superat, gemitusque cadentum:  
Pollutosque semel multo Bellona Penates 155  
Sanguine perfundit; renovataque prælia miscet.  
Circumeunt unum Phineus, et mille secuti  
Phinea. Tela volant hybernâ grandine plura  
Præter utrumque latus, præterque et lumen et aures.  
Applicat hinc humeros ad magnæ saxa columnæ:  
Tutaque terga gerens, adversaque in agmina versus,  
Sustinet instantes. Instabant parte sinistrâ 162  
Chaonius Molpeus dextrâ Nabathæus Ethemon:  
Tigris ut, auditis diversâ valle duorum  
Extimulata fame, mugitibus armentorum: 165  
Nescit utrò potius ruat; et ruere ardet utroque:

## TRANSLATION.

Mendesian fell, Astræus fell, born of a Palestine mother, but of an un-  
certain father. And Æthion sagacious at foreseeing things to come, but  
now deceived by a false prognostic; and Thoactes the king's squire, and  
Agyrtes infamous for killing his father.

Great havoc was now made, and yet more still remained to be done,  
for all join in an endeavour to oppress one. The conspiring troops fight  
on every side in a cause that attacked merit and faith. The father-in-  
law pious in vain, the new bride, and her mother favour our hero, and fill  
the halls with doleful shrieks. But the rattling of armour, and the groans  
of those who fell in fight prevail. Bellona too stains the polluted house-  
hold gods with much blood, and kindles renewed fights. Phineus, and a  
thousand the followers of Phineus, surround one. Darts fly thicker than  
winter hail, by both his sides, before his eyes, and round his ears. He  
leans with his shoulders upon a great pillar, and having thus secured his  
back, faces the adverse troops, and withstands their charge. Chaonian  
Molpeus urges him on the left side, and Nabatheon Ethemon on the right.  
As a tiger pushed on by hunger, when she hears the lowings of two herds

## NOTES.

144. *Mendesius Celadon.*] So called be-  
cause he was a native of Mendes in the  
Lower Ægypt, or rather of the city of  
Myndes in Syria.

163. *Chaonius Molpeus.*] Molpeus has  
here the epithet of Chaonius, because he

derived his original from the Chaonians,  
a neighbouring people to Arabia, accord-  
ing to Pliny.

*Ibid. Ethemon Nabathæus.*] Because  
come from Nabathæa, a region of Arabia  
Felix.

Sic dubius Perseus, dextrâ lævâne feratur,  
 Molpea trajecti submovit vulnere cruris;  
 Contentusque fugâ est. Neque enim dat tempus  
 Ethemon;

Sed furit: et, cupiens alto dare vulnera collo, 170  
 Non circumspectis exactum viribus ensem

Fregit: et extremâ percussæ parte columnæ  
 Lamina dissiluit; dominique in gutture fixa est.  
 Non tamen ad letum causas satis illa valentes  
 Plaga dedit. Trepidum Perseus, et inermia frustra  
 Brachia tendentem Cyllenide confodit harpe. 176

Verùm ubi virtutem turbæ succumbere vidit,  
 Auxilium, Perseus, quoniam sic cogitis ipsi,  
 Dixit, ab hoste petam: vultus avertite vestros,  
 Si quis amicus adest: et Gorgonis extulit ora. 180

Quære alium, tua quem moveant miracula, dixit  
 Thescelus: utque manu jaculum fatale parabat  
 Mittere, in hoc hæsit signum de marmore gestu.  
 Proximus huic Ampyx animi plenissima magni  
 Pectora Lyncidæ gladio petit: inque petendo 185  
 Dextera dirigit, nec citrà mota nec ultra.

At Nileus, qui se genitum septemplice Nilo  
 Ementitus erat, clypeo quoque flumina septem  
 Argento partim, partim cælaverat auro,

*nec citra, nec ultra. At Nileus, qui erat ementitus se genitum septemplice Nilo, et cælaverat quoque Clypeo septem flumina, partim auro, partim argento, ait:*

## TRANSLATION.

in different valleys, knows not on which side to rush out, and is eager to prey on both; so Perseus, doubtful whether to charge on the right or left, repulses Molpeus by a wound in the leg, and is satisfied with his flight: for Ethemon gives him no time to pursue, but attacks him fiercely, and aiming a blow full at his neck, broke his sword, wielded with incautious strength, against the pillar, which immediately flew in splinters, and the point rebounding, stuck in its master's throat. But, as that wound was too slight to effect his death, Perseus stabs him with his Cyllenian falchion, trembling, and in vain extending his feeble arms for mercy. But the hero, when he saw his valour like to be overpowered by the multitude of his enemies, Since you yourselves, says he, force me to it, I will seek assistance even from an enemy; avert your sight whatever friends are present; and he produced the Gorgon's head. Seek another, said Thescelus, whom thy prodigies may move, and as he prepared to dart the fatal weapon, stuck in that posture a marble statue. Ampyx, who stood next him, heaves his sword at the breast of Lyncidas full of a daring spirit, but as he thus presses on, his right hand became stiff, nor could be moved to one side or another. But Nileus, who falsely boasted that he was the son of seven-mouthed Nile, and who had inlaid in his shield its seven streams, partly in silver, and partly in gold; Behold, says he, Persens, the origin of my race, and carry to the silent shades of death this mighty

## NOTES.

176. *Cyllenide confodit harpe.*] That is, from Mercury, born on Cyllene, a mountain of Arcadia.

*Sic Perseus dubius an feratur dextrâ lævâne, submovit Molpea vulnere trajecti cruris, atque contentus fuga: Neque enim Ethemon dat tempus, sed furit; et cupiens dare vulnera alto collo, fregit ensem exactum viribus non circumspectis; et lamina dissiluit extremâ parte percussæ columnæ, estque fixa in gutture domini. Tamen illa plaga non dedit causas satis valentes ad letum. Perseus confodit Cyllenide harpe, eum trepidum, et frustra tendentem inermia brachia. Verum ubi Perseus vidit, virtutem succumbere turbæ; dixit: Quoniam sic cogitis, petam auxilium ab hoste, avertite vestros vultus, si quis amicus adest; et extulit ora Gorgonis. Thescelus dixit, quære alium quem tua miracula moveant; utque parabat mittere fatale jaculum manu, hæsit in hoc gestu signum de marmore. Proximus huic Ampyx petit gladio pectora Lyncidæ plenissima magni animi; inque petendo, dextera dirigit, mota*

*adspice Perseu primordia nostræ gentis, feres magna solatia mortis ad tacitas umbras, cecidisse tanto viro. Ultima pars vacis est suppressa in medio sono: Credasque adapertha ora velle loqui, nec ea sunt pervia verbis. Eryx increpat hos, inquitque; torpetis vitio animi, non crinibus, inquit, Gorgoneis; incurrите mecum, et prosternite humi juvenem magica arma moventem magica arma. Erat incursurus, tellus tenuit vestigia; mansitque immotus silex, armataque imago. Hi tamen subicere pœnam ex merito; sed erat unus Aconteus, miles Persei, pro quo dum pugnat, Gorgone conspecta, concrevit a-borta saxo: Quem Astyages ratus etiamnum vivere, ferit longa ense. Enses sonuit tinnitibus acutis. Dum Astyages stupet, traxit eandem naturam: Vultusque mirantis manet in marmoreo ore. Mora est longa dicere nomina de mediâ plebe virorum. Bis centum corpora restabant pugna. Bis centum corpora riguerunt Gorgone visâ. Pœnitet nunc denique Phinea injusti belli. Sed quid agat? Videt simulachra diversa figuris, agnoscitque suos; et poscit quemque opem vocatos nomine; credensque parum, tangit corpora proxima sibi:*

Aspice, ait, Perseu, nostræ primordia gentis: 190  
Magna feres tacitas solatia mortis ad umbras,  
A tanto cecidisse viro. Pars ultima vocis  
In medio suppressa sono est: adapertaque velle  
Ora loqui credas; nec sunt ea pervia verbis.  
Increpat hos, vitioque animi, non crinibus, inquit,  
Gorgoneis torpetis, Eryx, incurrите mecum 196  
Et prosternite humi juvenem magica arma mo-  
ventem.

Incursurus erat; tenuit vestigia tellus:  
Immotusque silex armataque mansit imago.  
Hi tamen ex merito pœnas subiere. Sed unus 200  
Miles erat Persei, pro quo dum pugnat, Aconteus,  
Gorgone conspectâ saxo concrevit oborto.  
Quem ratus Astyages etiamnum vivere, longo  
Ense ferit: sonuit tinnitibus ensis acutis.  
Dum stupet Astyages; naturam traxit eandem: 205  
Marmoreoque manet vultus mirantis in ore.  
Nomina longa mora est mediâ de plebe virorum  
Dicere. Bis centum restabant corpora pugnae:  
Gorgone bis centum riguerunt corpora visâ.  
Pœnitet injusti nunc denique Phinea belli: 210  
Sed quid agat? simulacra videt diversa figuris;  
Agnoscitque suos: et nomine quemque vocatos  
Poscit opem: credensque parum, sibi proxima tangit

## TRANSLATION.

consolation, that you fell by the hands of so great a man. The last part of his speech was suppressed in the middle of the sound, and you would imagine that his open mouth aimed to speak, but that it is not passable for words. Eryx chides them in an insulting tone: You are benumbed, says he, by the cowardice of your minds, not by any power of the Gorgon; rush on with me, and level with the ground a youth who deals in magic arms. He was going to rush on, when his feet stuck to the earth, and he stood an immovable rock and armed statue. These all underwent the fate they deserved; but there was one Aconteus, a soldier of Perseus, in whose cause, while he fights, looking by chance at the Gorgon's head, he was suddenly converted into a stone. Astyages, thinking him still alive, strikes him with his long sword: the sword rung with a shrill tinkling. While Astyages wonders, he took on the same nature, and the look of one admiring continues in his marble face.

It were tedious to rehearse the names of men from among the vulgar. Two hundred bodies yet remained for the fight; two hundred bodies became stiff upon seeing the Gorgon.

Phineus at last repents of the unjust war: but what can he do? He sees statues of different forms, and knows them to be his own men, and demands help, calling each of them by name; nor yet persuaded of the truth, touches the bodies that stood next him: they were all marble. He turns away his eyes, and with suppliant hands and arms extended, in

Corpora: marmor erant, avertitur; atque ita supplex,  
Confessasque manus, obliquaque brachia tendens,  
Vincis, ait, Perseu: remove fera monstra; tuæque  
Saxificos vultus, quæcunque ea, tolle Medusæ.

Tolle, precor, non nos odium regnive cupido  
Compulit ad bellum: pro conjuge movimus arma.  
Causa fuit meritas melior tua, tempore nostra. 220

Non cessisse piget, nihil, ô fortissime, præter  
Hanc animam concede mihi: tua cætera sunt.

Talia dicenti, neque eum, quem voce rogabat,  
Respicere audenti, Quod ait, timidissime Phineu,  
Et possum tribuisse, et magnum munus inerti est,  
(Pone metum) tribuam: nullo violabere ferro. 226

Quin etiam mansura dabo monumenta per ævum;  
Inque domo soceri semper spectabere nostri:

Ut mea se sponsi soletur imagine conjux.

Dixit: et in partem Phorcynida transtulit illam,  
Ad quam se trepido Phineus obverterat ore. 231

Tum quoque conanti sua flectere lumina cervix.

Diriguit, saxoque oculorum induruit humor.

Sed tamen os timidum, vultusque in marmore  
supplex,

Submissæque manus, faciesque obnoxia mansit. 235

II. Victor Abantiades patrios cum conjuge muros

*tum quoque flectere sua lumina, humorque oculorum induruit saxo. Sed tamen, os timidum, vultusque supplex, manusque submissa, faciesque obnoxia mansit in marmore. II. Victor Abantiades*

*Erant marmor; avertitur, atque supplex, tendensque confessas manus, obliquaque brachia, ait ita, Perseu, vincis: Remove fera monstra, tolleque saxificos vultus tuæ Medusæ quæcunque ea est. Precor, tolle, non odium, cupidove regni, compulit nos ad bellum: Movimus arma pro conjuge. Tua causa fuit melior meritis, nostrâ tempore. Piget non cessisse. O fortissime, concede nihil mihi præter hanc animam: Cetera sunt tua. Perseus ait illi dicenti talia, neque audenti respicere eum quem rogabat voce; timidissime Phineu, tribuam et quod possum tribuisse, et quod est magnum munus inerti; pone metum, violabere nullo ferro. Quin etiam dabo monumenta mansura per ævum; semperque spectabere in domo nostri soceri, ut mea conjux soletur se imagine sponsi. Dixit: et transtulit Phorcynida in illam partem, ad quam Phineus obverterat se trepido ore. Cervix diriguit conanti*

## TRANSLATION.

acknowledgment of his fault: You have conquered Perseus, remove the cruel monster: and hence with that stone-making face of Medusa whatever she be; hence with it, I entreat you. Not hatred, nor the desire of a kingdom urged me to war: I took up arms for my wife. You had the juster claim to her in point of merit. I in point of time. I am not however sorry to yield. Grant me, greatest of heroes, only my life, all else I resign to you. As he thus spoke, for he durst not turn his looks toward him whom in suppliant words he addressed. What is in my power to grant cowardly Phineus (returned Persens), and what indeed is a great gift to an abject wretch like thee, fear not, I will grant it; no vengeful sword shall hurt you. Nay, I will even give a monument to continue through ages, you shall be ever beheld in the house of my father-in-law, that my wife may solace herself with the image of her betrothed spouse. He said, and transferred the daughter of Phoreys to that side, toward which Phineus had turned himself with a trembling countenance.

Then too, as he was endeavouring to turn away his eyes, his neck grew stiff, and the moisture of his eyes hardened into stone; but his timorous look, suppliant posture, extended arms and guilty countenance, appeared still in the statue.

II. Perseus, thus victorious, enters with his wife the walls of his native

*intrat cum conjuge  
patrios muros; et vin-  
dex ultorque immeritæ  
parcitis, aggreditur  
Prætum. Nam fratre  
fugato per arma, Præ-  
tus possederat Acri-  
sioneas arces. Sed su-  
peravit torva lumina  
colubriferi monstri,  
nec ope armorum, nec  
arce, quam male cepe-  
rat.*

*III. Tamen, O Poly-  
decta, rector parvæ  
Seriphi, nec virtus ju-  
venis spectata per tot  
labores, nec mala mol-  
lierant te, sed durus  
exerceo inexorable  
odium, nec finis est in  
iniquâ irâ. Detrectas  
etiam laudes ejus; ar-  
guisque necem Medusæ  
esse fictam. Perseus  
ait, dabimus pignora  
veri tibi, parcite lu-  
minibus, fecitque ora  
regis silicem sine san-  
guine ore Medusæ.*

*IV. Hactenus Tri-  
tonia dedit se comitem  
Aurigenæ fratri. Inde circumdata cava nube, deserit Seriphon, Cythno Gyaroque relictis à dex-  
tera. Quaque via est visa brevissima super pontum, petit Thebas, virgineumque Helicon, posita*

Intrat: et immeritæ vindex ultorque parentis  
Aggreditur Prætum. Nam fratre per arma fugato  
Acrisioneas Prætus possederat arces. 239

Sed nec ope armorum, nec, quam malè ceperat, arce  
Torva colubriferi superavit lumina monstri.

III. Te tamen, ô parvæ rector Polydecta Seriphi,  
Nec juvenis virtus per tot spectata labores,  
Nec mala mollierant: sed inexorable durus  
Exerceo odium: nec iniquâ finis in irâ est. 245

Detrectas etiam laudes: fictamque Medusæ  
Arguis esse necem. Dabimus tibi pignora veri;  
Parcite luminibus, Perseus ait: oraque regis  
Ore Medusæo silicem sine sanguine fecit. 249

IV. Hactenus aurigenæ comitem Tritonia fratri  
Se dedit. Indè cavâ circumdata nube, Seriphon  
Deserit; à dextrâ Cythno Gyaroque relictis.  
Quâque super pontum via visa brevissima, Thebas,  
Virgineumque Heliconâ petit; quo monte posita

#### TRANSLATION.

city; and as the avenger and protector of his innocent mother attacks Prætus. For Prætus, having expelled his brother by force of arms, had taken possession of the citadel of *Argos*. But neither by the help of arms, nor the citadel which he had unjustly seized, was he able to prevail against the stern eyes of the snake-bearing monster.

III. But as for you, O Polydectes, governor of the little island of Seriphus, neither the bravery of the youth signalized in so many gallant enterprises, nor the dangers to which he had been exposed, could soften you; but you obstinately exercise an invincible hatred, nor set any bounds to your unjust resentment. You also detract from his praise, and pretend that the death of Medusa is a mere fiction. We will give you an undoubted proof of the truth, says Perseus; turn away, my friends, your eyes: then exposing the head of Medusa to the king, he changed his face into a bloodless stone.

IV. Hitherto Tritonia had given herself as a companion to her brother Persens, begotten in a shower of gold. But now hid in a hollow cloud, she abandons Seriphus, leaving Cynthus and Gyarus on her right, and when the way seemed shortest over the sea, makes for Thebes, and Helicon frequented by the muses; which mountain when she had reached, she stood, and thus addressed the learned sisters: The fame of a new foun-

#### NOTES.

250. *Tritonia*.] Pallas so called from Triton, the name of a lake and river in Africa, where she first appeared, and was educated.

252. *Cythno Gyaroque relictis*.] Islands of the number of the Cyclades in the Ægean sea: they were to the right of

Seriphus in respect of Minerva, who was directing her course westward toward Bœotia.

254. *Virgineumque Heliconâ petit*.] Helicon was a mountain of Bœotia; the epithet Virgineus is here given it, because it was sacred to the Virgin Muses.



Constitit; et doctas sic est affata sorores. 255  
 Fama novi fontis nostras pervenit ad aures;  
 Dura Medusæi quem præpetis ungula rupit.  
 Is mihi causa viæ. Volui mirabile monstrum  
 Cernere: vidi ipsum materno sanguine nasci.  
 Excipit Uranie: quæcunque est causa videndi 260  
 Has tibi, Diva, domos, animo gratissima nostro es  
 Vera tamen fama est: et Pegasus hujus origo  
 Fontis, et ad latices deducit Pallada sacros;  
 Quæ mirata diu factas pedis ictibus undas,  
 Silvarum lucos circumspicit antiquarum; 265  
 Antraque, et innumeris distinctas floribus herbas:  
 Felicesque vocat pariter studiique locique  
 Mnemonidas, quam sic affata est una sororum:  
 O, nisi te virtus opera ad majora tulisset,  
 In partem ventura chori Tritonia nostri, 270

*quo monte constitit; et sic est affata doctas sorores. Fama novi fontis quem dura ungula Medusæi præpetis rupit, pervenit ad nostras aures. Is est causa viæ mihi, volui cernere mirabile monstrum; vidi ipsum nasci materno sanguine. Uranie excipit: quæcunque causa est tibi, diva, videndi has domos, et gratissima nostro animo. Tamen fama est vera, et Pegasus est origo hujus fontis, et deducit Pallada ad sacros latices. Quæ diu mirata undas factas ictibus pedis, circumspicit lucos antiquarum silvarum, antraque, et herbas distinctas innumeris floribus. Vocatque Mnemonidas felices*

*pariter studiique locique: quam una sororum affata est sic. O Tritonia, ventura in partem nostri chori, nisi virtus tulisset te ad majora opera,*

## TRANSLATION.

tain, which the piercing hoof of the winged horse sprung from the head of Medusa first broke open, has reached my ears: this is the cause of my journey. I wanted to see the amazing prodigy; I saw himself spring from the blood of his mother. Urania replies: whatever goddess, is the cause of your visiting these our mansions, we account ourselves happy in so bright a guest. But the fame is true, and we owe this our spring to Pegasus; and then she leads Pallas to the sacred stream; who admiring long the waters produced by the stroke of a horse's hoof, looks round upon the groves of the ancient wood, and the caves, and the grass distinguished by innumerable flowers, and praises the happiness of the muses, both in their studies and retreats: upon which one of the sisters thus replies,

O Tritonia, who, had not your valour and native greatness inclined you to nobler deeds, would undoubtedly have made one of our company; you

## NOTES.

255. *Doctas sic est affata sorores.*] There is no part of mythology more controverted than what regards the muses. Some pretend that they were nine in number, others confine them to three; but the most commonly received notion is, that they were nine in number, the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. This is the tradition that Ovid follows, whom we afterward find in v. 268, calling them Mnemonidas. As ancient authors and monuments confound often the names of the muses, and the symbols by which they are represented, it is worth while to observe here the most common manner of describing them. Clio, the first of the muses, who derives her name from glory or renown, holds in one hand a guitar, and in the other a plectrum. She was supposed to have invented the guitar. Eu-

terpe so called because she delights, has a mask in her left hand, and a club in her right. She was the inventress of tragedy, which is implied in the mask she bears. She holds commonly Hercules' club, probably because tragedy is a representation of the manners of heroes, among whom Hercules was the most illustrious. Thalia, or the flourishing, who invented comedy, holds also a mask in her right hand. Melpomene, or the alluring, is distinguished by the Barbiton, or harp. Terpsichore, or the diverting, is represented with a flute in her hand, both on medals and other monuments. Crato, or the amiable, is not easily distinguished. Polyhymnia, so called from singing many hymns, and not from the strength of her memory, as some authors pretend, is

*refers vera; probasque merito locumque artesque, et habemus gratam sortem, modo sinus tutæ. Sed (adco nihil est vetitum sceler) omnia terrent Virgineas mentes; dirisque Pyreneus vertitur ante ora, et nondum recepi me totâ mente. Ille ferox cepit Daulia Phocæaque rura Threicio milite tenebatque injusta regna. Petebamus templa Parnassia; vidit euntes, veneratque nostrammina fallaci cultu, dixit: Mnemonides (enim cognoverat) consistite, nec dubitate precor vitare grave sidus et imbrem (Imber erat) vitare meo: subiére minores Sæpe casas Superi. Dictis et tempore motæ, Annuimusque viro, primasque intravimus ædes. Desiérant imbres; victoque Aquilonibus Austro, Fusca repurgato fugiebant nubila cœlo. Impetus ire fuit, claudit sua tecta Pyreneus, Vimque parat: quam nos sumptis effugimus alis. Ipse secuturo similis stetit arduus arce: Quàque via est vobis, erit et mihi, dixit, eâdem. Seque jacet vecors è summæ culmine turris: Et cadit in vultus, discussique ossibus oris Tundit humum moriens scelerato sanguine tinctam.*

## TRANSLATION.

say right, and justly approve our profession and retreats; and, if we are but safe, our lot is happy. But (so daring is villany) every thing alarms virgin minds, and fierce Pyreneus is still before our eyes; nor am I yet wholly recovered from the fright. That bold usurper had seized, with Thracian arms, Daulis and Phocis, where he unjustly held the government. We were making for the temple of Parnassus; he saw us on our way, and adoring us by a fallacious worship, Muses, said he, (for he knew us) stop; nor scruple to shun, under my roof, the scorching sun, and heavy rain, (for it rained apace), the gods have often before now entered an humble cottage. Moved by his kind invitation, and the pouring rains, we accept of his offer, and enter his hall. The rain was over, and the south wind being now mastered by the north, the black clouds were dispersed, and had left the heavens serene: we then wanted to be gone. But Pyreneus shuts his palace, and prepares to offer violence, which we avoided by assuming wings. He stood upon the highest tower of the palace, as if designing to follow us, and said: Wherever there is a way for you, the same is open to me: and madly throws himself from the summit of the palace; and falling upon his face, his bones are dashed in pieces, and dying, he beats the ground stained with his guilty blood.

## NOTES.

painted with a harp, as the inventress of harmony. Urania, the heavenly, invented astronomy, and has in her hand a globe. Calliope, so called from the sweetness of

her voice, holds a volume in her hand, as the inventress of the heroic poem. See the translation of Horace, vol. 1., page 2.

V. Musa loquebatur. Pennæ sonuere per auras:  
Voxque salutantum ramis veniebat ab altis. 295  
Suspicit; et linguæ quærit tam certa loquentes  
Unde sonent: hominemque putat Jove nata locu-  
tum.

Ales erant; numeroque novem sua fata querentes  
Institerant ramis imitantes omnia picæ.  
Miranti sic orsa deæ dea: Nuper et istæ 300  
Auxerunt volucrem victæ certamine turbam.  
Pieros has genuit Pellæis dives in arvis.  
Pæonis Evippe mater fuit. Illa potentem  
Lucinam novies, novies paritura, vocavit.  
Intumuit numero stolidarum turba sororum: 305  
Perque tot Hæmonias, et per tot Achaidas urbes  
Huc venit et tali committunt prælia voce:  
Desinite indoctum vanâ dulcedine vulgus  
Fallere. Nobiscum, si qua est fiducia vobis,  
Thespiades certate deæ, nec voce, nec arte 310  
Vincemur; totidemque sumus. Vel cedite victæ  
Fonte Medusæo, et Hyanteâ Aganippe:  
Vel nos Emathiis ad Pæonas usque nivosos  
Cedamus campis. Dirimant certamina Nymphæ.  
Turpe quidem contendere erat; sed cedere vi-  
sum 315

usque ad nivosos Pæonas. Nymphæ dirimant certamina. Turpe quidem erat contendere, sed est visum turpius cedere.

## TRANSLATION.

V. The muse yet spoke, when a noise of wings was heard in the air, and a voice seemed to salute them from the high boughs. The daughter of Jove looks up, and demands whence tongues that spoke so distinctly were heard, for it seemed to her to be a human voice. Yet it was only a bird's, and magpies nine in number, skilful to repeat whatever they hear, were perched upon the boughs, bemoaning their fate. When the Muse *Urania* thus addressed the wondering goddess. It is but of late that these, overcome in a dispute with us, have increased the number of the birds. *Pierus*, rich in lands of *Pelle*, begot them, *Evippe* of *Pæonia* was their mother. She, completing nine labours, nine times invoked powerful *Lucina*. The foolish sisters, proud of their number, traversed all *Æmonia*, and a great part of Greece, to come hither, and challenge us in such words as these. Cease imposing upon the ignorant vulgar by a vain pretence to harmony: but if indeed you have any confidence of your art, contend with us, ye *Thesopian* goddesses. We are alike in number, and will not be out-done in voice or skill. Do you, if overcome, yield to us *Medusa's* well,

## NOTES.

302. *Pellæis dives in arvis.*] *Pella* was a city of Macedonia, in the region of *Emathia*, famous for the birth of *Philip* and *Alexander the Great*.

303. *Pæonis Evippe.*] *Evippe* the wife of *Pierus*, and mother of the *Pierides*. *Pæonia* was a mountainous region of Macedonia.

310. *Thespiades.*] The muses, so called from *Thespiæ*, a city of *Bœotia* near *Helicon*, sacred to them.

312. *Hyantea Aganippe.*] *Bœotian Aganippe*, so called from the *Bœotians*, who anciently were known by the name of *Hyantes*.

V. Musa loquebatur penna sonuere per auras, voxque salutantum veniebat ab altis ramis: nata Jove suspicit, et quærit unde lingua loquentes tam certa, sonent: putatque hominem locutum. Erant ales, picæque numeronovem, imitantes omnia, institerant ramis querentes sua fata. Dea sic est orsa deæ miranti. Nuper et istæ, victæ certamine, auxerunt volucrem turbam. *Pieros* dives in *Pellæis* arvis genuit has. *Pæonis Evippe* fuit mater illis. Illa novies paritura, novies vocavit potentem *Lucinam*. Turba stolidarum sororum intumuit numero, venitque huc, per tot *Hæmonias*, et per tot *Achaidas* urbes; et committunt prælia tali voce. Desinite fallere indoctum vulgus vanâ dulcedine; certo *Thespiades* deæ nobiscum, si est qua fiducia vocis vobis, vincemur nec voce, nec arte, sumusque totidem. Vel victæ cedite fonte *Medusæo*, et *Hyantea* *Aganippe*; vel nos cedamus *Emathiis* campis,

*Nymphæ electæ jurant per flumina, pressere que sedilia facta de vivo cespite. Tunc sine sorte, quæ prior professa est se certare, canit bella superum, ponitque gigantas in falso honore, et extenuat facta magnorum deorum; Typhæaque emissum decimâ sede terræ, fecisse metum cœlitibus; cunctosque dedisse terga fugæ, donec Ægyptia tellus, et Nilus discretus in septem ostia, ceperit fessos. Narrat terrigenam Typhæam venisse huc quoque; et superos eclâsse se mentitis figuris. Dicitque, Jupiter fit dux gregis, unde Libys Ammon nunc quoque est formatus cum recurvis cornibus. Delius latuit in corvo, proles Semeleia in capro, soror Phœbi sceler, Saturnia niveâ vaccâ, Venus pisce, Cyllenius alis Ibis. Hactenus moverat ora vocalia ad citharam. Aonides poscitur. Sed forsitan otia non sint, nec vacet tibi præbere aurem nostris cantibus. Ne dubita, Pallas ait, referque vestrum carmen mihi ordine, conseditque in levî umbra nemoris.*

Turpius. Electæ jurant per flumina Nymphæ;  
Factaque de vivo pressêre sedilia saxo.  
Tunc, sinè sorte prior quæ se certare professa est,  
Bella canit Superûm: falsoque in honore gigan-  
tas  
319  
Ponit, et extenuat magnorum facta deorum:  
Emissumque imâ de sede Typhœa terræ  
Cœlitibus fecisse metum; cunctosque dedisse  
Terga fugæ: donec fessos Ægyptia tellus  
Ceperit, et septem discretus in ostia Nilus.  
Huc quoque terrigenam venisse Typhœa narrat,  
Et se mentitis Superos celâsse figuris: 326  
Duxque gregis, dixit, sit Jupiter; unde recurvis  
Nunc quoque formatus Libys est cum cornibus  
Ammon.

Delius in corvo, proles Semeleia capro,  
Fele soror Phœbi, niveâ Saturnia vaccâ, 330  
Pisce Venus latuit, Cyllenius Ibis alis.

Hactenus ad citharam vocalia moverat ora:  
Poscitur Aonides. Sed forsitan otia non sint;  
Nec nostris præbere vacet tibi cantibus aurem.  
Ne dubita, vestrumque mihi refer ordine carmen,  
Pallas ait: nemorisque levi consedit in umbrâ. 336

## TRANSLATION.

and Bœotian Aganippe; or we, if vanquished, will resign the Æmathian plains, as far as the snowy Pæonians: let the nymphs decide the contest. It was indeed shameful to engage, but it appeared yet more shameful to yield. The nymphs chosen to decide swear by the rivers, and sit upon seats cut out of the living stone. Then, without casting lots, she of the daughters of Pierus, who had first declared for the contest, sings the wars of the gods, and places the giants in a false point of honour, and extenuates the actions of the great gods. She tells how Typhœus sent from the deep womb of the earth, struck terror into his heavenly foes; and how they all sought safety in flight, till they arrived in Ægypt, and upon the borders of the Nile that divides itself into seven channels. She relates how earth-born Typhœus came hither also, and that the gods concealed themselves by changing their shapes. Jupiter, she said, became a ram; whence Lybian Ammon is now figured with crooked horns. The Delian god took on the appearance of a crow; Bacchus, the son of Semele, that of a he-goat. The sister of Phœbus appears a cat, Saturnian Juno a snow-white cow, and Venus a fish: Mercury assumes the wings of an Ibis. Thus far she had joined her noisy voice in concert with the harp, and then demanded our song. But perhaps you are not at leisure, nor have time to attend to our song. Doubt not, (said Pallas,) but recite to me in order

## NOTES.

331. *Ibidis.*] The Ibis is an Ægyptian bird, not unlike a stork. It is high, has stiff legs and a long bill, and eats up the serpents that infest the country.

333. *Aonides.*] The muses, so called from Aonia, a mountainous region of Bœotia.

Musa refert: Dedimus summam certaminis uni.

Surgit, et immissos hederâ collecta capillos

Calliope querulas prætentat pollice chordas:

Atque hæc percussis jungit carmina nervis. 340

VI. Prima Ceres unco glebam dimovit aratro:

Prima dedit fuges, alimenta que mitia terris:

Prima dedit leges. Cereris sumus omnia munus.

Illa canenda mihi est. Utinam modò dicere possem

Carmina digna deæ! certè dea carmine digna est.

Vasta giganteis ingesta est insula membris 346

Trinacris; et magnis subjectum molibus urget

Æthereas ausum sperare Typhœa sedes.

Nititur ille quidem, pugnatque resurgere sæpe:

Dextra sed Ausonio manus est subjecta Peloro. 350

Læva. Pachyne, tibi: Lilybæo crura premuntur:

Degravat Ætna caput: sub quâ resupinus arenas

*que sæpe resurgere: sed dextra manus est subjecta Ausonio Peloro, læva tibi, Pachyne, crura premuntur Lilybæo.*

#### TRANSLATION.

your song; and then seats herself under a chequered shade. The muse relates, we gave the management of the dispute to one. Calliope rises, and having her hair tied with a sprig of ivy, tunes with her thumb the sounding strings; and then sings these lines in concert with the harmonious lyre.

VI. Ceres first taught to tear up the earth with crooked plough-shares; she first provided corn, and wholesome food for men; she first enacted laws. All good things are the gifts of Ceres, she is to be the subject of my song: Oh! that my verse were only worthy of the goddess, for certainly the goddess is worthy of verse. The vast island of Trinacria was hurled on the gigantic limbs of Typhæus, and bears down under its unwieldy mass one who dared to aspire at the empire of heaven. He indeed struggles, and attempts often to rise; but his right hand is borne down by Pelorus, fronting Italy, his left by Cape Pachynus, and Lilybæum presses down his legs. Ætna weighs down his head; under which, ex-

#### NOTES.

341. *Prima Ceres unco.*] Natural history is very often conveyed to us under the veil of fiction. Ætna is seen often to vomit up flames. Instead of searching for the source of this phenomenon, in the sulphur and bitumen wherewith the caverns of this mountain are filled, we are told that the giant Typhæus, or Enceladus, vanquished by the gods, was buried under it, and that his struggles to throw off the load are the cause of the eruptions and earthquakes. One fable leads to another. It is feigned, that Pluto fearing lest these violent shocks might lay open the foundations of the earth, and pour in light upon his realms, came into Sicily to examine the condition of the isle. They add, that after finding all in good order, he was seen by Venus; who, piqued that the god was insensible to love, and desirous to have the lord of an empire, which made a third part of the universe, subject to her, engaged her son Cupid to

*Musa refert. Dedit summam certaminis uni. Calliope surgit, et collecta capillos immissos hederâ, prætentat querulas chordas pollice: atque jungit hæc carmina percussis nervis.*

*VI. Ceres prima dimovit glebam unco aratro: prima dedit fruges, alimenta que mitia terris: prima dedit leges. Omnia sunt munus Cereris. Illa est canenda mihi. Utinam modò possem dicere carmina digna deæ, certe dea est digna carmine. Vasta insula Trinacris est ingesta giganteis membris, et urget Typhæa ausum sperare æthereas sedes, subjectum magnis molibus. Ille quidem nititur, pugnat-*

piece him with a chosen arrow; upon which the god, falling in love with his niece Proserpine, carried her off. Most mythologists look upon this rape to be only an allegory, which has an obvious relation to agriculture. Thus, according to them, the division which Jupiter makes of the time that this goddess was to stay with her husband and her mother, means no more, but that the grain, after having lodged six months in the earth, appears upon its surface, grows up, and ripens. And as Sanchoniathon informs us that Proserpine, Saturn's daughter, died very young, so the fable may be allegorized by saying, she was ravished by Pluto, only because the name of that god among the Phœnicians is Muth, which signifies death.

347. *Trinacris.*] Sicily, so called by a Greek derivation, from its three promontories which are named immediately afterward by the poet.

*Ætna degravat caput; sub qua resupinus eiecit arenas, vomitque flammam fero ore. Sæpe luctatur remoliri pondera terræ, evolereque oppida, et magnos montes corpore. Inde tellus tremit, et ipse Rex silentum pavet, ne solum pateat, retegaturque lato hiatu, dicsque immissus terreat trepidantes umbras. Tyrannus metuens hanc cladem exierat tenebrosâ sede, vectusque curru atrorum equorum, ambibat cautus fundamina siculæ terræ. Postquam satis exploratum est nulla loca labare, metusque sunt depositi, Erycina residens suo monte vidit hunc vagantem, amplexaque volucrem natum, dixit: nate, arma, manusque meæ, mea potentia, cape Cupido illa tela quibus superas omnes, molireque celeres sagittas in pectus Dei cui novissima fortuna triplicis regni cessit. Tu domas superos ipsumque Jovem, tu domas victa numina ponti, ipsumque qui regit numina ponti. Quid Tartara cessant? cur non profers tuum imperium matrisque; tertia pars mundi agitur. Et tamen (quæ jam est nostra patientia!) spernimur in cælo: ac vires amoris minuuntur mecum. Nonne vides Pallada, Dianamque jaculatricem abscessisse mihi? Céreris quoque filia virgo,*

## TRANSLATION.

tended on his broad back, he vomits clouds of ashes, and flames issue from his dreadful mouth. Oft he strives to throw off the ponderous mass of earth, and overturn the cities and mighty mountains that bear down his body. Hence the earth shakes, and the king of the silent ghosts dreads lest it should open, and the ground be parted by a wide chasm, and light pouring in fright his trembling ghosts. To prevent this disaster, the Stygian tyrant had quitted his dreary abode, and riding in a chariot drawn by black horses, went round, viewing with attention, the foundations of the Sicilian isle. But when, after a careful search, he found all places firm, and that there was no ground of fear; Venus, as she sate on her flowery hill, chanced to see him thus wandering; and embracing her winged son; My Cupid, (said she,) my arms, my hands, and my power, take those darts with which you conquer all, and wedge thy swift arrows in the breast of the god, to whom the last division of the triple kingdom fell. You hold in bondage the gods above, nay even Jove himself: the baffled deities of the sea, and he too who rules the deities of the sea, confess thy power. Why are the realms of Tartarus exempted? Why do not you extend the limits of your mother's empire and your own? A third part of the universe is now at stake, and yet how great is our patience: we are slighted in our native skies, and the empire of love is greatly weakened. Do not you see how Pallas and the far-darting goddess defy my power? the daughter of Ceres too will

## NOTES.

363. *Erycina.*] Venus, so called from Eryx a mountain of Sicily, where she had a temple.

Si patiemur, erit: nam spes affectat easdem.  
 At tu, pro socio si qua est mea gratia regno,  
 Junge Deam patruo. Dixit Venus. Ille pharetram  
 Solvit: et arbitrio matris de mille sagittis 380  
 Unam seposuit. Sed qua nec acutior ulla,  
 Nec minus incerta est, nec qua magis audiat arcum.  
 Oppositoque genu curvavit flexile cornu;  
 Inque cor hamata percussit arundine Ditem. 384  
 Haud procul Hennæis lacus est à mœnibus altae,  
 Nomine Pergus, aquæ. Non illo plura Caystros  
 Carmina cygnorum labentibus audit in undis.  
 Silva coronat aquas, cingens latus omne; suisque  
 Frondibus, ut velo, Phœbeos submovet ignes.  
 Frigora dant rami, Tyrios humus humida flores.  
 Perpetuum ver est. Quo dum Proserpina lûcò 391  
 Ludit, et aut violas, aut candida lilia carpit;  
 Dumque puellari studio calathosque sinumque  
 Implèt, et æquales certat superare legendò;  
 Penè simul visa est, dilectaque, raptaque Diti 395  
 Usque adeo properatur amor. Dea territa, mœsto  
 Et matrem, et comites, sed matrem sæpius, ore  
*puellari studio, et certat superare æquales legendò, simul pene est visa, dilectaque, raptaque Diti. Amor usque adeo properatur. Dea territa clamat mæsto ore et matrem et comites, sed sæpius matrem:*

*Cereris egit virgo? si patiemur nam affectat easdem spes. At tu, pro socio regno, si mea gratia est quæ junge deam, patruo. Venus dixit, ille solvit pharetram; et seposuit unam de mille sagittis arbitrio matris; sed quæ nec ulla est acutior, nec minus incerta, nec quæ magis audiat arcum; curvavitque flexile cornu opposito genu, percussitque Ditem in cor, hamata arundine. Haud procul à mœnibus Hennæis, est lacus altae aquæ, Pergus nomine, Caystros in undis labentibus, non audit plura carmina cygnorum illo. Silva cingens omne latus, coronat aquas, submovetque Phæbeos ignes suis frondibus ut velo. Ramidant frigora, humus humida flores. Ver perpetuum est ibi. Quo loco dum Proserpina ludit, et carpit aut violas aut candida lilia, dumque implèt calathosque sinumque*

## TRANSLATION.

be a virgin unless we prevent it, for she affects the same hopes. If, therefore, I have any interest with you for the promoting of our joint kingdom, join the goddess to her uncle. Venus ended. He opens his quiver; and singles out one of a thousand arrows by the direction of his mother, but than which there was not another of keener point, or surer aim, or more obedient to the bow. Then bending against his knee with full force the yielding horn, he pierced the heart of the god with a bearded arrow.

There is a lake of deep water, by name Pergus, not far from the walls of Henna: not Cayster, in his gliding waves, hears more or sweeter songs of swans. A wood crowns the lake, surrounding it on every side, and bears off with its tufted fences, as with a veil, the scorching rays of Phœbus. The boughs yield a refreshing shade, and the moist ground is enamelled with flowers. The whole year is here a perpetual spring. In which grove, while Proserpine amuses herself in plucking the violets and white lilies, and while with the fondness of a girl, she fills her baskets and bosom, and strives to out-do her companions of the same age in gathering flowers; she is, almost in the same instant, seen and loved, and seized by the infernal god; so violent and sudden was his flame. The goddess frightened calls with a mournful voice upon her mother and

## NOTES.

379. *Junge deam patruo.*] Proserpine was the daughter of Jupiter, Pluto's brother.

386. *Pergus.*] A lake in the neighbourhood of Henna, on whose borders Proserpine was gathering flowers when she

was carried off by Pluto. Cayster was a river of Ionia, famous for the great quantity of swans that frequented its banks.

395. *Diti.*] Ditis was a name given to Pluto, because he was esteemed the god of the earth, whence riches are dug up.

et ut laniarat vestem  
summâ ab orâ, collecti  
flores cecidêre tunicis  
remissis. Tantaque  
simplicitas adfuit pu-  
erilibus annis, hæc jac-  
tura quoque movit vir-  
gineum dolorem. Rap-  
tor agit currus, et ex-  
hortatur equos vocatos  
quemque nomine; per  
colla júbasc; quorum  
excutit habenas tinc-  
tas obscura ferrugine.  
Ferturque per altos  
lacus, et stagna Pali-  
corum olentia sul-  
phure, ferventia rupta  
terra; et qua Bacchi-  
adæ gens orta bimari  
Corintho, posuerunt  
mœnia inter inæquales  
Portus. Est aquor me-  
dium Cyane et Pisæ  
Arethusa, quod coit,  
inclusum angustis cor-  
nibus. Hic Cyane, à  
cujus nomine stagnum  
quoque est dictum, fuit  
celeberrima inter Si-  
celidas nymphas; quæ  
exstitit medio gurgite  
tenus summa alvo; ag-  
novitque Deum, et in-  
quit, nec ibitis longius.  
Non potes esse gener  
Cereris invita. Fuit  
roganda, non rapienda.  
Quod si fas est mihi componere parva magnis, Anapis et dilexit me; tamen nupsi exorata, nec  
exterrita, ut hæc. Dixit: et tendens brachia in diversas partes,

Clamat: et, ut summâ vestem laniarat ab orâ,  
Collecti flores tunicis cecidêre remissis.  
Tantaque simplicitas puerilibus adfuit annis: 400  
Hæc quoque virgineum movit jacturâ dolorem.  
Raptor agit currus: et nomine quemque vocatos  
Exhortatur equos. Quorum per colla júbascque  
Excutit obscurâ tinctas ferrugine habenas.  
Perque lacus altos, et olentiâ sulphurè fertur 405  
Stagnâ Palicorum ruptâ ferventiâ terrâ:  
Et quâ Bacchiadæ bimari gens orta Corintho  
Inter inæquales posuerunt mœniâ portus.  
Est medium Cyanès, et Pisææ Arethusæ,  
Quod coit angustis inclusum cornibus æquor. 410  
Hic fuit, à cujus stagnum quoque nomine dictum est,  
Inter Sicelidas Cyane celeberrimâ Nymphas;  
Gurgite quæ medio summâ tenus exstitit alvo,  
Agnovitque Deum: nec longius ibitis, inquit.  
Non potes invitæ Cereris gener esse. Roganda, 415  
Non rapienda fuit. Quod si componere magnis  
Parva mihi fas est; et me dilexit Anâpis.  
Exorata tamen, nec, ut hæc, exterrita nupsi.  
Dixit et, in partes diversas brachia tendens,

## TRANSLATION.

her companions, but oftener upon her mother; and as she had torn her garment from the upper edge, the flowers she had gathered fell from the loosened robe, and so much had she of childish innocence and simplicity, that this loss also raised the virgin's grief. The ravisher drives his chariot, and calling each of the horses by name, encourages their speed, and over their necks and manes shakes the reins discoloured with dark rust. He urges his way through deep lakes, and the *Palici*, whose boiling waters exhale sulphurous fumes; and where the *Bacchiadæ*, a race sprung from renowned Corinth, built a city between unequal havens. In the middle, between Cyane and Arethusa, is a sea confined to a narrow space by crooked rocks. Cyane, the brightest of the Sicilian nymphs, dwelt here in a lake, to which she gave her name; who, raising her beauteous head from the waves as far as the navel, knew the god, and said, Thou shalt go no farther, nor canst thou be the son-in-law of Ceres against her will: the virgin should have been asked of her mother, not seized by violence; for, if I may be allowed to compare small things with great, Anapis also loved me: yet was I courted, not frightened into marriage. She said, and stretching out her arms on both sides, opposed his way. The son of Saturn no longer smothered his rage, but encouraging his

## NOTES.

407. *Bacchiadæ*.] A people of Corinth, in which number was Bacchias, who being expelled thence came into Sicily, and there built Syracuse. Corinth, situated

on the isthmus, has the Ionian sea on one side, and the Ægean on the other.

408. *Inæquales Portus*.] Syracuse has two harbours, a greater and a less.



Obstitit. Haud ultrâ tenuit Saturnius iram : 420

Terribilesque hortatus equos, in gurgitis imâ

Contortum valido sceptrum regale lacerto

Condidit. Icta viam tellus in Tartara fecit,

Et pronos currus medio cratere recepit.

At Cyane, raptamque Deam, contemptaque fontis

Jura sui mœrens, inconsolabile vulnus 426

Mente gerit tacitâ ; lacrymisque absumitur omnis :

Et, quarum fuerat magnum modò numen, in illas

Extenuatur aquas. Molliri membra videres :

Ossa pati flexus : ungues posuisse rigorem, 430

Primaque de totâ tenuissima quæque liquescunt ;

Cærulei crines, digitique, et crura, pedesque :

Nam brevis in gelidas membris exilibus undas

Transitus est. Post hæc tergumque, humerique, latusque,

Pectoraque in tenues abeunt evanida rivos. 435

Denique pro vivo vitiatas sanguine venas.

Lympha subit : restatque nihil, quod prêndere possis.

VII. Interea pavidæ nequicquam filia matri

Omnibus est terris, omni quæsita profundo.

Illam non rutulis venieps Aurora capillis 440

Cessantem vidit, non Hesperus. Illa duabus

Flammiferâ pinus manibus succendit ab Ætnâ ;

Perque pruinosas tulit irrequieta tenebras.

Rursus ubi alma dies hebetârat sidera, natam

*Ætnâ flammifera duabus manibus, irrequietaque tulit per pruinosas tenebras. Rursus ut alma dies hebetârat sidera, quarebat natam*

#### TRANSLATION.

tremendous steeds, drives his royal sceptre, whirled with a strong arm, to the bottom of the lake : the earth struck, opened a passage into hell, and received the descending chariot in the widening gap. But Cyane lamenting the ravished goddess, and the slighted privileges of her injured spring, bears about in her silent mind an inconsolable wound, and is wholly wasted away in tears, dissolving into those waters of which she had so late been the great guardian goddess. You might have seen her members melt to a fluid ; her pliant bones bend into various meanders, and her nails lay aside their hardness. The more slender parts first dissolve away : her sea-green locks, her fingers, legs and feet ; for the change of these smaller members is easy to a cold stream. After these her back, shoulders and sides, and her swelling breasts glide away in flowing currents. In fine, instead of life-giving blood, water now circulates in her varied veins ; and nothing now remains that can fill your grasp.

VII. Mean time Proserpine is sought by her frightened mother, in every land and every sea. Neither Aurora rising with her ruddy hair, nor the bright evening star saw her take any repose. She with both her hands lights pines at flaming Ætna, and restless bears them through the frosty

*obstitit. Saturnius haud ultra tenuit iram, hortatusque terribiles equos, condidit sceptrum regule contortum valido lacerto, in ima gurgitis. Tellus icta fecit viam in Tartara, et recepit pronos currus medio cratere. At Cyane mœrens raptamque Deam, juraque sui fontis contempta, gerit inconsolabile vulnus tacitâ mente ; absumiturque omnis lacrymis ; et extenuatur in illas aquas, quarum fuerat modo magnum numen. Videres membra molliri, ossa pati flexus, ungues posuisse rigorem : tenuissimaque quæque de totâ prima liquescunt, crines cærulei digitique, et crura pedesque ; nam transitus est brevis exilibus membris in gelidas undas. Post hæc, tergumque, humerique, latusque, pectoraque abeunt evanida in tenues rivos. Denique lympa subit vitiatas venas pro vivo sanguine ; nihilque restat quod possis prendere.*

*VII. Interea filia est nequicquam quæsita pavidæ matri omnibus terris, omni profundo. Non Aurora veniens rutilis comis, non Hesperus vidit, cessantem. Illa succendit pinus ab*

*ab ortu solis ad occasus solis. Fessa labore collegerat sitim, nullique fontes colluerant ora, cum forte vidit casam tectam stramine, pulsavitque parvas fores, at anus prodit inde, videtque Divam, deditq; poscenti lympham, dulce quod ante coxerat tostâ potentâ. Dum illa bibit datum, puer durioris et audax, constitit ante deam; risitque, vocavitque avidam. Diva est offensa, parteque ne adhuc epotâ, perfudit loquentem potentâ mixtâ cum liquido. Os combibit maculas, et qua modo gessit brachia, gerit crura: cauda est addita mutatis membris, contrahiturque in brevem formam, ne vis nocendi sit magna, mensuræque est minor parva lacerta. Fugit anum mirantem, flentemque, et parantem tangere monstra; petitque latebram, habetque nomen aptum colori, stellatus quoad corpora verius guttis.*

*VIII. Mora est longa dicere per quas terras, et quas undas Dea erraverit, orbis defuit quærenti. Repetit Sicaniam, dumque lustrat omnia eundo, venit et ad Cyanen: ea, ni fuisset mutata, narrasset omnia. Sed et os et lingua non aderant volenti*

Solis ad occasus, Solis quærebat ab ortu. 445

Fessa labore sitim collegerat; oraque nulli

Colluerant fontes: cum tectam stramine vidit

Fortè casam, parvasque fores pulsavit: at inde

Prodit anus, Divamque videt; lymphamque roganti,

Dulce dedit, tostâ quod coxerat antè potentâ 450

Dum bibit illa datum; duri puer oris et audax

Constitit ante Deam; risitque, avidamque vocavit.

Offensa est: neque adhuc epotâ parte loquentem

Cum liquido mistâ perfudit Diva potentâ 454

Combibit os maculas; et, quâ modò brachia gessit,

Crura gerit: cauda est mutatis addita membris:

Inque brevem formam, ne sit vis magna nocendi,

Contrahitur: parvâque minor mensura lacertâ est.

Mirantem, flentemque, et tangere monstra parantem

Fugit anum; latebramque petit: aptumque colori

Nomen habet, variis stellatus corpora guttis. 461

VIII. Quas Dea per terras, et quas erraverit undas,

Dicere longa mora est: quærenti defuit orbis.

Sicaniam repetit. Dumque omnia lustrat eundo;

Venit et ad Cyanen: ea, ni mutata fuisset, 465

Omnia narrâset. Sed et os et lingua volenti

#### TRANSLATION.

darkness. Again, when the approach of day had extinguished the stars, she ran in quest of her daughter from the rising to the setting sun. Spent with toil she had contracted a thirst, nor had any springs washed her mouth; when, by chance, she perceived a cottage covered with straw, and knocked at the little door: an old woman came out and saw the goddess, and gave her, as she was asking some water, a pleasant drink drawn from parched barley. While she drinks, a youth of a hardened look and daring impudence stood before the goddess, and laughed, and called her greedy. She was offended, and part being not yet drank, the goddess, as he spoke, flung the liquor mixed with barley in his face. His countenance is speckled by the drops, his arms are shaped into legs, a long tail is moreover added to this change of form, and that his power of doing mischief may be the less, he is contracted into a diminutive frame, nor does his size equal that of a small lizard. He flies from the old woman, wondering and weeping, and wanting to touch him, and seeks a crevice, and has a name suited to his colour, his body being painted with various spots.

VIII. It were tedious to relate through what lands and seas the goddess wandered: the world was too little for her in the search. She returns to Sicily, and as in her progress she views all places with care, she came also to Cyane: she, but for her change of form, would have discovered

Dicere non aderant : nec, quo loqueretur, habebat.  
 Signa tamen manifesta dedit : notamque parenti  
 Illo fortè loco delapsam gurgite sacro  
 Persephones zonam summis ostendit in undis. 470  
 Quam simul agnovit, tanquam tum denique raptam  
 Scîsset, inornatos laniavit Diva capillos :  
 Et repetita suis percussit pectora palmis.  
 Nec scit adhuc ubi sit : terras tamen increpat omnes ;  
 Ingratasque vocat, nec frugum munere dignas ; 475  
 Trinacriam ante alias, in quâ vestigia damni  
 Reperit. Ergo illic sævâ vertentia glebas  
 Fregit aratra manu : parilique irata colonos  
 Ruricolasque boves leto dedit : arvaque jussit  
 Fallere depositum ; vitiataque semina fecit. 480  
 Fertilitas terræ latum vulgata per orbem  
 Cassa jacet : primis segetes moriuntur in herbis :  
 Et modò sol nimius, nimius modò corripit imber.  
 Sideraque, ventique nocent : avidæque volucres  
 Semina jacta legunt : lolium, tribulique fatigant 485  
 Triticeas messes, et inexpugnabile gramen.  
 Cum caput Eleis Alpheias extulit undis :  
 Rorantesque comas à fronte removit ad aures :  
 Atque ait : O toto quæsitæ virginis orbe,  
 Et frugum genitrix, immensos siste labores : 490

*dicere. Nec habebat quo loqueretur. Tamen dedit manifesta signa ; ostenditque in summis undis zonam Persephones notam parenti, et forte delapsam illo loco sacro gurgite : Quam simul Diva agnovit, tanquam tum denique scîsset natam raptam, laniavit inornatos capillos, et percussit pectora repetita suis palmis. Nec scit adhuc ubi sit, tamen increpat omnes terras, vocatque ingratas, nec dignas munere frugum ; Trinacriam ante alias, in qua reperit vestigia damni. Ergo illic fregit sævâ manu aratra vertentia glebas, irataque dedit parili letho colonos ruricolasque boves, jussitque arva fallere depositum, fecitque semina vitiata. Fertilitas terræ vulgata per latum orbem, jacet cassa ; segetes moriuntur in primis herbis, et modo nimius sol, modo nimius imber corripit ; sideraque ventique nocent : avidæque volucres legunt jacta semina, loliumque tribulique et inexpugnabile gramen*

*fatigant triticeas messes. Cum Alpheias extulit caput Eleis undis, removitque rorantes comas a fronte ad aures, atque ait : O genitrix virginis quæsitæ toto orbe, et frugum siste immensos labores,*

## TRANSLATION.

all ; but she had neither mouth nor tongue to second her desires, nor was speech at her command. Yet she gave manifest signs, and discovered on the surface of her waters Persephone's girdle well known to her mother, which had by chance dropt from her in that place, as she passed through the sacred lake : which when the goddess beheld, as if then only her daughter had been ravished from her, she tore her neglected hair, and beat her breast with repeated strokes. Nor as yet knows she where she is, but exclaims against all lands alike ; and calls them ungrateful, and unworthy of her gifts : Trinacria above the rest, in which she found the tokens of her loss. For this the goddess, with vengeful hand, broke the ploughs wherewith they turned up the earth ; in her rage the ox and labourer were doomed to the same death. She commands the ground to deny a return of what was thrown into it, and corrupts the seed as soon as it is sown. The fertility of the soil, famed over all the world, is now no more : the corn, as it springs, shrivels in the blade : sometimes it is burnt up by excessive heats, sometimes drowned by inundations of rain. Inauspicious stars or noxious winds destroy the fields, and greedy birds devour the seed as soon as sown. Darnel, thistles and unconquerable weeds choak the rising crops. Then Arethusa raised her head from the Elean waves, and flings back her dropping hairs from her forehead toward her ears, and says : O mother of the virgin, sought in all parts of the world, and of corn ; cease at length your immense toils, nor be thus

neve violenta irascere  
terra fida tibi. Terra  
meruit nihil, patuit-  
que invita rapina. Nec  
sum supplex pro pa-  
trid, veni huc hospita.  
Pisa est patria mihi,  
et ducimus ortum ab  
Elide. Colo Sicaniam  
peregrina, sed hac ter-  
ra est gratior mihi  
omni solo. Ego Arethusa  
habeo nunc hos penates,  
hanc sedem, quam  
tu mitissima serva.  
Hora tempestiva veni-  
et meis narratibus, cur  
sim mota loco, advehar-  
que Ortygiam per undas  
tanti æquoris, cum  
tu eris levata curis et  
vultus melioris. Tit-  
lus pervia præbet iter  
mihi, ablataque subter  
imas cavernas attollo  
caput hic, cernoque  
desueta sidera. Ergo  
dum labor sub terris  
Stygiogurgite, illic tua  
Proserpina est visa  
nostris oculis. Illa qui-  
dem est tristis, nec ad-  
huc interrita vultu,  
sed tamen regina, sed  
maxima opaci mundi,  
sed tamen pollens ma-  
trona inferni tyranni.  
Mater ad auditas vo-  
ces stupuit ceu saxeæ,  
fuitque diu similis at-  
tonita: utque gravis  
amentia est pulsa  
gravi dolore, exit cur-  
ribus in æthereas auras.  
Ibi nubila toto  
vultu, stetit invidiosa  
ante Jovem passis capillis.  
Inquitque, veni tibi Jupiter  
supplex pro meo  
sanguine, proque tuo.  
Si gratia matris est nulla,  
nata moveat patrem:  
neu cura precamur  
illius sit

Neve tibi fidæ violenta irascere terræ.  
Terra nihil meruit: patuitque invita rapinæ.  
Nec sum pro patria supplex: hoc hospita veni.  
Pisa mihi patria est: et ab Elide ducimus ortum.  
Sicaniam peregrina colo: sed gratior omni 495  
Hæc mihi terra solo est. Hos nunc Arethusa penates,  
Hanc habeo sedem; quam tu, mitissima, serva.  
Mota loco cur sim, tantique per æquoris undas  
Advehar Ortygiam, veniet narratibus hora  
Tempestiva meis, cum tu curisque levata, 500  
Et vultus melioris eris. Mihi pervia tellus  
Præbet iter: subterque imas ablata cavernas  
Hic caput attollo: desuetaque sidera cerno.  
Ergo, dum Stygio sub terris gurgite labor,  
Visa tua est oculis illic Proserpina nostris. 505  
Illa quidem tristis, nec adhuc interrita vultu;  
Sed regina tamen, sed opaci maxima mundi;  
Sed tamen inferni pollens matrona tyranni.  
Mater ad auditas stupuit, ceu saxeæ, voces:  
Attonitæque diu similis fuit: utque dolore 510  
Pulsa gravi gravis est amentia, curribus auras  
Exit in æthereas: ibi toto nubila vultu  
Ante Jovem passis stetit invidiosa capillis.  
Proque meo veni supplex tibi, Jupiter, inquit, 514  
Sanguine, proque tuo. Si nulla est gratia matris,  
Nata patrem moveat: neu sit tibi cura precamur

## TRANSLATION.

violently offended with a land faithful to you. Sicily has deserved nothing, and opened against its will to the ravisher: nor am I now a suppliant for my native country; I am but a stranger here; Pisa is my country, and Elis gave me birth. I inhabit Sicily as a foreigner, yet is this isle to me far more grateful than any other clime. I, Arethusa, possess now these springs; this is my seat, which do you, most gentle goddess, preserve. Why I am removed from my native seats, and have crossed such spacious seas to reach Ortygia, I will relate at a more seasonable time, when you shall be eased of your present cares, and wear an aspect of more content. The pervious earth affords me a passage, and conveyed under its lowest caverns, I here lift up my head, and behold new constellations of stars. As therefore I lightly glided under the earth, along the Stygian waves, I there beheld your Proserpine: she looked dejected, nor was fear yet banished her countenance. She is however a queen, revered in the gloomy realms, and the powerful wife of the infernal tyrant. Upon hearing these words, the goddess, stupid with grief, stood motionless like a statue, and had long the air of one lost in amazement. But after that her cruel distraction had vented itself in a flood of sorrow, she mounts the æthereal air in her chariot: there with dishevelled hair, and her countenance hid in clouds, she stands before the throne of Jove. Jupiter, says she, I come a suppliant to you in behalf of my blood and

Vilior illius, quod nostro est edita partu.  
 En quæsitæ diu tandem mihi nata reperta est :  
 Si reperire vocas, amittere certius: aut si 519  
 Scire ubi sit, reperire vocas. Quòd rapta, feremus,  
 Dummodo reddat eam. Neque enim prædone marito  
 Filia digna tua est, si jam mea filia digna est.  
 Jupiter excepit: commune est pignus, onusque  
 Nata mihi tecum: sed, si modò nomina rebus  
 Addere vera placet, non hoc injuria factum, 525  
 Verùm amor est: neque erit nobis gener ille pudori.  
 Tu modò, Diva, velis. Ut desint cætera, Quantum est  
 Esse Jovis fratrem! quid quod nec cætera desunt,  
 Nec cedit nisi sorte mihi? sed tanta cupido  
 Si tibi dissidii; repetat Proserpina cælum: 530  
 Lege tamen certâ; si nullos contigit illic  
 Ore cibos. Nam sic Parcarum fœdere cautum est.  
 Dixerat. At Cereri certum est educere natam.  
 Non ita fata sinunt. Quoniam jejunia virgo  
 Solverat, et cultis dum simplex errat in hortis, 535  
 Puniceum curvâ decerpserat arbore pomum:  
 Sumptaque pallenti septem de cortice grana  
 Presserat ore suo. Solusque ex omnibus illud  
 Viderat Ascalaphus; quem quondam dicitur Orphne,  
 Inter Avernales haud ignotissima Nymphas, 540  
 Ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris.

*villior tibi, quod est edita nostro partu. En nota diu quæsitæ, est tandem reperta mihi, si vocas amittere certius reperire, aut si vocas scire ubi sit reperire. Feremus quod erat rapta, dummodo reddat eam. Neque enim tua filia est digna prædone marito, si mea filia est jam digna. Jupiter excepit: nata est commune pignus onusque mihi tecum. Sed si modo placet addere vera nomina rebus, hoc factum non est injuria verum amor; neque ille gener erit pudori nobis, modo tu diva velis. Ut cætera desint; quantum est esse fratrem Jovis? quid, quod nec cætera desunt, nec cedit mihi nisi sorte: sed si est tanta cupido tibi dissidii, Proserpina repetat cælum tamen lege certa, si contigit nullos cibos illic ore; nam est sic cautum fœdere Parcarum. Dixerat: at est certum Cereri educere natam. Fata non ita sinunt, quoniam virgo solverat jejunia, et dum simplex errat in cultis hortis, decerpserat puniceum pomum curvâ arbore,*

*presseratque suo ore septem grana sumpta de pallenti cortice. Ascalaphusque solus ex omnibus viderat illud, quem Orphne haud ignotissima inter avernales nymphas, dicitur quondam peperisse ex suo Acheronte sub furvis antris.*

## TRANSLATION.

thine. If you have no regard for the mother, at least let the daughter move the heart of her father: nor value her the less, I pray you, that she is born of me. At length I have found my daughter so long sought after in vain, if it can be called finding her to lose her more certainly; or if you call it finding her to learn where she is. I forgive that he carried her away by force, let him only restore her; for whatever it may be thought my daughter deserves, the daughter of Jupiter ought not to have a ravisher for her husband. Jupiter replies: Your daughter is a common pledge and care to both; but if we will distinguish things by proper names, this rape is not an injury but love; nor need we be ashamed of our son-in-law, let but Ceres give her consent. Were other things wanting, yet is it not enough that he is the brother of Jove? But why do I suppose that any thing is wanting, nor does he yield to me in worth; it was by lot that hell fell to his share? but if so great is your desire to separate them, let Proserpine return to heaven, yet on this unalterable condition, if as yet she hath touched no food; for so it is provided by the irrevocable decree of fate.

He said: but Ceres persists in her resolution to bring away her daughter; not so the Fates: for the virgin had broke her fast, and as she wandered about in a finely-cultivated garden, had plucked a pomegranate from a bending tree, and chewed seven seeds, taken from the pellucid rind. Ascalaphus alone had seen this, whom formerly Orphne, famed

*Vidit : et crudelis ademit reditum indicio. Regina Erebi ingemuit, fecitque testem profanam avem ; vertitque caput sparsum Phlegethontide lympha in rostrum, et plumas, et grandia lumina. Ille ablatus sibi, amicitur ab alis fulvis, crescitque in caput, reflectiturque longos unguis, vixque movet natas per inertia brachia pennas : Fœdaque fit volucris, venturi nuncia luctus, Ignavus bubo, dirum mortalibus omen.*

*IX. Hic tamen potest videri commeruisse pœnam indicio, linguâque. Sed unde pluma pedesque avium sunt vobis Acheloides, cum geratis ora Virginis. An quia, cum Proserpina legeret vernos flores, vos Sirenes eratis mixta in numero comitum ? Quam, postquam frustra quasistis in toto orbe, protinus, ut æquora sentirent vestram curam, optastis posse insistere super fluctus remis alarum ; habuistisque deos faciles, et vidistis vestros artus flavescere subitis pennis. Tamen, ne ille canor natus ad mulcendas aures, tantaque dos oris perderet usum linguæ, virginis vultus, et vox humana remansit.*

Vidit : et indicio reditum crudelis ademit.  
Ingemuit regina Erebi, testemque profanam  
Fecit avem : sparsumq ; caput Phlegethontide lympha

In rostrum, et plumas, et grandia lumina vertit.  
Ille sibi ablatus fulvis amicitur ab alis ; 546  
Inque caput crescit ; longosque reflectitur unguis ;  
Vixque movet natas per inertia brachia pennas :  
Fœdaque fit volucris, venturi nuncia luctus,  
Ignavus bubo, dirum mortalibus omen. 550

IX. Hic tamen indicio pœnam linguâque videri  
Commeruisse potest. Vobis, Acheloïdes, unde  
Pluma, pedesque avium, cum virginis ora geratis ?  
An quia cum legeret vernos Proserpina flores,  
In comitum numero mistæ, Sirenes, eratis ? 555  
Quam postquam toto frustra quæsistis in orbe ;  
Protinus ut vestram sentirent æquora curam,  
Posse super fluctus alarum insistere remis  
Optastis : facilesque Deos habuistis, et artus  
Vidistis vestros subitis flavescere pennis. 560  
Ne tamen ille canor mulcendas natus ad aures,  
Tantaque dos oris linguæ perderet usum :  
Virginei vultus et vox humana remansit.

X. At medius fratrisque sui, mœstæque sororis  
Jupiter ex æquo volentem dividit annum. 565  
Nunc dea regnorum numen commune duorum

*X. At Jupiter medius fratrisque sui mœstæque sororis, dividit volentem annum ex æquo. Nunc dea, numen commune duorum regnorum,*

#### TRANSLATION.

among avernal maids, brought forth to Acheron within a shady cave : he saw her : and by a cruel discovery prevented her return.

The queen of gloomy Erebus groaned, and changed the base informer to a bird ; and sprinkling his head with the waters of black Phlegethon, formed it anew with feathers, a crooked beak, and large eyes. Thus no longer himself, he is clad in yellow pinions : his head becomes larger, his nails bending inward are turned to claws, and scarce can he move the wings that spring from his sluggish arms. In fine, he becomes a hateful bird ; the messenger of approaching grief, the screeching owl, a direful omen to mortals.

IX. But he, by his discovery and indiscreet tongue, may seem to have suffered deserved punishment. But whence, daughters of Achelous, have you the feathers and feet of birds, when you retain still the faces of virgins ? Is it because while Proserpine was gathering vernal flowers, you Sirens were of the number of her attendants ? And that, after having in vain searched for her in all parts of the earth, to give the waters also a proof of your friendly care, you wished to hover over the waves supported by wings ; and found the gods propitious, and saw your limbs clad in golden pinions ? But lest the sweetness of your voice formed to captivate the ear, and such harmony of sound should no more enjoy the use of a tongue, your virgin beauty and human voice still remain.

X. But Jupiter, alike favouring his brother and disconsolate sister, di-

Cum matre est totidem, toti dem cum conjuge  
menses.

Vertitur extemplò facies et mentis et oris:

Nam, modò quæ poterat Diti quoque mœsta videri,

Læta Deæ frons est: ut Sol, qui tectus aquosis 570

Nubibus ante fuit, victis ubi nubibus exit.

Exigit alma Ceres, natâ secura receptâ,

Quæ tibi causa viæ: cur sis, Arethusa, sacer fons?

Conticuere undæ; quarum Dea sustulit alto

Fonte caput: viridesque manu siccata capillos, 575

Fluminis Elei veteres narravit amores.

Pars ego Nympharum, quæ sunt in Achaïde, dixit,

Una fui: nec me studiosiùs altera saltus

Legit, nec posuit studiosiùs altera casses.

Sed quamvis formæ nunquam mihi fama petita est:

Quamvis fortis eram, formosæ nomen habebam:

Nec mea me facies nimium laudata juvabat. 582

Quæque aliæ gaudere solent, ego rustica dote

Corporis erubui; crimenque placere putavi.

Lassa revertēbar (memini) Stymphalide silvâ: 585

Æstus erat: magnumque labor geminaverat æstum.

Invenio sine vortice aquas, sine murmure euntes,

Perspicuas imo; per quas numerabilis altè

Calculus omnis erat: quas tu vix ire putares.

*verat magnum æstum. Invenio aquas euntes sine vortice, et sine murmure: per quas omnis calculus erat numerabilis altè, quas tu vix putares ire.*

#### TRANSLATION.

vides the revolving year equally between them. For the goddess, a divinity now common to both kingdoms, passes the same number of months with her mother as with her husband. Upon this both the mind and aspect of the goddess are changed; for her countenance, which before appeared mournful even to Pluto himself, has now an air of joy, like the sun; who, after being hid awhile in watery clouds, disperses the vapours, and shines in full splendour. Ceres, now easy because she had recovered her daughter, inquires of Arethusa the cause of her wandering, and how she became a sacred spring. The waters were silent, when the goddess raised her head from the smooth surface; and, with her hand wiping off the drops from her green tresses, thus began to relate the loves of Alpheus.

I was, said she, formerly an Achaian nymph; nor was any one more studious to explore the forest, or pitch the toils. But although I never affected the reputation of beauty, although I was rather of a masculine habit, I yet was accounted fair. But I little regarded the praises given my face, I was even simple enough to blush at those personal charms which others are so fond of, and thought it a crime to please. Once, I remember, as tired with the chase, I was returning from the forest of Stymphalus, the weather was hot, and through the violent exercise appeared now doubly so. Walking on, I found a silent current gliding in gentle murmurs, and clear as crystal to the very ground. Every pebble might

#### NOTES.

576. *Fluminis Elei* I Alpheus, who watered Elis, a province of Peloponnesus.

*est totidem menses cum matre, totidem cum conjuge. Facies et mentis, et oris, extemplò vertitur: num frons Deæ quæ modò poterat videri mœsta quoque Diti, est læta, ut sol qui fuit ante tectus aquosis nubibus, ubi exit victis nubibus. Alma Ceres, secura natâ recepta, exigit quæ erat causa viæ tibi Arethusa, cur sis sacer fons? undæ conticuere: quarum dea sustulit caput alto fonte, siccataque virides capillos manu, narravit veteres amores Elei fluminis. Ego fui, dixit, una pars nympharum quæ sunt in Achaïde: nec altera legit saltus studiosiùs me, nec altera posuit casses studiosiùs. Sed quamvis fama formæ nunquam est petita mihi, quamvis eram fortis, habebam nomen formosæ. Nec mea facies nimium laudata juvabat me; egoque rustica erubui dote corporis, quæ aliæ solent gaudere, putaviq. crimen placere. Memini, revertēbar lassa silvâ Stymphalide. Erat æstus: laborque gemina-*

*Cana salicta populus-  
que natrita undâ, du-  
bant umbras, natas  
suâ sponte declivibus  
ripis. Accessi, primùm-  
que tinxî vestigia pedis,  
deinde tenuis poplîte.  
Neque contenta eo, re-  
cingor, imponoque, mol-  
lia velamina curvæ sa-  
lici; nudaque mergor  
aquis: quas dum ferio-  
que, trahoque, labens  
mille modis, jactoque  
excussa brachia, sensi  
nescio, quod murmur  
sub medio gurgite, ter-  
ritaque insisto mar-  
gine propioris ripæ.  
Quo properas Arethu-  
sa, dixerat Alpheus suis  
ab undis? quo properas  
iterum dixerat mihi  
rauco ore? fugio sicut  
eram, sine vestibus.  
Altera ripa habuit  
meas vestes. Instat  
tanto magis, et ardet:  
et quia fui nuda, sum  
visa paratior illi. Ego  
sic currebam, ille ferus  
sic premebat me, ut  
columbæ solent fugere  
accipitrem trepidante  
pennâ, ut accipiter so-  
let agitare trepidas co-  
lumbas. Sustinui cur-  
rere usque sub Orcho-  
menon, Psophidaque,  
Cyllenenque, sinusque  
Mænalios, gelidumque  
Erimanthon, et Elin;  
nec ille erat velocior  
me. Sed ego impar vi-  
ribus, non poteram diu  
tolerare cursus; ille erat  
putiens longi laboris.  
Tamen cucurri per campos,  
et per montes oper-  
tos arbore, saxa quoque,  
et rupes, et qua erat nulla via.*

Cana salicta dabant, nutritaque populus undâ 590  
Sponte suâ natas ripis declivibus umbras.

Accessi, primùmque pedis vestigia tinxî:  
Poplite deinde tenuis. Neque eo contenta, recingor;  
Molliaque impono salici velamina curvæ:  
Nudaque mergor aquis. Quas dum ferioque tra-  
hoque 595

Mille modis labens, excussaque brachia jacto;  
Nescio quod medio sensi sub gurgite murmur:  
Territaque insisto propioris margine ripæ.  
Quo properas, Arethusa? suis Alpheus ab undis,  
Quo properas? iterum rauco mihi dixerat ore. 600  
Sicut eram; fugio sine vestibus. Altera vestes  
Ripa meas habuit. Tanto magis instat, et ardet:  
Et quia nuda fui, sum visa paratior illi.  
Sic ego currebam; sic me ferus ille premebat:  
Ut fugere accipitrem pennâ trepidante columbæ,  
Ut solet accipiter trepidas agitare columbas. 606  
Usque sub Orchomenon, Psophidaque, Cylle-  
nenque,

Mænaliosque sinus, gelidumque Erimanthon, et Elin  
Currere sustinui. Nec me velocior ille,  
Sed tolerare diu cursus ego viribus impar 610  
Non poteram: longi patiens erat ille laboris.  
Per tamen et campos, per opertos arbore montes,  
Saxa quoque et rupes, et quâ via nulla, cucurri.

#### TRANSLATION.

be distinguished by the eye, and its motion so gentle as scarce to be perceived. The hoary willows and poplars, nourished by the stream, furnished a spontaneous shade along the shelving banks. I advanced, and first dipt my feet, then waded to the ham; nor content with that, I stript and threw my thin garment upon a bending osier, and plunged naked into the waters; which, while I strike and draw in, winding my body a thousand ways, and tossing out my springy arms, I heard I don't know what murmur under the mid-stream, and frightened get to the margin of the nearer bank. Whither dost thou hasten, Arethusa, cried Alpheus, from the bottom of his brook? Whither dost thou hasten, said he again, in a hollow tone? I run naked as I was, for my clothes were upon the other bank; he pushes harder, and is but the more inflamed; and, as he saw me naked, I appeared the readier for his embraces. So I ran, so he fiercely pursued; as doves are wont with trembling wings to fly from the hawk, or as the hawk is wont to drive through the clouds the trembling doves. I sustained his chase as far as Orchomenos, and Psophis, and Cyllene, and the valleys of Mænalaus, and cold Erymanthus, and Elis. Nor was he swifter; but, unequal in strength, I was not able to sustain a longer flight, he was able to undergo greater toil. Yet I run through the plains, and over mountains covered with woods, rocks also and cliffs, and where there was no path to direct me. The sun shone behind me, I saw



Sol erat à tergo: vidi præcedere longam  
 Ante pedes umbram: nisi si timor illa videbat. 615  
 Sed certè sonituque pedum terrebar; et ingens  
 Crinales vittas afflabat anhelitus oris.  
 Fessa labore fugæ; Fer opem, deprêndimur, inquam,  
 Armigeræ, Dictynna, tuæ; cui sæpe dedisti  
 Ferre tuos arcus, inclusaque tela pharetrâ. 620  
 Mota Dea est; spissisque ferens è nubibus unam  
 Me super iniecit. Lustrat caligine tectam  
 Annis; et ignarus circum cava nubila quærit.  
 Bisque locum, quo me dea texerat, inscius ambit:  
 Et bis, Io Arethusa, Io Arethusa, vocavit. 625  
 Quid mihi tunc animi miseræ fuit? anne quod

*Sol erat à tergo. Vidi longam umbram præcedere ante pedes, nisi si timor viçabat illa. Sed certe terrebar sonituque pedum, et ingens anhelitus oris afflabat crinales vittas. Fessa labore fugæ, inquam Dictynna deprêndimur, fer opem tuæ armigeræ, cui sæpe dedisti ferre tuos arcus, inclusaque tela pharetrâ. Dea est mota, ferensque unam e spissis nubibus, iniecit eam super me. Annis lustrat me tectum caligine, et ignarus quærit circum cava nubila. Bisque inscius ambit locum quo Dea texerat me; et bis, vocavit Io Arethusa. Quid animi tunc fuit mihi miseræ? anne quod est agnæ, si qua audit lupos frementis circum alta stabula? aut lepori, qui latens vepre cernit hostilia ora cunum, audetque dare nullo motus corpore? tamen non abscedit, neque enim cernit vestigia pedum ire longius. Servat nubemque, locumque. Sudor frigidus occupat artus obsessos mihi, cæruleæque guttæ cadunt de toto corpore. Quæque movi pedem, lacus manat, rosque cadit e capillis; et mutior in laticem citius quam nunc renarro facta tibi.*

agnæ est,  
 Si qua lupos audit circum stabula alta frementes?  
 Aut lepori, qui vepre latens hostilia cernit  
 Ora canum, nullosque audet dare corpore motus?  
 Non tamen abscedit: neque enim vestigia cernit 630  
 Longiùs ulla pedum. Servat nubemque, locumque.  
 Occupat obsessos sudor mihi frigidus artus:  
 Cæruleæque cadunt toto de corpore guttæ.  
 Quæque pedem movi, manat lacus: èque capillis  
 Ros cadit: et citiùs, quam nunc tibi fata renarro,  
 In laticem mutor. Sed enim cognoscit amatas 636  
 Annis aquas, positoque viri, quod sumpserat, ore,  
 Vertitur in proprias, ut se mihi misceat, undas.  
 Delia rumpit humum. Cæcis ego mersa cavernis

*bi. Sed enim, annis cognoscit amatas aquas, oreque viri quod sumpserat posito, vertitur in proprias undas, ut misceat se mihi. Delia rumpit humum, ego mersa cæcis cavernis*

## TRANSLATION.

a long shadow advance before my feet, if it was not perhaps my fear that saw it; but I certainly heard the sound of his steps close behind me, and his shorter breath fanned my parting hair. Spent with the labour of my flight, Help, I cried, O Diana, or I am caught; help a forlorn nymph, who has often carried your bow, and quiver stocked with arrows. The goddess was moved, and taking a thick cloud, threw it round me. The river looks about for me now hid in darkness, and not knowing where I was, searches round the hollow cloud; and twice unable to find me, he came to the place where the goddess had concealed me, and twice called out, O Arethusa. What do you think was then the condition of my mind? The same as is that of the lamb, when she hears the wolves howling round the high folds; or the hare, when hid in a bush she sees the hostile mouths of the dogs, and dares not stir from her place. Yet does he not depart, for he saw not the prints of my feet to reach any farther: he therefore watches the cloud and the place. A chilly sweat spreads upon my limbs thus besieged, and blue drops distil from my whole body, and wherever I move my feet a lake flows; drops of dew fall from my hair. In fine, in less time than I now acquaint you with my fate, I was changed into a fountain. But Alpheus knew the beloved waters; and putting off the human shape, resumes his fluid form, that he might mix his streams with mine: but the Delian goddess cleaves the ground. I, sinking, run

*advehor Ortygiam: quæ grata mihi cognomine divæ, prima eduxit me sub superas auras.*

Advehor Ortygiam: quæ me cognomine Divæ 640  
Grata meæ superas eduxit prima sub auras.

XI. Hæc Arethusa tenus. Geminos Dea fertilis angues

*XI. Hactenus Arethusa, dea fertilis admovit geminos angues curribus; coercuitque ora franis, et vecta est per aëra medium calique terræque; alque misit levem currum in arcem Tritonida Triptolemo, jussitque spargere data semina humo partim rudi, partim recultæ post longotempora. Jam juvenis erat cecus sublimis super terras Europen et Asida; advertiturque Scythicas oras. Lynceus erat rex ibi. Ille subit penates regis. Rogatusque qua veniat, causamque viæ, nomenque, et patriam; dixit: clare Athenæ est patria mihi, nomen Triptolemus. Veni nec puppe per undas, nec pede per terras; peritus æther patuit mihi. Fero dona Ceres, quæ sparsa per latos æros, reddunt frugiferas messes, militaque alimenta. Barbarus invidit, utque ipse sit auctor tanti muneris, recipit hospitio, aggrediturque eum gravatum somno, ferro. Ceres fecit regem conantem figere pectus, lynceus, misitque Mopsopium juvenem, rursus agitare sacros jugales per aëra.*

Curribus admovit; frænisque coërcuit ora:  
Et medium cœli, terræque per aëra vecta est:  
Atque levem currum Tritonida misit in arcem 645  
Triptolemo; partimque rudi data semina jussit  
Spargere humo, partim post tempora longa recultæ.  
Jam super Europen sublimis et Asida terras  
Vectus erat juvenis: Scythicas advertitur oras,  
Rex ibi Lynceus erat. Regis subit ille penates 650  
Quà veniat, causamque viæ, nomenque rogatus,  
Et patriam: Patria est claræ mihi, dixit, Athenæ,  
Triptolemus nomen. Veni nec puppe per undas,  
Nec pede per terras: patuit mihi pervius æther.  
Dona fero Ceres: latos quæ sparsa per agros 655  
Frugiferas messes, alimenta que mitia reddant.  
Barbarus invidit: tantique ut muneris auctor  
Ipse sit, hospitio recipit: somnoque gravatum  
Aggreditur ferro. Conantem figere pectus  
Lynceus Ceres fecit: rursusque per aëra misit 660  
Mopsopium juvenem sacros agitare jugales.

#### TRANSLATION.

through dark caverns till I arrive at Ortygia, which, dear to me from the surname of the goddess, first granted me to review the welcome day.

XI. Thus far Arethusa. The fertile goddess yokes two snakes to her golden car, and guiding them with a just rein, is carried along mid-heaven, and cuts the yielding skies; then descending, halts at Athens, and resigns her chariot to Triptolemus, and teaches him to sow the seed, as well in fallow fields, as in those which, after a long intermission, have been cultivated with care.

The youth driving the chariot over Europe and Asia, turns at last toward the coasts of Scythia, where Lynceus was king, and enters the royal palace. Being asked whence he came, the cause of his journey, his name and country; Athens, says he, is my native city, and Triptolemus my name: I came neither in a ship through the waves, nor travelled over land, but cut my way through the yielding sky. I bring with me the gifts of Ceres, which, scattered over the wide fields, will give rich harvests, and pleasant food. The barbarian envied him; and that he himself might be esteemed the author of so great a good, receives him hospitably, and, when sleep had sealed his eyes, attempts his breast with his sword; but just as he aimed the piercing stroke, Ceres transformed him to a lynx, and ordered the Athenian youth again to drive her dragons through the air.

#### NOTES.

642. *Geminos Dea fertilis angues.*] As the famous Triptolemus, the son of Cereus and Nura, was one of those who gave Ceres the best entertainment when she arrived in Attica, hence they fabled

that this goddess had taught him the art of agriculture, and sent him in her chariot, drawn by winged dragons, to propagate through all the world an art so necessary to mankind.

XII. Finiêrat dictos è nobis maxima cantus.  
 At nymphæ vicisse Deas Heliconæ colentes  
 Concordi dixêre sono. Convicia victæ  
 Cùm jacerent; quoniam, dixit, certamine vobis 665  
 Supplicium meruisse parum est, maledictaque culpæ  
 Additis, et non est patientia libera nobis;  
 Ibimus in pœnas; et, quâ vocat ira, sequemur.  
 Rident Emathides, spernuntque minacia verba;  
 Conatæque loqui, et magno clamore protervas 670  
 Intentare manus, pennas exire per ungues  
 Aspexêre suos, operiri brachia plumis,  
 Alteraque alterius rigido concreescere rostro  
 Ora vident, volucresque novas accedere silvis.  
 Dumque volunt plangi, per brachia mota levatæ,  
 Aëre pendebant, nemorum convicia, picæ. 676  
 Nunc quoque in alitibus facundia prisca remansit,  
 Raucaque garrulitas, studiumque immane loquendi.

*convicia nemorum. Nunc quoque prisca facundia remansit in alitibus, garrulitasque rauca, studiumque immane loquendi.*

## TRANSLATION.

XII. The chosen muse had here ended her learned song. The nymphs unanimous decree the victory to the Heliconian goddesses. When the vanquished had begun to rail: because, (resumed *Calliope*,) you think it not enough to have rendered yourselves obnoxious by a presumptuous contest, but add also outrages to your crime, and by fresh insults provoke our indignation, we will proceed to vengeance, and take the course which our resentiment dictates, the Emathian sisters smile, and despise our threats: but as they attempt to speak, and with a scolding noise shake their threatening hands, they saw feathers spring from under their nails, and pinions spread upon their arms. They see each other's mouths shoot out in horny beaks, and a new race of birds added to the woods. And when they thought to beat their breasts, raised by the motion of their arms, they hang in the air a sisterhood of magpies, the scandal of the groves. Yet still, though changed to birds they retain their prattling humour, full of noisy clamour and incessant chattering.

## NOTES.

661. *Mopsopium juvenem.*] That is, the name sometimes given to Attica, from Athenian youth, for Mopsopia was a Mopsopus, one of its kings.

XII. *Maxima è nobis finierat dictos cantus. At nymphæ dixere concordi sono deas colentes Heliconæ vicisse. Cùm victæ jacerent convicia; quoniam dixit, parum est vobis meruisse supplicium certamine, additi-que maledicta culpa, et patientia non est libera nobis; ibimus in pœnas: et sequemur quo ira vocat. Emathides rident, spernuntque minacia verba; conatæque loqui, et intentare protervas manus magno clamore, aspexêre pennas exire per suos ungues, et brachia operiri plumis, alteraque vident ora, alterius concreescere rigido rostro, novasque volucres accedere silvis. Dumque volunt plangi; levatæ per mota brachia, pendebant aëre picæ,*

## LIBER SEXTUS.

## ORDO.

I. Tritonia præbuerat aurem talibus dictis: probaveratque carmina Aonidum, justamque iram: tum ait secum, parum est laudare; et ipsæ laudemur nec finamus nostra numina sperni sine pœnâ; intenditque animum satis Mæonia Arachnes, quam audierat non cedere sibi laudibus lanificæ artis. Illa non fuit clara loco, nec origine gentis, sed arte: Colophonius Idmon pater huic, tingebat bibulas lanas Phœaico murice:

**P**RÆBUERAT dictis Tritonia talibus aurem;  
Carminaque Aönidum, justamque probaverat  
iram.

Tum secum, laudare parum est; laudemur et ipsæ:  
Numina nec sperni sine pœnâ nostra sinamus.

Mæoniæque animum Fatis intendit Arachnes: 5

Quam sibi lanificæ non cedere laudibus artis

Audiêrat. Non illa loco, nec origine gentis

Clara, sed arte, fuit. Pater huic Colophonius Idmon

Phocæico bibulas tingebat murice lanas.

## TRANSLATION.

I. **M**INERVA had all this while attended to these recitals, and approved the song of the Muses, and their just resentment. Then thus reflects: "It is not enough that we commend, let us also be commended, nor suffer our divinity to be insulted with impunity." Then bends her mind on the fate of Mæonian Arachne, whom she had heard refused to yield to her in the praises of the wool-working art. She was renowned neither for her family nor place of birth, but for her art *alone*. Idmon of Colophon, who tinged the spungy wool with Phocæan purple, was her father: her mother was dead: but she too was from among the vulgar, and of the same rank with her husband. Yet she, though but meanly born,

## NOTES.

This book begins with the fable of Minerva and Arachne, which the poet has connected in a very easy natural manner with relation to the Muses. That goddess, from hearing the story of their revenge, is led to reflect on her own wrongs, and the boasts of Arachne, who pretended to rival her in the wool-working art. This Arachne was of Lydia, the daughter of Idmon, a dyer: her mother too was of mean birth, and had trained her up to working in wool, in which she acquired the fame of excelling all her contemporaries. But, not satisfied with that, she would pretend to equal even Minerva herself. The goddess, provoked at this insolence, comes to her in the disguise of an old woman to dissuade her from giving way to so ridiculous a vanity, but finding her still persist, she accepts the challenge, and each prepares

for the trial. All this is no more than an ingenious fiction to describe the great expertness of Arachne at working in wool and silk. Pliny tells us, that she was the first who found out the art of spinning, and weaving cloths, an invention which is attributed also to Minerva.

1. *Tritonia*.] Pallas, so called from Triton, a river of Bœotia.

5. *Mæonia*.] Lydia: either from the river *Mæon*, or a king of the same name.

8. *Colophonius Idmon*.] Colophon was a city of Lydia, famous for an oracle of Apollo.

9. *Murice*.] Murex: properly a fish, whose blood served for making the finest purple. Hence the word is often used by the poets for the colour itself. *Phocæa* was a city of Æolia, famous for producing the best purples.

Occiderat mater: sed et hæc de plebe, suoque 10  
 Æqua viro fuerat. Lydas tamen illa per urbes  
 Quæsiçrat studio nomen memorabile; quamvis  
 Orta domo parvâ, parvis habitabat Hypæpis.  
 Hujus ut aspicerent opus admirabile, sæpe  
 Deseruère sui Nymphæ vineta Tymoli: 15  
 Deseruère suas Nymphæ Pactolides undas.  
 Nec factas solùm vestes spectare juvabat;  
 Tum quoque, cùm fierent; tantus decor affuit arti:  
 Sive rudem primos lanam glomerabat in orbes:  
 Seu digitis subigebat opus, repetitaque longo 20  
 Vellera mollibat nebulas æquantia tractu?  
 Sive levi teretem versabat pollice fusum;  
 Seu pingebat acu; scires à Pallade doctam.  
 Quod tamen ipsa negat: tantâque offensa magistrâ:  
 Certet, ait, mecum, nihil est quod victa recusem. 25  
 Pallas anum simulat: falsosque in tempora canos  
 Addit, et infirmos baculo quoque sustinet artus.  
 Tum sic orsa loqui: Non omnia grandior ætas,  
 Quæ fugiamus, habet. Seris venit usus ab annis:  
 Consilium ne sperne meum. Tibi fama petatur 30  
 Inter mortales faciendæ maxima lanæ.

*Mater occiderat; sed et hæc fuerat de plebe, æquaque suo viro; illa tamen studio quæsiçrat memorabile nomen per Lydas urbes; quamvis orta parvâ domo, habitabat parvis Hypæpis. Nymphæ ut aspicerent opus admirabile hujus, sæpe deseruere vineta sui Tymoli: Nymphæ Pactolides deseruere suas undas. Nec solum juvabat spectare vestes factas, sed juvabat tum quoque cùm jurent, tantus decor affuit arti. Sive glomerabat rudem lanam in primos orbes, seu subigebat opus digitis, mollibatque vellera repetita æquantia nebulas longo tractu, sive versabat teretem fusum levi pollice, seu pingebat acu; scires illam fuisse doctam à Pallade. Quod tamen ipsa negat; offensaque tanta magistrâ, ait, certât mecum; est nihil quod recusem victa (si sim victa.) Pallas simulat anum additque falsos canos in tempora, et sustinet quoque infirmos artus baculo. Tum orsa est loqui sic. Grandior ætas non habet omnia quæ fugiamus. Usus venit ab seris annis. Ne sperne meum consilium: maxima fama faciendæ lanæ inter mortales petatur tibi.*

## TRANSLATION.

and inhabiting the little village of Hypæpæ, had by her ingenuity acquired a memorable name through all the cities of Lydia. Oft did the nymphs quit the vineyards of Tymolus, to admire the niceness of her art, and the Naiads of Pactolus forsook their streams. Nor were they delighted only to view her work when finished; but then too when she wrought, so much grace there was in her manner. For whether she rolled up the shapeless wool into its first balls, or unravelled it with her fingers, and by repeated endeavours softened the fleeces equalling the clouds in variously stretching tracts, or turned the smooth spindle with her nimble thumb, or flowered with her needle, you might perceive that she had been instructed by Pallas: which yet she denies, and disdaining so great a mistress: Let her, (says she,) come to a trial with me; there is nothing I will not submit to if overcome. Pallas puts on the appearance of an old woman, and adds false grey hairs to her temples, and supports her tottering limbs with a staff. Then thus began to speak: "Old age  
 "is not in every thing to be shunned: experience comes from riper years:  
 "despise not therefore my advice. Aspire to the highest fame among mortals, for the arts of working in wool, but yield to the goddess, and  
 "with humble voice, ask pardon for your rash presumption, the goddess

## NOTES.

13. *Hypæpis.*] *Hypæpæ* was an considerable town of Lydia, upon the descent of mount Tymolus, near the banks of the Cayster.

16 *Pactolides undas.*] *Pactolus* was the name of a river in Lydia, famous for its golden sands.

*Cede dea; temeraria-  
que, roga veniam sup-  
plice voce, tuis dictis:  
illa dabit veniam tibi  
roganti. Arachne as-  
picit torvis oculis, re-  
linquitque incepta filo;  
vixque retinens ma-  
num, confessaque iram  
vultibus, resēcuta est  
obscuram Pallada ta-  
libus dictis. Venis,  
inops mentis, confecta-  
que longā senectā, et  
nocet vixisse nimium  
diu: si qua nurus est  
tibi, si qua filia est  
tibi, audiat istas voces.  
Satis consilii est mihi  
in me; neve putes  
profecisse monendo, ea-  
dem sententia est no-  
bis. Cur ipsa non ve-  
nit? cur vitat hæc cer-  
tamina? tum dea ait,  
venit: removitque for-  
mam anilem, exhibuit-  
que Pallada: Nym-  
phæ nurusque Mygdo-  
nides, venerantur nu-  
mina. Sola virgo non  
est territa: sed tamen  
erubuit; subitusque  
rubor notavit invita  
ora; evanuitque rur-  
sus. Ut ær solet fieri  
purpureus, cum au-  
roræ primum movetur,  
et post breve tempus,  
candescere ab ictu solis.* *Perstat in incepto, ruitque in sua fata cupidine stolidæ palmæ: neque  
enim nata Jove recusat:*

Cede Deæ: veniamque tuis temeraria dictis  
Supplice voce roga. Veniam dabit illa roganti.  
Aspicit hanc torvis, inceptaque fila relinquit;  
Vixque manum retinens, confessaque vultibus  
iram, 35  
Talibus obscuram resēcuta est Pallada dictis:  
Mentis inops, longâque venis confecta senectâ:  
Et nimium vixisse diu nocet. Audiat istas,  
Si quæ tibi nurus est, si quæ est tibi filia, voces.  
Consilii satîs est in me mihi: Neve monendo 40  
Profecisse putes; eadem sententia nobis.  
Cur non ipsa venit; cur hæc certamina vitat?  
Tum Dea, Venit ait; formamque removit anilem;  
Palladaque exhibuit. Venerantur numina Nym-  
phæ, 44  
Mygdonidesque nurus. Sola est non territa virgo.  
Sed tamen erubuit, subitusque invita notavit  
Ora rubor, rursusque evanuit. Ut solet ær  
Purpureus fieri, cum primum Aurora movetur;  
Et breve post tempus candescere Solis ab ictu.  
Perstat in incepto, stolidæque cupidine palmæ 50  
In sua fata ruit. Neque enim Jove nata recusat:

## TRANSLATION.

"will forgive at your submission." The nymph beholds her with stern eyes, and leaves the threads she had begun; when scarce restraining her hand, and with a countenance that spoke her indignation, she in these words replied to Pallas in disguise: "You come here void of understand-  
ing, and doting under the weight of age, and it is your misfortune to  
have lived so long. If you have any daughter, or daughter-in-law, re-  
serve for them these sage reproofs. I am sufficient for my own conduct,  
nor stand in need of advice, and to make you sensible how little your  
admonitions prevail, know that I am still of the same mind; why does  
not the goddess come herself, why does she decline the contest?" Then  
the goddess: "Lo! she comes;" and casting off the disguise of age, exhib-  
ited Pallas. The nymphs and Mygdonian matrons adore the goddess. The  
virgin alone is not daunted; yet she blushed, and a sudden redness marked  
her reluctant cheeks; but in a moment vanished again. As the air seems  
streaked with purple when Aurora first approaches and soon after brightens  
by the silver rays of the sun. She still persists in her design, and blinded by a  
vain desire of conquest, rushes upon her own fate: nor indeed does the daugh-

## NOTES.

45. *Mygdonidesque nurus.*] Mygdonia was a region of Phrygia, a country bordering upon Lydia. As Arachne was famous in her way, and her works exquisite, many came from thence, and all the neighbouring regions, to view them and admire their beauty. Many of these,

the poet tells us, were present when the goddess discovered herself; and all profess their respect and veneration. Arachne alone remains unmoved. It is thus Ovid heightens the guilt of her obstinacy, and makes her appear the more deserving of her fate.

Nec monet ulterius: nec jam certamina differt.  
 Haud mora; constituunt diversis partibus ambæ,  
 Et gracili geminas intendunt stamine telas.  
 Tela jugo vincta est: stamen secernit arundo: 55  
 Inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis;  
 Quod digiti expediunt, atque inter stamina ductum  
 Percusso feriunt insecti pectine dentes.  
 Utraque festinant: cinctæque ad pectora vestes  
 Brachia docta movent, studio fallente laborem 60  
 Illic et Tyrium quæ purpura sensit ahenum  
 Texitur, et tenues parvi discriminis umbræ:  
 Qualis ab imbre solet percussis solibus arcus  
 Inficere ingenti longum curvamine cælum:  
 In quo diversi niteant cùm mille colores, 65  
 Transitus ipse tamen spectantia lumina fallit:  
 Usque adeò quod tangit idem est; tamen ultima  
 distant.

Illic et lentum filis immittitur aurum,  
 Et vetus in telâ deducitur argumentum.

II. Cecropiâ Pallas scopulum Mavortis in arce  
 Pingit, et antiquam de terræ nomine litem. 71

*titur filis, et vetus argumentum deducitur in tela.*

*II. Pallas pingit scopulum Mavortis in arce Cecropia, et antiquam litem de nomine terræ.*

#### TRANSLATION.

ter of Jupiter refuse, or admonish her any further, or think now of waving the challenge. Straight they repair both to their different posts, and stretch out two webs of the finest threads. The web is tied round the beam; the slay separates the threads. The wool is inserted between by sliding shuttles, which their fingers drive along; and when thus drawn within the warp, the teeth, cut in the moving slay, strike. Both hasten on the work; and with mantles buttoned to their breasts, move their pliant arms; their keenness preventing all sense of fatigue. The purple dyed in Tyrian kettles is there woven, and fine shades of small difference; just as the rainbow is wont to display a mighty arch along the heavens, when the rays of the sun are reflected by the small drops of rain, where, though a thousand different colours shine, yet the transition from one to another eludes the most prying eye; so insensibly do the touching colours blend, and yet the extreme parts differ. Here too the pliant gold is interwoven with their threads, and ancient fables are represented on their webs.

II. Pallas describes the rock of Mars in the citadel of Athens, and the old dispute concerning the name of the country. Twice six-celestials, Jove

#### NOTES.

70. *Cecropia Pallas, &c.*] This history of the contest between Pallas and Arachne gives Ovid room to introduce several other fables, which he feigns were represented in their pieces of tapestry. The most considerable is that of the quarrel between Neptune and Minerva, about giving a name to the city Athens. The twelve great gods were chosen umpires of the difference; and agreed, that which-

*nec monet ulterius: nec jam differt certamina. Haud est mora; ambæ constituunt diversis partibus, et intendunt geminas telas gracili stamine. Tela est vincta jugo; arundo cecernit stamen. Subtemen medium inseritur acutis rudibus; quod digiti expediunt, atque dentes insecti percusso pectine, feriunt ductum inter stamina. Utraque festinant; vestesque sunt cinctæ ad pectora, et movent docta brachia, studio fallente laborem. Illic et purpura quæ sensit Tyrium ahenum textitur, et umbræ tenues parvi discriminis, qualis arcus solet inficere longum cælum ingenti curvamine, solibus percussis ab imbre; in quo cum mille diversi colores niteant, tamen ipse transitus fallit spectantia lumina, quod tangit est usque adeo idem; tamen ultima distant. Illic et lentum aurum immittitur.*

ever produced a thing of most use to the city, should have the naming of it. Neptune, by a stroke of his trident, made a horse spring from the earth; Minerva produced an olive-tree, which procured her the victory.

*Ibid. Cecropia arce.*] The citadel of Athens, from Cecrops, king of the Athenians, who is said to have first built their city.

*Bis sex cœlestes sedent  
altis sedibus augustâ  
gravitate, Jove medio.  
Sua facies inscribit  
quemque deorum; imago  
Jovis est regalis.  
Facit deum pelagi  
stare, ferireque aspera  
saxa longo tridente,  
ferumque exsiluisse e  
medio vulnere saxi,  
quo pignore vindicet  
urbem. At dat Cly-  
peum sibi; dat hastam  
acutâ cuspidis; dat  
galeam capiti; pectus  
defenditur ægide. Si-  
mulatque terram per-  
cussam de suâ cuspidē,  
prodere fatum canentis  
olivæ cum baccis,  
deosque mirari. Vic-  
toria est finis operi. Ut  
tamen amula laudis  
intelligat exemplis  
quod pretium speret  
pro ausis; tam furialibus,  
addit quatuor cer-  
tamina in quatuor  
partes, clara suo co-  
lore, et distinctu bre-  
vibus sigillis. Unus  
angulus habet Threiciam  
Rhodopen, et Hæmon,  
quondam mortalia  
corpora; nunc  
gelidos montes; qui tri-  
buere sibi nomina summorum deorum.*

*Altera pars habet miserabile fatum Pygmææ matris. Juno jussit hanc victam certamine, esse  
gruem; indicereque bellum suis populis.*

## TRANSLATION.

in the midst, sit with august gravity on lofty thrones. Each god is distinguished by his proper likeness. An air of majesty proclaims Jupiter the monarch of the universe. She makes the god of the sea too to stand there, and strike the rugged rock with his long trident, and a horse to leap forth from the opening in the middle of the rock; by which pledge of his favour, he claims giving the name to the city. But to herself she gives a shield, and a sharp-pointed spear; a helmet adorns her head, and her breast is defended by the Ægis. She also represents the earth, when struck by her spear, producing a pale olive-shoot loaded with berries, and the gods wondering at the prodigy. Victory crowns her labour. But that the rival of her praise may learn from examples what reward she may expect for her daring challenge, she adds at the four corners four contests, lively in the colouring, and distinctly marked by little images. One corner has Thracian Rhodope and Hæmus; once human bodies, but now transformed to mountains; who assumed to themselves the titles of the sovereign gods. Another part represents the mournful fate of the Pygmæan mother. Juno victorious in a dispute with her, commanded her to become a crane, and make war on her own people. She described also Antigone,

## NOTES.

90. *Altera Pygmææ.*] The next story is that of the transformation of the Pygmæan queen. According to Ælian her name was Gerane; others call her Pygas. She was worshipped by her people as a goddess; which raised her to that height of pride, that she contemned the other deities, especially Juno and Diana, whose indignation she provoked so far, that they changed her to a crane; the implacable

*Bis sex cœlestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis  
Augustâ gravitate sedent. Sua quemque Deorum  
Inscribit facies: Jovis est regalis imago.*

*Stare Deum pelagi, longoque ferire tridente* 75

*Aspera saxa facit, medioque è vulnere saxi*

*Exsiluisse ferum; quo pignore vindicet urbem.*

*At sibi dat clypeum, dat acutæ cuspidis hastam:*

*Dat galeam capiti: defenditur ægide pectus.*

*Percussamque suâ simulat de cuspidē terram,* 80

*Prodere cum baccis fœtum canentis olivæ:*

*Mirarique Deos. Operi victoria finis.*

*Ut tamen exemplis intelligat æmula laudis,*

*Quod pretium speret pro tam furialibus ausis,*

*Quatuor in partes certamina quatuor addit* 85

*Clara colore suo, brevibus distincta sigillis.*

*Threiciam Rhodopen habet angulus unus, et Hæmon;*

*Nunc gelidos montes, mortalia corpora quondam;*

*Nomina summorum sibi qui tribuere Deorum.*

*Altera Pygmææ fatum miserabile matris* 90

*Pars habet. Hanc Juno victam certamine jussit*

*Esse gruem: populisque suis indicere bellum.*

enemy of the Pygmies. As to the Pygmies themselves, they were, according to fabulous tradition, a species of dwarfs inhabiting the mountainous parts of India, not exceeding a cubit in height. The bare name of Gerane, the Greek word for a crane, which she bore, according to Ælian, gave rise to the fable of her being transformed into that fowl.



Pingit et Antigonem ausam contendere quondam  
Cum magni consorte Jovis; quam regia Juno  
In volucrem vertit; nec profuit Ilion illi, 95  
Laomedonve pater, sumptis quin candida pennis  
Ipsa sibi plaudat crepitante ciconia rostro.

Qui superest solus Cinyran habet angulus orbam:  
Isque gradus templi natarum membra suarum  
Amplectens, saxoque jacens, lacrymare videtur.  
Circuit extremas oleis pacalibus oras. 101  
Is modus est, operique suâ facit arbore finem.

XX. Mæonis elusam designat imagine tauri:  
Europen: verum taurum, freta vera putares.

*citique finem operi suâ arbore.*

XX. Mæonis designat Europen elusam imagine tauri; putares taurum verum, et freta vera.

#### TRANSLATION.

who dared to vie for beauty with the consort of mighty Jove. Nor did Ilium or her sire Laomedon avail her, but, transformed to a noisy stork, she cuts the air with her whitened pinions. The corner, which now alone remains, represents childless Cinyras; he clasping the steps of the temple, the bodies of his own daughters; and, stretched upon the stone, seems to weep. She edges round the work with wreaths of peaceful olive; this was the border of the piece, which she finished with her own tree.

The Mæonian nymph delineates Europa seduced by Jupiter under the figure of a bull: you would have taken the bull and the waves to be real.

#### NOTES.

93. *Pingit et Antigonem.*] Antigone was the daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, and remarkable for her fine flowing hair, which she was so vain of, as to boast that she resembled Juno. The goddess offended at her presumption, changed her hair into snakes. The gods afterward in compassion transformed her to a stork.

98. *Cinyran orbam.*] Cinyras was a king of the Assyrians, who had several daughters remarkable for their beauty. They growing insolent upon it, and pretending to surpass even Juno herself, provoked the goddess so far, that she transformed them into the steps of a temple, and changed the father too to a stone, as he was embracing these steps; all that now remained of his daughters.

103. *Mæonis elusam designat imagine tauri Europen.*] Arachne, on her side, traced on her web the amours and metamorphoses of the gods. As there is nothing new or particular in them, we shall satisfy ourselves with explaining them by one general remark; which may serve also to unravel a thousand other fictions of the like nature.

In the first ages, men, and even kings themselves, were very rude and unpolished. The want of education; and still more of a consistent system of moral principles, rendered them equally gross in their manners, and savage in their dis-

*Pingit et Antigonem ausam quondam contendere cum consorte magni Jovis, quam regia Juno vertit in volucrem; nec Ilion, Patro Laomedon profuit illi, quin sumptis pennis, ipsa candida ciconia plaudat sibi, crepitante rostro.*

*Angulus solus qui superest, habet Cinyran orbam filiarum; isque amplectens gradus templi, et membra suarum natarum, jacensque saxo, videtur lacrymare. Circuit extremas oras pacalibus oleis. Is est modus, fu-*

positions. If they demanded a princess in marriage, and were refused; the custom was, to raise an army, and carry her off by force. The military engines, or ships, were distinguished by some figures, according to the fancy of the master: these were either animals or birds, or some monster of fantastic form. This observation is from hence rendered credible, that we still meet with these representations upon ancient monuments, medals, and coins. The poets, who described these expeditions, instead of saying that such a prince carried off by force a princess whom he had fallen in love with, feigned that he transformed himself to a bull, a lion, or an eagle. If to this we add, that these kings often bore the name of Jupiter, Apollo, or Neptune, and that the priests of these gods succeeded frequently in their love adventures, by assuming the name of the deities whom they served; we shall be at no loss to understand what the poets mean by these metamorphoses of the gods, and ascribing to them so many different children. There is another conjecture too offered to unravel these changes. They tell us that the figures of different animals were graved upon ancient coins, and the money thus stamped being used by lovers to seduce their mistresses, gave rise to the fictions of their assuming their different figures.

*Ipsa videbatur spectare terras relictas, et clamare suas comites, vererique tactum aquæ assilientis, reducere quæ timidas plantas. Fecit et (etiam) Asteriem teneri luctante aquilâ: fecit Ledam recubare sub alis olorinis. Addidit ut Jupiter celatus imagine satyri, implerit pulchram Nycteidâ gemino sætu: ut fuerit Amphitryon cum cepit te Tyrynthia, ut aureus luserit Danaen, ut igneus Asopida; ut pastor Mnemosynen: ut varius serpens Deoïda. Posuit te quoque Neptune, mutatum torvo juvenco in virgine Æolia: tu visus Enipeus gignis Aloïdas: tu aries fallis Bisaltida. Et mater mitissima frugum, flava quod ad comas, sensit te equum: mater volucris equi crinata colubris sensit te avem: Melantho sensit te Delphina. Reddidit his omnibus suamque faciem, faciemque locorum. Phœbus imagine agrestis est illic; utque modo gesserit pennas accipitris, modò terga leonis: ut pastor luserit Issen Macareïda. Ut Liber (Bacchus) deceperit Erigonen falsâ uvâ: ut Saturnus mutatus equo creârit geminum Chirona.*

*Ipsa videbatur terras spectare relictas,  
Et comites clamare suas, tactumque vereri  
Assilientis aquæ; timidasque reducere plantas.  
Fecit et Asteriem aquilâ luctante teneri:  
Fecit olorinis Ledam recubare sub alis:  
Addidit, ut Satyri celatus imagine pulchram 110  
Jupiter implêrit gemino Nycteidâ sætu:  
Amphitryon fuerit, cùm te Tyrynthia cepit;  
Aureus ut Danaen, Asopida luserit igneus,  
Mnemosynen pastor, varius Deoïda serpens.  
Te quoque mutatum torvo, Neptune, juvenco 115  
Virgine in Æoliâ posuit: Tu visus Enipeus,  
Gignis Aloïdas; aries Bisaltida fallis.  
Et te, flava comas, frugum mitissima mater,  
Sensit equum; te sensit avem crinita colubris  
Mater equi volucris: sensit Delphina Melantho. 120  
Omnibus his faciemque suam faciemque locorum  
Reddidit. Est illic agrestis imagine Phœbus;  
Utque modò accipitris pennas, modò terga leonis  
Gesserit: ut pastor Macareïda luserit Issen.  
Liber ut Erigonen falsâ deceperit uvâ: 125  
Ut Saturnus equo geminum Chirona creârit.*

## TRANSLATION.

She seemed to look back to the land she had just left, and call out to her companions; and to draw up her trembling feet, as if afraid to touch the rising waves. She drew also Asterie struggling with an eagle that had seized her, and Leda laid supine under the snowy pinions of a swan. She added too, how Jupiter, disguised under the form of a satyr, filled the fair Antiope with a twin offspring: how, as Amphitryon, he enjoyed Alcmena; how, changed to a shower of gold, Danaë; and how the daughter of Asopus felt him in a lambent flame. To Mnemosyne he appeared a shepherd, and to Deois a speckled snake. She represented also Neptune, transformed to a bull, in his adventure with the daughter of Æolus: how, in the form of Enipeus, he begot the Aloïdæ, and, appearing a ram, deceived Theophane. Ceres, the bountiful mother of corn, conspicuous for her golden locks, tried your vigour in a steed; and the snake-haired mother of the winged horse, in a bird; and Melantho, in the form of a dolphin.

To all these she gave their true feathers and likeness, and added too the real appearance of the places where they happened. There Phœbus roves like a country swain; one while he appears with the wings of a hawk, again with a lion's skin: and, as a shepherd, deceives Isse, the daughter of Macareus. There too you might see how Bacchus, imaged like the clustering grape, deceived Erigone: and how Saturn, in the form of a horse, begot double-shaped Chiron. The extreme parts

## NOTES.

108. *Asterien.*] The daughter of Cæus, whom Jupiter enjoyed under the form of an eagle; she was the wife of Perses, and mother of Herate.

109. *Ledam.*] The story of Jupiter changed into a swan, and having by

Leda, Castor, Pollux and Helen, is well known.

111. *Gemino Nycteidâ sætu.*] Antiope, the daughter of Nyctæus, seduced by Jupiter in the shape of a satyr, bore him two sons: Amphion and Zethus.

Ultima pars telæ, tenui circumdata limbo,  
Nexilibus flores hederis habet intertextos.

III. Non illud Pallas, non illud carpere Livor  
Possit opus. Doluit successu flava virago: 130  
Et rupit pictas cœlestia crimina vestes.  
Utque Cytoriaco radium de monte tenebat;  
Ter quater Idmonia frontem percussit Arachnes.  
Non tulit infelix! laqueoque animosa ligavit  
Guttura. Pendentem Pallas miserata levavit: 135  
Atque ita, Vive quidem, pende tamen, improba,  
dixit:

Lexque eadem pœnæ, ne sis secura futuri,  
Dicta tuo generi, serisque nepotibus esto.  
Post ea discedens succis Hecateïdos herbæ  
Spargit. Et extemplò tristi medicamine tactæ 140  
Defluxêre comæ: cumque his et naris et auris:  
Fitque caput minimum toto quoque corpore parvæ:  
In latere exiles digiti pro cruribus hærent.

*cumque his et naris, auris. Caputque fit minimum illi parvæ quoque toto corpore. Exiles digiti hærent in latere pro cruribus.*

## TRANSLATION.

of the web, edged round with a fine border, are composed of flowers interwoven with twists of ivy.

III. Not Pallas nor Envy itself could blame that work; the yellow haired goddess grieved at her success, and as she held in her hand a shuttle from mount Cytorum, she three or four times struck the forehead of Idmonian Arachne. The unhappy maid could not bear it; but being of a high spirit, tied up her throat in a halter. Pallas pitying her, bore her up as she hung, and thus said: "Live, vile wretch, yet still hang; and, that you may ever live in suspense, I doom the same law of punishment to all your race, and latest posterity." Then going off, she sprinkles her with the juice of an Hecateian herb; and immediately her hair, touched by the poisonous drug, fell off; and with them her nose and ears. The head too becomes very little to her greatly lessened in her

## NOTES.

129. *Non illud Pallas.*] Ovid, after this elegant description of their several pieces of workmanship, proceeds to inform us of the hard fate of Arachne. Pallas appears in no very advantageous light. The work is faultless: even Envy itself can find nothing to blame; and the goddess acts not so much from a principle of equity and justice, as an impatience to see herself rivalled. The truth is, emulation and revenge often prevail among our poet's gods, which is not so much the fault of Ovid as of the times: for all the poets, both Greek and Latin without exception, agree in representing the gods with a mixture of human frailties.

132. *Cytoriaco radium de monte.*] A shuttle made of box-wood, which grew in great abundance in Cytorus, a mountain of Paphlagonia.

*Pars ultima telæ, circumdata tenui limbo, habet flores intertextos nexilibus hederis.*

III. *Non Pallas, non Livor possit carpere illud opus. Flava virago doluit successu, et rupit pictas vestes exhibentes cœlestia crimina. Utque tenebat radium de monte Cytoriaco, percussit ter quater frontem Idmonia Arachnes. Infelix Virgo non tulit, animosaque ligavit guttura laqueo. Pallas miserata, levavit pendentem, atque dixit ita: vive quidem improba, tamen pende, eademque lex pœnæ, ne sis secura futuri, esto dicta tuo generi, serisque nepotibus. Post ea discedens, spargit eam succis herbæ Hecateïdos, et extemplò comæ tactæ tristi medicamine defluxêre; Exiles digiti*

136. *Vive quidem, pende tamen.*] Pliny tells us, in the history which he gives of Arachne, that she hanged herself; but mentions not the reason of her despair. It is evident by that, however, that she had some secret cause of discontent.

The conformity of her name and profession with that of the spider, and above all, the resemblance of the Hebrew word Arach, which signifies to spin, and which the Scripture sometimes uses in speaking of spiders and their webs, gave rise to this fable.

139. *Hecateïdos herbæ.*] Aconite or wolfsbane, from Hecate: the same who, according to Diodorus, was the mother of Medea. She is said to be the first who sought after, and taught the use of poisonous herbs.

*Venter habet cætera, de quo illa tamen remittit stamen; et aranea exercet antiquas telas.*

Cætera venter habet. De quo tamen illa remittit Stamen; et antiquas exercet aranea telas. 145

*IV. Tota Lydia fremit, rumorque facti it per oppida Phrygiæ, et occupat magnum orbem sermonibus. Niobe cognoverat illam ante suos thalamos, tum cum virgo colebat Mæoniam, Sipylumque. Tamen nec est admonita pœna Arachnes popularis, cedere calitibus, utique verbis minoribus. Multa dabant animos: sed enim nec artes conjugis, nec genus amborum, potentique magni regni, sic placuere illi, quamvis cuncta ea placebant, ut progenies sua: et Niobe foret dicta felicissima matrum, si non visa fuisset sibi. Nam Manto sata Tiresiâ, præscia venturi et concita divino motu, fuerat vaticinata per medias vias: Ismenides ite frequentes; et date Latonæ, duobusque Latonigenis thura cum pia prece; innectiteque crinem lauro. Latona jubet hoc meo ore. Paretur: et omnes Thebaidæ ornant sua tempora jussis frondibus: dantque thura et precantia verba sanctis flammis.*

IV. Lydia tota fremit. Phrygiæque per oppida facti

Rumor it, et magnum sermonibus occupat orbem.

Ante suos Niobe thalamos, cognoverat illam,

Tum cum Mæoniam virgo Sipylumque colebat.

Nec tamen admonita est pœnâ popularis Arachnes

Cedere cœlitibus, verbisque minoribus uti: 151

Multa dabant animos. Sed enim nec conjugis artes,

Nec genus amborum, magnique potentia regni,

Sic placuere illi, quamvis ea cuncta placebant,

Ut sua progenies: et felicissima matrum 155

Dicta foret Niobe, si non sibi visa fuisset.

Nam sata Tiresiâ, venturi præscia Manto,

Per medias fuerat, divino concita motu,

Vaticinata vias: Ismenides, ite frequentes,

Et date Latonæ, Latonigenisque duobus, 160

Cum prece thura pia; lauroque innectite crinem:

Ore meo Latona jubet. Paretur: et omnes

Thebaides jussis sua tempora frondibus ornant:

Thuraque dant sanctis, et verba precantia, flammis.

*Paretur: et omnes Thebaidæ ornant sua tempora jussis frondibus: dantque thura et precantia verba sanctis flammis.*

#### TRANSLATION.

whole body. Her slender fingers cleave to her sides for legs. All the rest of her seems nothing but belly, from which she yet gives a thread; and now converted into a spider, works at the web as formerly.

IV. All Lydia is in an uproar: the noise of the fact spreads through the towns of Phrygia, and fills the wide world with discourse. Niobe had known her, before her marriage, when yet a virgin she inhabited Mæonia and Sipylus; yet was she not warned by the punishment of her country-woman Arachne, to yield to the heavenly gods, and use less presumptuous words. Many things conspired to augment her pride. But indeed neither her husband's fame, their descent, nor the sovereignty of a mighty kingdom pleased her so much (although all these too had their weight) as her own progeny; and Niobe might have been called the happiest of mothers, if she had not seemed so to herself. For Manto, the daughter of Tiresias a prophetess, urged by a divine impulse, had proclaimed through the streets: "Haste, all ye Theban dames, and offer pious incense with prayers to Latona, and the two children of Latona, and bind your hair with laurel; the goddess commands it by my

#### NOTES.

146. *Lydia tota fremit.*] The poet, after the story of Arachne, introduces by a natural and easy connexion that of Niobe. This Niobe was the daughter of Tantalus, king of Lydia; and before she left her father's kingdom, was intimately acquainted with Arachne, and a great admirer of her ingenuity. Although she was now passed into another country, and lived at Thebes;

yet Arachne's fate, which was soon spread abroad every where, would sink deeper in her mind, as it recalled the image of a former companion. It was therefore natural to think, that it would more particularly serve as a warning to her, to avoid any competition that might draw upon her a like vengeance. This is the foundation for bringing in her story.

Ecce venit comitum Niobe celeberrima turbâ, 165  
 Vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro :  
 Et, quantum ira sinit, formosa : movensque decoro  
 Cum capite immissos humerum per utrumque capillos.

Constitit : utque oculos circumtulit alta superbos :  
 Quis furor auditos, inquit, præponere visis, 170  
 Cœlestes ? aut cur colitur Latona per aras ?  
 Numen adhuc sine thure meum est ! mihi Tantalus  
 auctor ;

Cui licuit soli Superiorum tangere mensas :  
 Pleïadum soror est genitrix mihi : maximus Atlas  
 Est avus, æthereum qui fert cervicibus axem : 175  
 Jupiter alter avus. Socero quoque glorior illo.  
 Me gentes metuunt Phrygiæ : me regia Cadmi  
 Sub dominâ est ; fidibusque mei commissa mariti  
 Mœnia cum populis à meque viroque reguntur.  
 In quamcunque domûs adverto lumina partem, 180  
 Immensæ spectantur opes. Accedit eodem  
 Digna Deâ facies. Huc natas adjice septem,  
 Et totidem juvenes ; et mox generosque nurusque.  
 Quærite nunc, habeat quam nostra superbia causam :

Nescio quoque audete satam Titanida Cæo 185  
 Latonam præferre mihi ; cui maxima quondam  
 Exiguam sedem paritura terra negavit.

*superbia habeat ; audetque præferre mihi Latonam Titanida satam nescio quo Cæo ; cui quondam paritura, maxima terra negavit exiguum sedem.*

## TRANSLATION.

“ mouth.” Obedience is paid ; and all the Theban matrons adorn their temples with leaves of laurel as commanded, and offer incense, accompanied with humble prayers in the sacred flames. When, lo, Niobe comes, surrounded with a crowd of attendants, shining with gold embroidered in her Phrygian robes, and beautiful as far as anger would allow ; when tossing her hair that flowed down from her graceful head on either shoulder, she stood still ; and with a haughty air casting around her proud eyes, “ What madness ! says she, to prefer celestial deities, “ known only by report, to those whom you have seen ! Or why is Latona worshipped at the altars, and no incense burnt in honour of my godhead ? Tantalus is my sire ; to whom alone it was granted to sit at the table of the gods : I have for my mother a sister of the Pleiads : the mighty Atlas is my grandfather ; whose shoulders bear up the axletree of heaven : Jupiter is my other grandfather ; I boast of him too for my father-in-law. The Phrygian nations tremble at my power ; the palace of Cadmus owns me for its sovereign ; and the walls raised by my husband’s lyre, with the people inhabiting within them, are subject to me and my spouse. To whatever part of the place I turn my eyes, immense treasures are seen : to this is joined a face not unworthy of a goddess. Add moreover seven daughters and as many sons, and by-and-by sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. Inquire now what ground I have for my pride ; and dare to prefer to me Latona,

*Ecce Niobe venit, celeberrima turbâ comitum, spectabilis auro intexto Phrygiis vestibus ; et formosa quantum ira sinit ; movensque capillos immissos per utrumque humerum cum decore capite, constitit : utque alta circumtulit superbos oculos, inquit : Quis furor præponere auditos cœlestes visis ? aut cur Latona colitur per aras, dum meum numen est adhuc sine thure ? Tantalus cui soli licuit tangere mensas superiorum est auctor (pater) mihi. Soror Pleiadum est genitrix mihi. Maximus Atlas, qui fert æthereum axem cervicibus est meus avus. Jupiter est alter avus. Glorior quoque illo socero. Gentes Phrygiæ metuunt me : regia Cadmi est sub me domina : Maniaque commissa fidibus mei mariti cum populis, reguntur a meque viroque. In quamcunque partem domûs adverto lumina immensa opes spectantur : facies digna Deâ accedit eodem : adjice huc septem natas, et totidem juvenes, et mox generosque nurusque. Nunc quærite quam causam nostra*

*Dea vestra est recepta nec cælo, nec humo, nec aquis, erat exul mundi; donec insula Delos miserata vagantem, dixit: tu erras hospita in terris, ego in undis, deditque locum instabilem. Illa est facta parens duobus, hæc est tantum septima pars nostri uteri. Sum felix; quis enim neget hoc? maneboque felix; quis dubitet hoc quoque; copia fecit me tutam. Sum major quam cui fortuna possit nocere: utque eripiat multa, tamen relinquit mihi multo plura. Mea bona jam excessere metum. Fingite aliquid posse demi huic populo meorem natorum, tamen spoliata non redigar ad numerum duorum Latonæ; quo quantum distat ab orbâ turbâ. Ite sacris, properate sacris, poniteque laurum capillis. Deponunt, relinquuntque sacra infecta: quodque licet, venerantur numen tacito murmure, Dea est indignata: locutaque est eum gemina prole talibus dictis, in summo vertice Cynthi. En ego vestra parens, animosa vobis creatis, et cessura nulli dearum nisi Junoni, dubitor an sim dea, arceorque aris cultis per omnia sæcula, nisi vos ô nati succuritis.*

Nec cælo, nec humo, nec aquis Dea vestra recepta est.

Exul erat mundi; donec miserata vagantem, Hospita tu terris, erras, ego, dixit in undis, 190 Instabilemque locum Delos dedit. Illa duobus Facta parens: uteri pars est hæc septima nostri. Sum felix. Quis enim neget hoc? felixque manebo. Hoc quoque quis dubitet? tutam me copia fecit. Major sum, quàm cui possit fortuna nocere. 195 Multaque ut eripiat; multò mihi plura relinquet. Excessère metum mea jam bona. Fingite demi Huic aliquid populo natorum posse meorum; Non tamen ad numerum redigar spoliata duorum Latonæ: Turba quo quantum distat ab orbâ! 220 Ite sacris, properate sacris, laurumque capillis Ponite. Deponunt; infectaque sacra relinquunt: Quodque licet, tacito venerantur murmure numen. Indignata Dea est: summoque in vertice Cynthi Talibus est dictis geminâ cum prole locuta: 205 En ego vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis, Et nisi Junoni, nulli cessura dearum, An dea sim, dubitor: perque omnia sæcula cultis Arceor, ô nati, nisi vos succuritis, aris.

#### TRANSLATION.

"the Titaness, born of, I know not what, Cæus; to whom, formerly when in travel, the spacious earth refused a small retreat, neither earth, nor seas, nor heaven would receive your goddess: she was banished the universe, till Delos pitying the wanderer, said: You roam about a stranger on land, I float in the waves; and gave her an unstable place of rest. She became a mother to two; this is but the seventh part of my issue. I am happy; for who can deny this? And I shall continue happy: for who can doubt of this either? Plenty hath made me secure. I am greater than to be within the reach of Fortune's strokes; for should she take many things from me, she will still leave me much more behind. My many blessings have now raised me above fear. Suppose I should be deprived of some part of this numerous progeny; yet, thus stript, I shall not be reduced to two, the number of Latona; by which, how far is she removed from one that is quite childless. Go from the solemnity, hasten from the solemnity, and put off your wreaths of laurel." They put them off, and leave the sacred rites unfinished; and what alone they durst venture to do, adore the goddess in gentle murmurs.

Latona, highly enraged at this abuse, thus addressed her twin offspring on the top of mount Cynthus. "Behold I your mother, proud of having given you birth, who yield to Juno alone of all the heavenly goddesses, have now my deity called in question; and, without your aid, am, for all ages to come, driven from altars, that have been ever sacred to my worship. Nor is this my only

Nec dolor hic solus. Diro convicia facto 210  
 Tantalus adjecit: vosque est postponere natis  
 Ausa suis: et me (quod in ipsam recidat) orbam  
 Dixit; et exhibuit linguam scelerata paternam.  
 Adjectura preces erat his Latona relatis: 214  
 Desine, Phœbus ait (pœnæ mora longa) querelas.  
 Dixit idem Phœbe. Celerique per aëra lapsu,  
 Contigerant tecti Cadmeïda nubibus arcem.  
 Planus erat latèque patens prope mœnia campus,  
 Assiduis pulsatus equis; ubi turba rotarum,  
 Duraque mollierant subjectas ungula glebas. 220  
 Pars ibi de septem genitis Amphione fortes  
 Conscendunt in equos, Tyrioque rubentia fucō  
 Tergapremunt; auroque graves moderantur habenas.  
 E quibus Ismenos, qui matri sarcina quondam  
 Prima suæ fuerat, dum certum flectit in orbem 225  
 Quadrupedum cursus, spumantiaque ora cœrcet;  
 Hei mihi! conclamat; medioque in pectore fixus,  
 Tela gerit; frænisque manu moriente remissis  
 In latus à dextro paulatim defluit armo.

*quadrupedum in certum orbem, coercetque ora spumantia, conclamat hei mihi! fixusque in medio pectore, gerit tela, frenisque remissis manu moriente, defluit paulatim in latus à dextro armo.*

## TRANSLATION.

"grief: the daughter of Tantalus has added slighting reproaches to  
 "the horrid fact, and dared to postpone you to her own breed, and (a  
 "curse which may it fall upon herself) called me childless; discovering  
 "a tongue, sacrilegious as was that of her father." Latona was going  
 to second this her relation with entreaties: Cease, returned Phœbus, your  
 complaints; every moment is lost that defers our vengeance. Diana said  
 the same; and both hid in clouds, by a swift descent through the air,  
 reach the citadel of Cadmus.

Near the walls of the town was a plain widely extended, levelled by  
 the daily trampling of horses; where crowds of chariot-wheels, and the  
 hoofs of the hardy steed had softened the earth below them. There part  
 of the seven sons of Amphion mount their mettled coursers, and sit upon  
 bright trappings of Tyrian dye; wielding the reins heavy with solid gold.  
 Of whom Ismenus, who formerly had been the first grateful load to his  
 pregnant mother, while he guides his horse's steps in a winding ring, and  
 curbs his foaming mouth, cries out, alas! and piercing through the middle  
 of his breast, bears therein the dart; and dropping the reins from his  
 dying hand, sinks by degrees on one side over his horse's right shoulder.

## NOTES.

224. *E quibus Ismenos.*] Here Latona engages Apollo and Diana to destroy all the children of Niobe. A fiction, that has its foundation in truth, hands down to us, though obscured with fable, a very tragical piece of ancient history. In the time of Amphion and Niobe, a heavy pestilence afflicted Thebes; and spread its desolation so far, as to leave not one of the children of Niobe remaining; and be-

cause contagious distempers used to be attributed to the immoderate heat of the sun, hence, they give out that Apollo and Diana had slain them with their darts: for Eustathius upon Homer observes, that the poets, who ascribe to those divinities sudden deaths, and such as were owing to the pestilence, always imputed those of the men to Apollo, and those of the women to Diana.

*Sipylus proximus, sonitu pharetræ audito per inane, dabat fræna: veluti cum rector præscius imbris, nube visâ, fugit, deducitque carbasa pendentia undique, ne quæ levis effluat: dabat fræna. Telum non evitabile consequitur dantem: sagittæque tremens hæsit summa cervice, et ferrum nudum exstabat de gutture. Ille ut erat pronus, volvitur per colla admissa jusbisque, et fœdat tellurem calido sanguine. Infelix Phædimus, et Tantalus heres aviti nominis, ut imposuere finem solito labori, transierant ad juvenile opus nitidæ palæstræ. Et jam contulerant pectora luctantia areto nexu, pectoribus; cum sagitta concita tento cornu trajecit utrumque sicut erant juncti. Ingemuere simul; posuere simul solo membra incurvata dolore: jacentes simul versarunt suprema lumina; exhalârunt simul animam. Alphenor aspexit plangensque laniata pectora advolat, ut allevet gelidos artus complexibus: caditque in pio officio: nam Delius ferro fufifero rumpit intima præcordia illi. Quod simul ac erat eductum, pars pulmonis est eruta in hamis; cruorque est effusus in auras cum anima. At non simplex vulnus afficit intonsum Damasichthona:*

Proximus, audito sonitu per inane pharetræ, 230  
Fræna dabat Sipylus; veluti cum præscius imbris  
Nube fugit visâ, pendentiaque undique rector  
Carbasa deducit, ne quæ levis effluat aura.  
Fræna dabat. Dantem non evitabile telum 234  
Consequitur; summæque tremens cervice sagittâ  
Hæsit; et exstabat nudum de gutture ferrum.  
Ille, ut erat pronus, per colla admissa, jubasque  
Volvitur: et calido tellurem sanguine fœdat.  
Phædimus infelix, et aviti nominis hæres  
Tantalus ut solito, finem imposuere labori, 240  
Transiêrant ad opus nitidæ juvenile palæstræ:  
Et jam contulerant arcto luctantia nexu  
Pectora pectoribus: cum tento concita cornu,  
Sicut erant juncti, trajecit utrumque sagittâ.  
Ingemuere simul; simul incurvata dolore 245  
Membra solo posuere; simul suprema jacentes  
Lumina versârunt; animam simul exhalârunt.  
Aspexit Alphenor, laniataque pectora plangens  
Advolat, ut gelidos complexibus allevet artus:  
Inque pio cadit officio. Nam Delius illi 250  
Intima fatifero rumpit præcordia ferro.  
Quod simul eductum, pars est pulmonis in hamis  
Eruta: cumque anima cruor est effusus in auras.  
At non intonsum simplex Damasichthona vulnus

## TRANSLATION.

Sipylus, the next, hearing the sound of a quiver in the air, gave his horse the reins: as a skilful pilot, when from blackening clouds he descries a gathering storm, flies; and lets down on every side the hanging sails, that not a single blast of wind may escape. He gave, I say, the reins; but the unerring dart overtook him, and stuck quivering in his neck behind; and the bare point stood out from his throat: he, as his posture was prone tumbled over his horse's neck and mane; and stained the ground with his warm blood. Unhappy Phædimus, and Tantalus, the heir of his grandfather's name, having ended the wanted exercise of riding, were gone to try the youthful sport of wrestling. And now had they joined breast to breast, struggling in a close grapple, when an arrow starting from a full-stretched bow, went through both as they were thus joined together. They groaned together; together laid upon the ground their limbs, writhed with pain; together as they lay, rolled for the last time their languid eye-balls; and together breathed away their soul. Alphenor beholds this, and, beating his torn breast, flies to bear up their cold limbs in his embraces, but falls in the pious office; for the Delian god pierced his midriff with a fatal arrow, which, when drawn out, tore away part of the lungs with its jagged points; and his soul and blood issue through the wound. But not a single wound only prostrates beardless Damasichthon: he was struck where the leg begins, and where the



Afficit. Ictus erat, quâ crus esse incipit, et quâ  
Mollia nervosus facit internodia poples. 256

Dumque manu tentat trahere exitiabile telum,  
Altera per jugulum pennis tenus acta sagitta est.  
Expulit hanc sanguis : seque ejaculatus in altum  
Emicat, et longè terebratâ prosilit aurâ. 260

Ultimus Ilioneus non profectura precando  
Brachia sustulerat ; Dique ô communiter omnes,  
Dixerat, (ignarus non omnes esse rogandos)  
Parcite. Motus erat, cum jam revocabile telum  
Non fuit, Arcitenens. Minimo tamen occidit ille  
Vulnere ; non altâ percusso corde sagittâ. 266

Fama mali, populique dolor, lacrymæque suorum  
Tam subitæ matrem certam fecêre ruinæ,  
Mirantem potuisse ; irascentemque quod ausi  
Hoc essent Superi, quodd tantum juris haberent.  
Nam pater Amphion, ferro per pectus adacto, 271  
Finiêrat moriens pariter cum luce dolorem.

Heu quantum hæc Niobe, Niobe distabat ab illâ,  
Quæ modò Latois populum submoverat aris :  
Et mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, 275  
Invidiosa suis : at nunc miseranda vel hosti !  
Corporibus gelidis incumbit ; et ordine nullo  
Oscula dispensat natos suprema per omnes.  
A quibus ad cælum liventia brachia tendens,  
Pascere, crudelis, nostro, Latona, dolore ; 280  
Pascere, ait ; satiaque meo tua pectora luctu :

*corporibus, et dispensat suprema oscula per omnes natos nullo ordine, a quibus tendens brachia liventia ad cælum ait : crudelis Latona pascere nostro dolore ; pascere ; satiaque tua pectora meo luctu :*

## TRANSLATION.

nervous ham makes a yielding joint : and while with his hand he endeavours to draw out the fatal weapon, another arrow pierced his throat up to the wing. The blood forced it out ; and, darting on high, springs up, and spouted along, piercing the air to a great distance. Ilioneus, the last, had lifted up his unavailing arms in prayer, and begged for protection of all the gods in common (not knowing that all in common were not to be addressed) the god of the silver bow was moved when it was now too late, and the arrow could not be recalled ; yet he fell by a gentle wound, nor was his heart deep struck by the dart.

The rumour of this misfortune, the grief of the people, and the tears of her relations, soon made the mother acquainted with this sudden destruction, wondering that it could happen ; and provoked at the daring boldness of the gods, and that they had such an extent of power ; for their father Amphion sheathing a dagger in his breast, had put an end at once to his life and griefs. Alas ! how much did this Niobe differ from that Niobe, who had so lately driven away the people from the altars of Latona ; and, with an air of majesty walked through the middle of the city, envied by her own people, but now to be pitied even by an enemy ! she falls upon the cold bodies, and dispenses undistinguished her last kisses among

*erat ictus qua crus incipit esse, et qua nervosus poples facit internodia. Dumque tentat trahere manu telum exitiabile, altera sagitta est acta per jugulum tenus pennis. Sanguis expulit hanc ; ejaculatusque se, emicat in altum, et prosilit longè aurâ terebratâ. Ilioneus ultimus sustulerat brachia non profectura precando ; dixeratque ; ô dii omnes communiter ; (ignarus omnes non esse rogandos) parcite. Arcitenens erat motus, cum telum fuit jam non revocabile : tamen ille occidit minimo vulnere ; corde percusso sagittâ non altâ. Fama mali, dolorque populi, lacrymæque suorum fecere matrem certam ruinæ tam subitæ, mirantem potuisse ; irascentemque quod ausi essent hoc, quod haberent tantum juris. Nam pater Amphion ferro adacto per pectus, moriens finiêrat dolorem pariter cum luce. Heu quantum hæc Niobe distabat ab illâ Niobe, quæ modo submoverat populum Latois aris, et resupina tulerat gressus per mediam urbem, invidiosa suis ; ac nunc miseranda vel hosti. Incumbit gelidis*

(dixitque, satia cor-  
pore per septem fu-  
nera) effror: exulta;  
inimicæ; victrix tri-  
umphæ. Cur autem  
victrix? plura super-  
sunt mihi misera, quam  
tibi felici; vinco quo-  
que post tot funera.  
Dixerat; nervus in-  
sonuit ab arcu conten-  
to, qui conterruit om-  
nes præter Nioben  
unam. Illa est audax  
malo. Sorores stabant  
cum atris vestibus et  
demisso crine ante to-  
ros fratrum; una e  
quibus trahens tela  
hærentia viscere, mo-  
ribunda relanguit ore  
imposito fratri. Al-  
tera conata solari mi-  
seram parentem subito  
conticuit, estque du-  
plicata cæco vulnere  
(nonque pressit ora,  
nisi postquam spiritus  
exit.) Hæc frustra fu-  
giens, collabitur; illa  
immoritur sorori: hæc  
latet; videres illam  
trepidare. Scæque da-  
tis leto, passisque diversa  
vulnera, ultima restabat:  
quam mater tegens toto corpore, clamavit  
relinque unam minimamque, posco minimam de multis et unam.

[Corque ferum satia, dixit: per funera septem]  
Efferor: exulta; victrixque inimica triumphæ.  
Cur autem victrix? miseræ mihi plura supersunt,  
Quàm tibi felici. Post tot quoque funera vinco.  
Dixerat: insonuit contento nervus ab arcu; 286  
Qui, præter Nioben unam, conterruit omnes.  
Illa malo est audax. Stabant cum vestibus atris  
Ante toros fratrum demisso crine sorores.  
E quibus una, trahens hærentia viscere tella, 290  
Imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore.  
Altera, solari miseram conata parentem,  
Conticuit subitò; duplicataque vulnere cæco est.  
[Oraque non pressit, nisi postquam spiritus exit.]  
Hæc frustra fugiens collabitur; illa sorori 295  
Immoritur: latet hæc; illam trepidare videres.  
Sexque datis leto, diversa que vulnera passis,  
Ultima restabat: quam toto corpore mater,  
Totâ veste tegens, unam, minimamque, relinque,  
De multis minimam posco, clamavit, et unam. 300

## TRANSLATION.

all her sons: then raising her pale arms to heaven; "Feed yourself, she cries, feed yourself, cruel Latona, with my sorrow; and satiate your heart with my anguish: satiate, said she, your vengeful soul by seven funerals. I sink under the weight of my misfortunes: exult and triumph, my victorious enemy. But why victorious? I have still more left in all my misery than you can boast of, who think yourself so happy: even after so many funerals I am superior." She said; when the twanging of the string, from a bow violently strained, was heard, which dealt terror to all but Niobe alone: she was become bold by her misfortunes.

The sisters stood round the biers of their brothers, in habits of mourning, and with their hair dishevelled; one of whom drawing out the arrow, sticking in her bowels, fell dying upon the pale corpse of her brother. Another endeavouring to comfort her dejected mother, was silent of a sudden, and doubled together by an invisible wound; nor shut her mouth until she had breathed her last. One attempting in vain to fly, sinks down; another dies upon her sister; one seeks by hiding herself to avoid the fatal stroke: another you might see stand trembling. Six now were dead of different wounds, and only the last remained; whom the mother guarding with her body and spreading robe, Grant me, she cries, this one and the youngest; it is but one of many, and the youngest

## NOTES.

300. *De multis minimam posco clamavit.*  
It were an injury to the poet, not to observe here the great judgment and art he has shewn in this whole description. He begins by the character of Niobe, as naturally haughty and proud. This is heightened by an honourable marriage, the dominion over a mighty kingdom, and a nu-

merous offspring. She addresses the Thebans in high strains of vanity, and boasts of her advantages over Latona. All these are on purpose contrived to make her fall appear the greater; nor does the poet himself suffer us to overlook a circumstance of so great weight.

Dumque rogat; pro quâ rogat, occidit. Orba resedit  
 Exanimes inter natos, natasque, virumque :  
 Diriguitque malis. Nullos movet aura capillos.  
 In vultu color est sine sanguine; lumina mœstis  
 Stant immota genis: nihil est in imagine vivi. 305  
 Ipsa quoque interiùs cum duro lingua palato  
 Congelat; et venæ desistunt posse moveri.  
 Nec flecti cervix, nec brachia reddere gestus,  
 Nec pes ire potest. Intra quoque viscera saxum est.  
 Flet tamen, et validi circumdata turbine venti 310  
 In patriam rapta est. Ibi fixa cacumine montis  
 Liquitur, et lacrymas etiamnum marmora manant.

V. Tum verò cuncti manifestam numinis iram  
 Fœmina virque timent: cultuque impensiùs omnes  
 Magna gemelliparæ venerantur numina Divæ. 315  
 Utque fit à facto propiore priora renarrant.  
 E quibus unus ait: Lyciæ quoque fertilis agris  
 Haud impunè Deam veteres sprevere coloni.

*penitus venerantur cultu magna numina gemelliparæ divæ. Utque sæpe sit, a facto propiore, renarrant facta priora, unus e quibus ait: veteres quoque coloni agris fertilis Lyciæ sprevere deam haud impune.*

## TRANSLATION.

too that I demand. But while she begs, the virgin, for whom she begs, expires. Childless now, she sat down among her dead sons and daughters and husband, hardened into a statue by her woes. Her hair is not moved by the wind; a mortal paleness is seen in her countenance; her eyes languid and without motion; nor is there any appearance of life in the image: her tongue also stands congealed within her mouth, and hardens to her palate; and the blood stagnates in her veins. Her neck can no more be bent; her arms and feet refuse their usual offices; her bowels within her turn to solid stone. Yet still she weeps; and enclosed by a hurricane of impetuous wind, is borne through the air to her native country. There, fixed on a mountain's top, she melts away; and the marble even yet distils in tears.

V. Then indeed all, both men and women, dread the manifest anger of the deity, and with more zeal than ever adore the majesty of the twin-bearing goddess; and, as commonly happens, run back from this late accident, to what passed of old. Of whom one thus began his tale: Some swains of old too, in the lands of fertile Lycia, despised the goddess; not with impunity. The thing indeed is but little known, because of the ob-

## NOTES.

*Heu quantum hæc Niobe, Niobe distabat ab illa  
 Quæ modo Latois populum submoverat aris:  
 Et mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem,  
 Invidiosa suis: at nunc miseranda vel hosti!*

This is Ovid's reflection after the death of her sons. But he still goes on to heighten the description. Niobe retains her former pride and stateliness, nor will yield to the goddess, notwithstanding the late misfortune: she is therefore made to encounter a new and more alarming disaster. Her daughters, who stood round her, and joined with her in lamenting over the

*Dumque rogat, filia pro  
 quâ rogat, occidit. Or-  
 ba resedit inter exa-  
 nimes natos, natasque,  
 virumque, diriguitque  
 malis. Aura movet nul-  
 los capillos. Color sine  
 sanguine est in vultu:  
 lumina stant immota  
 mœstis genis: nihil  
 vivi est imagine: ipsa  
 quoque lingua conge-  
 lat interiùs cum duro  
 palato, et venæ desist-  
 unt posse moveri. Nec  
 cervix potest flecti, nec  
 brachia reddere ges-  
 tus, nec pes ira. Vis-  
 cera quoque intus est  
 saxum. Tamen flet,  
 et circumdata turbine  
 validi venti, est rapta  
 in patriam: ibi fixa ca-  
 cumine montis liqui-  
 tur, et marmora etiam-  
 num manant lacry-  
 mas.*

*V. Tum vero cuncti,  
 vir fœminaque timent  
 manifestam iram nu-  
 minis: omnesque im-*

lifeless bodies of her sons, all fall before her eyes; and she is reduced at last to beg, in the humblest strain, one, and the youngest too, out of all that number; nor is even that request granted. Is it possible to represent a more complete scene of misery and woe? What richness and luxuriance of imagination must a poet possess, who could bring together such a crowd of the most distressing circumstances!

*Res quidem est obscura  
ignobilitate virorum,  
tamen mira: præsens  
vidi stagnumque lacumque  
notum prodigio: nam genitor jam  
grandior ævo, impatiensque viæ,  
jusserat me deducere inde lectos  
boves; ipse dederat mihi eunti  
ducem illius gentis: cum quo dum  
lustrum pascua, ecce vetus ara  
nigra favilla sacrorum, et circumdata  
tremulis cannis, stabat medio lacus.  
Dux meus restitit, et dixit  
pavido murmure, faveas mihi.  
Tamen rogabam foretne ara,  
Naiadum, Faunine, deinde indigenæ;  
cum hospes reddidit talia: O juvenis,  
montanum numen non est in hæc arâ.  
Illa cui regia Juno quondam  
interdixit orbe: quam orantem  
erratica Delos vix acceperat,  
tum cum levis insula nabat, vocat  
hanc aram suam. Illic Latona  
incumbens palmæ cum arbore  
Palladis, edidit geminos novercâ  
invita. Puerpera fertur fugisse  
Junonem hinc quoque, portasseque  
in suo sinu duo numina natos.  
Jamque cum sol gravis ureret  
arva in finibus Chimeriferæ Lyciæ,  
dea fessa longo labore,*

Res obscura quidem est ignobilitate virorum, 319  
Mira tamen. Vidi præsens stagnumque lacumque,  
Prodigio notum. Nam me jam grandior ævo,  
Impatiensque viæ genitor deducere lectos  
Jusserat inde boves; genitisque illius eunti  
Ipse ducem dederat: Cum quò dum pascua lustrò,  
Ecce lacûs medio sacrorum nigra favillâ 325  
Ara vetus stabat, tremulis circumdata cannis.  
Restitit, et pavido, Faveas mihi, murmure dixit,  
Dux meus: et simili, Faveas, ego murmure dixi.  
Naiadum, Faunine foret tamen ara rogabam,  
Indigenæne Dei; cùm talia reddidit hospes: 330  
Non hâc, ô juvenis, montanum numen in arâ est.  
Illa suam vocat hanc, cui quondam regia Juno  
Orbe interdixit: quam vix erratica Delos  
Orantem acceperat, tum, cum levis insula nabat.  
Illic, incumbens cum Palladis arbore palmæ, 335  
Edidit invitâ geminos Latona novercâ.  
Hinc quoque Junonem fugisse puerpera fertur:  
Inque suo portâsse sinu duo numina natos.  
Jamque Chimæiferæ, cum sol gravis ureret arva,  
Finibus in Lyciæ, longo dea fessa labore, 340

## TRANSLATION.

scurity of the men concerned, but yet it is wonderful: I myself have seen upon the spot, the lake and pool noted for this prodigy. For my father now advanced in years, and impatient of the fatigues of travel, had ordered me to drive thence some choice oxen, and given me, when I went, a guide of that nation; with whom as I traversed the pastures, lo, an altar, black with the ashes of sacrifice, and surrounded with trembling reeds, stood in the middle of a lake. My guide stopped, and, in a low trembling voice, said, *Favour me*: I too, in a like accent, begged for favour. However, I inquired if this altar was sacred to the Naiads or Faunus, or some native god of the country; when the stranger answered in these words: O young man, no deity of the mountains claims this altar. She calls it hers, whom formerly royal Juno banished the world; whom wandering Delos, when it swam a light island, hardly received upon her entreaties. There Latona leaning upon a palm-tree, and the olive of Pallas, brought forth twins in spite of her step-mother. The newly-delivered goddess is said hence to have fled from Juno, and to have carried in her bosom the two deities her children. And now when the intense sun scorched the plains in the regions of monster-breeding Lycia, the goddess weary with long fatigue, and parched with the heat of the season, had contracted a

## NOTES.

339. *Chimæiferæ Lyciæ.*] The Chimæra, according to the poets, was a monster, having the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon; but in reality was no more than a mountain of Lycia, whence there were sometimes

eruptions of flame. The top of it was infested with lions, the middle afforded pasture for goats, and toward the bottom it was rocky, and full of dens, where serpents harboured.

Siderio siccata sitim collegit ab æstu ;  
 Uberaque ebiberant avidi lactantia nati.  
 Fortè lacum melioris aquæ prospexit in imis  
 Vallibus : agrestes illic fruticosa legebant  
 Vimina cum juncis, gratamque paludibus ulvam.  
 Accessit, positoque genu Titania terram 346  
 Pressit ; ut hauriret gelidos potura liquores.  
 Rustica turba vetant. Dea sic affata vetantes :  
 Quid prohibetis aquis ? usus communis aquarum.  
 Nec solem proprium natura, nec aëra fecit, 350  
 Nec tenues undas. Ad publica munera veni,  
 Quæ tamen ut detis supplex peto. Non ego nostros  
 Abluere hic artus, lassataque membra parabam :  
 Sed relevare sitim. Caret os humore loquentis ;  
 Et fauces arent ; vixque est via vocis in illis. 355  
 Haustus aquæ mihi nectar erit : vitamque fatebor  
 Accepisse simul. Vitam dederitis in undâ.  
 Hi quoque vos moveant, qui nostro brachia tendunt  
 Parva sinu ; et casu tendebant brachia nati. 359  
 Quem non blanda Deæ potuissent verba movere ?  
 Hi tamen orantem perstant prohibere : minasque,  
 Ni procul abscedat, conviciaque insuper addunt.  
 Nec satis hoc. Ipsos etiam pedibusque, manuque  
 Turbavêre lacus : imoque è gurgite mollem  
 Huc illuc limum saltu movêre maligno. 365

*siccata collegit sitim ab æstu siderio, natiq̃ue avidi ebiberant lactantia ubera, forte prospexit lacum melioris aquæ in imis vallibus. Illic agrestes legebant fruticosa vimina cum juncis, ulvamque gratam paludibus. Titania accessit, poturaque pressit terram posito genu, ut hauriret gelidos liquores. Turba rustica vetant. Dea sic est affata eos vetantes. Quid prohibetis me aquis ? usus aquarum est communis. Natura fecit nec solem proprium nec aëra, nec tenues undas. Veni ad publica munera. Quæ tamen peto supplex ut detis. Ego non parabam abluere nostros artus lassatq̃; membra hic, sed relevare sitim. Os loquentis caret humore, et fauces arent, viaque vocis vix est in illis. Haustus aquæ erit nectar mihi, fateborq̃ue accepisse simul vitam. Dederitis vitam in undâ. Illoque qui tendunt parva brachia nostro sinu moveant vos, et casu nati tendebant brachia. Quem blanda verba deæ non potuissent movere ? hi tamen per-*

*stant prohibere illam orantem ; adduntque minas, ni abscedat procul, addantque insuper convicia. Nec hoc erat satis : turbavere etiam ipsos lacus pedibusque manuque : saltuque maligno movere mollem limum huc illuc è gurgite imo.*

## TRANSLATION.

thirst ; and the hungry babes had drained her suckling breast. By chance she discovered a lake of fine water in the bottom of a valley, where some swains were gathering the bushy osier, and bulrushes, and sedge natural to fens. The Titaness approached, and bending one knee to the earth, that she might with greater ease drink of the refreshing stream, the rustic crowd forbid it ; when the goddess thus addressed them as they withheld her. “ Why do you restrain me from water ? The use of water is common. Nature hath made neither sun nor air, nor the liquid current proper to any one ; I come to partake of her public bounty, which yet I humbly beg of you to grant. I came not here to bathe my joints and aching limbs, but to quench my thirst. My mouth, while I speak to you, is without moisture ; my throat is parched, and scarce allows a passage to my voice. A draught of water will be to me nectar ; I shall own, that together with it, I have received life from you : you will give me life in the water. Let these too move you who hold out their little arms in my bosom :” and by chance her children held out their arms. Whom would not these soft persuasions of the goddess have moved to compassion ? Yet they persist in hindering her, notwithstanding her entreaties : and add threats unless she departs, nay and insults too. Nor was this enough : they disturb the lake itself with their feet and hands, and jumping maliciously to and fro, raise the soft mud from the marshy bottom. Rage soon dispelled her thirst ; nor does the daughter of Cœus

*Ira distulit sitim, neque enim filia Cœi jam supplicat indignis, nec ultra sustinet dicere verba minora deâ: tollensque palmas ad sidera, dixit: vivatis æternum in isto stagno. Optata dea eveniunt. Juvat isse sub undas, et modo submergere tota membra cavâ palude; nunc proferre caput; modo nare summo gurgite; sæpe considerare super ripam stagni; sæpe resilire in gelidos lacus: et nunc quoque exercent turpes linguas litibus, pudoreque pulso, quamvis sint sub aqua, tentant maledicere sub aqua. Vox quoque est jam rauca, collaque inflata tumescunt; ipsaque convicia dilatant patulos rictus. Caput tangunt terga; colla videntur intercepta; spina vi- ret; venter maxima pars corporis, albet; novæque rana saluunt in limoso gurgite.*

*VI. Ubi nescio quis rettulit sic exitum virorum de gente Lycia; alter reminiscitur Satyri, quem victum Tritonica arundine, Latois affecit pœna. Quid inquit detrahis me mihi? ah piget: ah clamabat tibia non est tanti. Cutis est decrepta per summos artus illi clamanti: nec erat quicquam nisi vulnus. Cruor undique*

Distulit ira sitim. Neque enim jam filia Cœi  
Supplicat indignis; nec dicere sustinet ultrâ  
Verba minora Deâ: tollensque ad sidera palmas,  
Æternum stagno, dixit, vivatis in isto.  
Eveniunt optata Deæ. Juvat isse sub undas, 370  
Et modo tota cavâ submergere membra palude;  
Nunc proferre caput; summo modò gurgite nare:  
Sæpe super ripam stagni considerare; sæpe  
In gelidos resilire lacus. Et nunc quoque turpes  
Litibus exercent linguas: pulsoque pudore, 375  
Quamvis sint sub aquâ, sub aquâ maledicere tentant.  
Vox quoque jam rauca est, inflataque colla tumes-  
cunt;

Ipsaque dilatant patulos convicia rictus.  
Terga caput tangunt; colla intercepta videntur:  
Spina viret: venter, pars maxima corporis, albet;  
Limosoque novæ saliunt in gurgite ranæ 381

VI. Sic ubi nescio quis Lyciâ de gente virorum  
Rettulit exitium; Satyri reminiscitur alter,  
Quem Tritonicâ Latois arundine victum  
Affecit pœna. Quid me mihi detrahis? inquit.  
Ah piget: ah non est, clamabat, tibia tanti! 386  
Clamanti cutis est summos derepta per artus.  
Nec quicquam, nisi vulnus, erat. Cruor undique  
manat;

#### TRANSLATION.

any longer deign to address in humble accents these base wretches, or utter words below the majesty of a goddess; but lifting up her hands to heaven, May ye live for ever, says she, in that lake. The wishes of the goddess come to pass; they delight to dive under water, and sometimes to plunge their bodies wholly in the hollow pool; again, to raise their heads, and swim upon the top of the lake; oft to sit upon the bank, and again leap back into the cold marsh: even yet they exercise their wretched tongues in strife, and void of shame, though compelled to live under the water, they still attempt to scream and quarrel under the water. Now too their voice is hoarse, and their bloated necks swell; and noisy brangling dilates their stretching jaws. Their backs seemed joined to their heads without a neck; their spine is green; their belly, by far the greatest part of their body, white; and transformed to new frogs, they skip about in the muddy brook.

VI. When thus one, it is uncertain who, had related the story of the vengeance taken on the men of the Lycian nation; another remembers the story of the satyr, whom, overcome in a challenge with the Tritonian reed, the son of Latona punished for his presumption. Why, says he, do you tear me from myself? Alas, I repent: Sure, cried he, the pipe is not of so great moment: as he cries, the skin is torn from off his limbs, and he is all over one continued wound. The blood flows down on every side, the naked nerves appear, and

Detectique patent nervi : trepidæque sine ullâ  
 Pelle micant venæ. Salientia viscera possis. 390  
 Et pelluentes numerare in pectore fibras.  
 Illum ruricolæ, silvarum numina, Fauni,  
 Et Satyri fratres, et tunc quoque clarus Olympus,  
 Et nymphæ flêrunt: et quisquis montibus illis 394  
 Lanigerosque greges, armentaque buccera pavit.  
 Fertilis immauit, madefactaque terra caducas  
 Concepit lacrymas, ac venis perbibit imis,  
 Quas ubi fecit aquam, vacuas emisit in auras.  
 Inde petens rapidum ripis declivibus æquor, 399  
 Marsya nomen habet, Phrygiæ liquidissimus amnis.

VII. Talibus extemplò redit ad præsentia dictis  
 Vulgus; et extinctum cum stirpe Amphion aligent  
 Mater in invidiâ est. Tamen hanc quoque dicitur

unus

Flêsse Pelops: humeroque suas ad pectora post-  
 quam

Deduxit vestes, ebur ostendisse sinistro. 405

Concolor hic humerus, nascendi tempore, dextro,  
 Corporeusque fuit. Manibus mox cæsa paternis  
 Membra ferunt junxisse Deos. Aliisque repertis,  
 Qui locus est juguli medius, summique lacerti,

*concolor dextro, corporeusque. Ferunt deos mox junxisse membra cæsa manibus paternis: atque repertis, locus qui est medius juguli summique lacerti defuisse.*

#### TRANSLATION.

the trembling veins beat without any covering of skin. You might have numbered his rising bowels, and the pellucid fibres on his breast. The nymphs and sylvan gods, Fauns and his brother Satyrs, and Olympus too, at that time renowned, lamented his fate; and every swain that upon those mountains fed the wool-bearing flocks, and horned herds. The fertile earth was moistened, and being moist, received the falling tears, and drunk them up in her lowest veins; which when she had joined into one stream, changed to limpid water, they sprung from the ground; whence running in a steep channel to the rapid sea, they bear the name of Marsya, the clearest river of Phrygia.

VII. From these relations the crowd return again to the present disasters, and mourn Amphion and his race extinct. The odium of all is cast upon the mother; yet it is said, the Pelops alone bewailed also her fate; and that having tore his garment, and gathered his robe upon his breast, he discovered the ivory in his left shoulder. This shoulder at the time of his birth, was of the same colour with the other, and formed of flesh. But they tell us, that soon after the youth being slain by his father, when the gods rejoined his mangled limbs, all but that which joins the neck to the upper part of the arm were found. A piece of ivory was

#### NOTES.

393. *Et tunc quoque clarus Olympus.* Olympus here is not to be taken for the mountain of that name, but for a disciple; according to others, the brother of Mar-

syas, who, even in his master's life-time, had acquired considerable fame for his skill in playing on the flute.

*nervi que detecti patent: trepidæque venæ micant sine ullâ pelle: possis numerare salientia viscera, et fibras perlucentes in pectore. Ruricola Fauni, numina silvarum, et Satyri fratres, et Olympus tunc quoque clarus, et nymphæ flerunt illum: et quisquis pavit lanigerosque greges, armentaque buccera in illis montibus. Terra fertilis immauit, madefactaque concepit lacrymas caducas, ac perbibit imis venis. Quas ubi fecit aquam, emisit in vacuas auras. Inde Marsya liquidissimus amnis Phrygiæ, petens rapidum æquor ripis declivibus, habet nomen.*

VII. *Vulgus extemplò redit talibus dictis ad præsentia; et lugent Amphion extinctum cum stirpe. Mater est in invidia. Tamen Pelops unus dicitur flêsse hanc quoque: ostendisseque ebur sinistro humero postquam deduxit suas vestes ad pectora. Ille humerus tempore nas-*

*Ebur est impositum in unum partis non comparentis: Pelopsque fuit integer illo facto.*

VIII. Proceres finitimi cœunt: urbesque propinqua, Argosque, et Sparte, Mycenæque Pelopclades, et Calydon nondum invisatæ Dianæ, feroxque Orchomenos, et Corinthus nobilis ære, Messeneque ferox, Patræque, Cleonæque humiles, et Pylos Nelea, et Træzen, neque adhuc Pittheia, aliæque urbes quæ clauduntur ab bimari Isthmo, urbesque quæ sitæ exterius spectantur ab bimari Isthmo; oravere suos reges ire ad solatia Bæotiæ. Quis possit credere? solæ cessatis Athenæ. Obstitit officio bellum; subvectaque ponto Barbara Mopsopios terrebant agmina muros. Threicius Tereus hæc auxiliaribus armis Fuderat: et clarum vincendo nomen habebat. 425 Quem sibi Pandion opibusque virisque potentem, Et genus à magno ducentem fortè Gradivo, Connubio Procnes junxit. Non pronuba Juno, Non Hymenæus adest, non illi gratia lecto. Eumenides tenuère faces de funere raptas: 430

*Pandion junxit sibi connubio filia Procnes. Pronuba Juno non adest, Hymeneus non adest gratia non adest illi lecto. Eumenides tenuere faces raptas de funere:*

Defuit. Impositum est non comparentis in usum Partis ebur: factoque Pelops fuit integer illo. 410

VIII. Finitimi proceres cœunt: urbesque propinqua

Oravère suos ire ad solatia reges, Argosque, et Sparte, Pelopeïadesque Mycenæ, Et nondum torvæ Calydon invisatæ Dianæ, 415

Orchomenosque ferox, et nobilis ære Corinthus, Messeneque ferax, Patræque, humilesque Cleonæ, Et Nelea Pylos, neque adhuc Pittheia Træzen.

Quæque urbes aliæ bimari clauduntur ab Isthmo, Exteriusque sitæ bimari spectantur ab Isthmo. 420 Credere quis possit? solæ cessatis Athenæ.

Obstitit officio bellum; subvectaque ponto Barbara Mopsopios terrebant agmina muros.

Threicius Tereus hæc auxiliaribus armis Fuderat: et clarum vincendo nomen habebat. 425

Quem sibi Pandion opibusque virisque potentem, Et genus à magno ducentem fortè Gradivo, Connubio Procnes junxit. Non pronuba Juno, Non Hymenæus adest, non illi gratia lecto.

Eumenides tenuère faces de funere raptas: 430

#### TRANSLATION.

therefore inserted to supply the part wanting, and by that means was Pelops restored entire to life.

VIII. All the neighbouring princes meet together, and the several bordering cities engaged their kings to go in person to the consolation of Thebes. Argos and Sparte, and Pelopean Mycenæ, and Calydon not yet odious to stern Diana: and bold Orchomenos, and Corinth famed for brass, and fertile Messene, and Patræ, and low Cleonæ, and Pylas ruled by Neleus, and Træzen not yet named from Pittheus; and all other cities within the isthmus, encompassed by double seas, and those too without that are seen from this narrow isthmus. Who can believe it? Athens alone forbore to send. A bloody war prevented this act of humanity, and a fleet of barbarian ships blocking them up by sea, alarmed the Mopsopian walls. Tereus of Thrace, with his auxiliary forces, had routed these, and by his victories acquired an illustrious name. Whom renowned for wealth and power, and, as it happened, deriving his pedigree from the great Mars, Pandion united to himself by the marriage of his daughter Procne. Neither Juno who presides in marriage, nor Hymen, nor the Graces attend these nuptials; but the Furies held torches snatched from a funeral; the Furies prepared the

#### NOTES.

415. *Torvæ Calydon invisatæ Dianæ.*] Calydon was a city of Ætolia, so called from Calydon the son of Endymion.

417. *Messeneque, &c.*] Messene was a

city of Peloponnesus; Patræ of Achaia; Cleone of Arcadia.

427. *Gradivo.*] Tereus was the son of Mars.



Eumenides stravère torum: tectoque profanus  
 Incubuit bubo, thalamique in culmine sedit.  
 Hâc ave conjuncti Procne Tereusque; parentes  
 Hâc ave sunt facti. Gratulata est scilicet illis  
 Thracia: Disque ipsi grates egère: diemque, 435  
 Quâque data est claro Pandione nata tyranno,  
 Quâque erat ortus Itys, festam jussere vocari.  
 Usque adeò latet utilitas. Jam tempora Titan  
 Quinque per autumnos repetiti duxerat anni:  
 Cùm blandita viro Procne, si gratia, dixit, 440  
 Ulla mea est, vel me visendæ mitte sorori;  
 Vel soror huc veniat. Redituram tempore parvo  
 Promittes socero. Magni mihi numinis instar  
 Germanam vidisse dabis. Jubet ille carinas  
 In freta deduci: veloque et remige portus 445  
 Cecropios intrat: Piræaque littora tangit.  
 Ut primùm soceri data copia, dextraque dextræ  
 Jungitur; infausto committitur omine sermo.  
 Cœperat, adventûs causam, mandata referre  
 Conjugis; et celeres missæ spondere recursus: 450  
 Ecce venit magno dives Philomela paratu;  
 Divitior formâ: quales audire solemus  
 Naidas et Dryadas mediis incedere silvis:  
 Si modò des illis cultus, similesque paratus.

*recursus missæ filia: ecce Philomela venit, dives magno paratu, divitior forma: quales solemus audire Naidas et Dryadas incedere mediis silvis: si modo des similes cultus paratusque illis.*

## TRANSLATION.

bed, and the boding owl hovered over the palace, and settled on the roof of the bed-chamber. With these threatening omens were Tereus and Procne joined; with these were they made parents. Thrace indeed congratulated them, and themselves returned thanks to the gods; and ordered the day, on which the daughter of Pandion was given to their renowned prince, and that on which Itys was born, to be kept as festivals: so far does the true happiness of men lie concealed from them!

Titan had now led the times of the revolving year through five autumns, when Procne thus in gentle accents addressed her spouse. "If I have any influence with you, either send me to Athens to see my sister, or let my sister come hither. You may promise to your father-in-law, that she shall make a quick return; for to me you will be as some propitious deity, if you procure me a visit from my sister." He orders his ships to be launched: and with sail and oars entering the Cecropian harbour, lands upon the Piræan shore. When first he was admitted to his father-in-law, and they had mutually given their right hands, with fatal omen their discourse begins. He had begun to relate the cause of his coming, the commands of his wife, and promise his sister's speedy return, if sent. Lo, Philomela comes, richly adorned in fine apparel, but far richer in beauty. Such are we wont to hear the Naiads and Dryads described, when they wander in the forests and groves, were they but to appear with the same ornaments and dress. As when fire is put under

*Eumenides stravère torum: buboque profanus incubuit tecto, seditque in culmine thalami. Procne Tereusque sunt conjuncti hâc ave; Procne Tereusque sunt facti parentes hâc ave. Thracia scilicet est gratulata illis: ipsique egere grates dis: jussereque diem quâque nata Pandione est data claro tyranno, quâque erat ortus. Utilitas usque adeo latet. Titan jam duxerat tempora repetiti anni per quinque autumnos: cum Procne blandita viro, dixit: si mea gratia ulla apud te, vel mitte me visendæ sorori, vel soror veniat huc. Promittes socero filiam reducturam parvo tempore. Dabis mihi instar magni numinis, si dabis vidisse germanam. Ille jubet carinas deduci in freta, et intrat Cecropios portus remige veloque; tangitque Piræa littora. Ut primum copia soceri est data, dextraque jungitur dextræ, sermo committitur infausto omine. Cœperat referre causam adventus, et mandata conjugis; et spondere celeres*

*Tereus exarsit virgine  
 conspectâ, non secus  
 quam si quis supponat  
 ignem canis aristis;  
 aut eremet frondem  
 herbasque positas fœ-  
 nilibus. Facies quidem  
 erat digna: sed et in-  
 nata libido extimulat  
 hunc, genusque illis  
 regionibus, est primum  
 in Venerem; Flagrat  
 vitioque suo, vitioque  
 gentis. Impetus est illi  
 corrumpere curam comi-  
 tum, fidemque nutri-  
 tricis: nec non solli-  
 citare ipsam ingenti-  
 bus datis; impendere-  
 que totum regnum: aut  
 rapere, et defendere  
 illam raptam sævo  
 bello. Et est nihil quod  
 captus effræno amore  
 non ausit: nec pectora  
 capiunt inclusas flam-  
 mas. Jamque male fert  
 moras, revertiturque  
 cupido ore ad mandata  
 Procnes, et agit sua  
 vota sub illis. Amor  
 faciebat facundum,  
 quotiesque rogabat ul-  
 terius justo; ferebat  
 Procnen velle ita: ad-  
 didit et lacrymas, tan-  
 quam et mandasset il-  
 las. Prò superi, quan-  
 tum cæcæ noctis mor-  
 talia pectora habent!  
 Tereus creditur esse  
 pius ipso molimine sce-  
 leris: sumitque laudem à crimine. Quid quod Philomela cupit idem? blandaque tenens patrios  
 humeros lacertis, usque petit perque suam contraque suam salutem, ut ea visura sororem.*

Non secus exarsit conspectâ virgine Tereus, 455  
 Quàm si quis canis ignem supponat aristis:  
 Aut frondem, positasque cremet fœnilibus herbas.  
 Digna quidem facies, sed et hunc innata libido  
 Extimulat: primumque genus regionibus illis  
 In Venerem est. Flagrat vitio gentisque, suoque.  
 Impetus est illi, comitum corrumpere curam, 461  
 Nutricisque fidem: nec non ingentibus ipsam  
 Sollicitare datis; totumque impendere regnum;  
 Aut rapere, et sævo raptam defendere bello.  
 Et nihil est, quod non effræno captus amore 465  
 Ausit; nec capiunt inclusas pectora flammæ.  
 Jamque moras malè fert; cupidoque revertitur ore  
 Ad mandata Procnes; et agit sua vota sub illis.  
 Facundum faciebat amor. Quotiesque rogabat  
 Ulteriùs justo, Procnen ita velle ferebat. 470  
 Addidit et lacrymas, tanquam mandâsset et illas.  
 Prò superi, quantum mortalia pectora cæcæ  
 Noctis habent! ipso sceleris molimine Tereus  
 Creditur esse pius: laudemque à crimine sumit.  
 Quid quòd idem Philomela cupit? patriosque la-  
 certis 475  
 Blanda tenens humeros, ut ea visura sororem.  
 Perque suam, contraque suam, petit usque salutem.

## TRANSLATION.

ripened ears of corn, or the catching flame spreads among the light leaves and hay laid up in stacks; thus was Tereus inflamed upon seeing the virgin. Her beauty might indeed kindle love in any breast: but he is pushed on by an inbred lust; and in those regions too the men are naturally prone to lewdness: he burns by his own native desire, and those of his climate together. Sometimes he is bent upon corrupting the care of her attendants, and the fidelity of her nurse: sometimes he thinks to solicit her with mighty presents, and expend his whole kingdom in the attempt: or again, to bear her away by force, and defend the rape with open war. And there is nothing so daring that he would not hazard, thus possessed by an unbounded passion; nor can his breast contain the struggling flames. And now he is impatient of delays, and returns with eager mouth to urge the commands of Procne, and pleads his own wishes under them. Love made him eloquent; and, as often as he seemed to carry his earnestness too far, pretended that Procne had so enjoined him: he added tears too, as if she had also commanded them. Great gods! What clouds of thick darkness blind the human mind! Tereus, by the very attempt of wickedness, passes for dutiful; and derives praise for his crime. What shall we think, that Philomela also joins in the request; and, fondly clasping her arms round her father's neck, conjures him by his regard to her peace, to grant, what was utterly to ruin her peace, that she might go and see her sister. Tereus surveys her, and feeds before-hand on

Spectat eam Tereus; præcontrectatque videndo :  
 Osculaque, et collo circumdata brachia cernens,  
 Omnia pro stimulis, facibusque, ciboque furoris 480  
 Accipit. Et quoties amplectitur illa parentem,  
 Esse parens vellet; neque enim minùs impius esset.  
 Vincitur ambarum genitor prece. Gaudet, agit-  
 que

Illa patri grates; et successisse duabus  
 Id putat infelix; quod erit lugubre duabus. 485  
 Jam labor exiguus Phæbo restabat; equique  
 Pulsabant pedibus spatium declivis Olympi:  
 Regales epulæ mensis, et Bacchus in auro  
 Ponitur. Hinc placido dantur sua corpora somno :  
 At rex Odrysius, quamvis successit, in illâ 490  
 Æstuat: et repetens faciem, motusque, manusque,  
 Qualia vult fingit, quæ nondum vidit: et ignes  
 Ipse suos nutrit, curâ removere soporem.  
 Lux erat: et generi dextram complexus euntis 494  
 Pandion, comitem lacrymis commendat obortis:  
 Hanc ego, care gener, quoniam pia causa coëgit,  
 [Et voluere ambæ, voluisti tu quoque, Tereu.]  
 Do tibi: perque fidem, cognataque pectora supplex,  
 Per Superos oro, patrio tuearis amore:  
 Et mihi sollicitæ lenimen dulce senectæ 500  
 Quamprimùm (omnis erit nobis mora longa) re-  
 mittas.

*hunc tibi: supplexque ora per fidem, perque cognata pectora, per superos, ut tuearis patrio amore: et remittas mihi quamprimùm dulce lenimen sollicitæ senectæ (enim omnis mora erit longa nobis.)*

## TRANSLATION.

the hoped-for joy. And as he beheld her kisses, and arms thrown round her father's neck, he receives all as incentives and fuel, and the food of furious passion; and, as often as she embraces her father, wishes he had been her father, nor indeed would that have checked his impiety. The father yields at last to the desire of his two daughters; she rejoices, and return thanks to her father; and, ill-fated nymph, calls that success which was doomed to be fatal to both. To Phæbus now but little of his toil remained, and his fiery steeds beat with their hoofs the descending tract of heaven. A royal banquet graces the tables, and wine is served up in goblets of gold. Then all retire to taste the sweets of sleep. But the Thracian king, though now withdrawn, yet still burns for her; and recalling her face, and motions, and hands, fancy suggests what he had not seen; and he nourishes his own fires, restless care preventing sleep. It was day; and Pandion grasping the right hand of his son-in-law, taking his last farewell, with tears recommends his companion to his care. I commit, dear son, this my daughter to you, since a dutiful affection compels me to it; for both have earnestly desired it (and you also, Tereus, seem to desire it) and adjure by your honour, by your breast allied to us, and by all the gods above, that you guard and defend her with the fondness of a father; and send back to me as soon as possible (for every de-

*Tereus spectat eam, præcontrectatque videndo; cernensque oscula, et brachia circumdata collo, accipit omnia pro stimulis, facibusque, ciboque furoris: et quoties illa amplectitur parentem, vellet esse parens ejus: neque enim esset minus impius. Genitor vincitur prece ambarum sororum. Illa Philomela gaudet, agit grates patri, et infelix, putat id successisse duabus, quod erit lugubre duabus. Jam exiguus labor restabat Phæbo; equique solis pulsabant pedibus spatium declivis Olympi. Regales epulæ ponuntur mensis, et Bacchus ponitur in auro. Hinc sua corpora dantur placido somno. At rex Odrysius, quamvis cessit æstuat in illa: et repetens faciem, motusque, manusque, fingit quæ nondum vidit qualia vult: et ipse nutrit suos ignes, curâ removere soporem. Erat lux: et Pandion complexus dextram generi euntis, commendat comitem lacrymis obortis. Cane gener, quoniam pia causa coëgit (et ambæ sorores voluere, tu Tereu, quoque voluisti) ego do*

*Tu quoque Philomela,  
si est tibi ulla pietas  
ad me, redito quam-  
primum, (satis est so-  
rorem esse procul,) Mandabat; pariter-  
que dabat oscula sua  
natæ, et mites lacry-  
mæ cadebant inter  
mandata: poposcitque  
dextras utriusque ut  
pignus fidei, junxitque  
eas datas inter se; ju-  
betque ut saluent pro  
se memori ore; natam-  
que nepotemque ab-  
sentes: viæque dixit  
supremum vale ore  
pleno singultibus: ti-  
muitque prasagia suæ  
mentis. At simul Phil-  
omela est imposita  
pictæ carinæ; fretum-  
que est admotum re-  
mis tellusque repulsa,  
Barbarus exclamat,  
vicinus, mea vota fe-  
runtur mecum (exultat-  
que, et vix differt  
sua gaudia animo;) et  
detorquet nusquam lu-  
men ab illa. Non aliter  
quam cum ales Jovis  
prædator pedibus  
obuncis deposuit lepo-  
rem in alto nido. Nulla  
fuga est capto; raptor  
spectat sua præmia.  
Jamque iter erat effec-  
tum; jamque exierant  
fossis puppibus in sua  
littora; cum rex tra-  
hit natam Pandione in  
alta stabula, obscura  
relictis silvis; atque includit ibi illam pallentem, et timentem cuncta, et rogantem  
jam cum lacrymis ubi germana sit; fassusque nefas superat vi et virginem, et unam;*

Tu quoque quamprimum (satis est procul esse so-  
rorem,)

Si pietas ulla est, ad me Philomela, redito.

Mandabat; pariterque suæ dabat oscula natæ:

Et lacrymæ mites inter mandata cadebant. 505

Utque fidei pignus, dextras utriusque poposcit;

Inter seque datas junxit; natamque nepotem,

Absentes memori pro se jubet ore saluent:

Supremumque vale, pleno singultibus ore,

Vix dixit: timuitque suæ presagia mentis. 510

At simul imposita est pictæ Philomela carinæ;

Admotumque fretum remis, tellusque repulsa est;

Vicinus, exclamat: mecum mea vota feruntur.

Exsultatque, et vix animo sua gaudia differt

Barbarus: et nusquam lumen detorquet ab illâ. 515

Non aliter, quam cum pedibus prædator obuncis

Deposuit nido leporem Jovis ales in alto:

Nulla fuga est capto: spectat sua præmia raptor.

Jamque iter effectum; jamque in sua littora fessis

Puppibus exierant: cum rex Pandione natam 520

In stabula alta trahit, silvis obscura vetustis:

Atque ibi pallentem, trepidamque, et cuncta ti-  
mentem,

Et jam cum lacrymis, ubi sit germana, rogantem,

Includit: fassusque nefas, et virginem, et unam

#### TRANSLATION.

lay will appear tedious) this sweet solace of my anxious old age. And you too, Philomela, if you retain any sense of the duty you owe to me, return speedily (it is enough that your sister is far removed from me). These were his commands; at the same time he kissed his darling child, and the gentle tears fell from him as he spoke to her. He then demanded both their right hands, as a pledge of their fidelity, and, as he held them, joined them together; and desires, that with mindful mouth, they salute for him his absent daughter and grandson; and was scarce able to pronounce the last farewell, in a voice interrupted with sighs; and dreaded the presages of his own mind. No sooner was Philomela put on board the painted ship, and the sea urged by the oar, the land seeming to recede; We are victorious, he cries: I bear my wishes along with me. The barbarian exults, and with pain forbears the expected joy; nor turns his eyes any where from her. As when the rapacious bird of Jove has with crooked talons snatched a hare, and carried her to his lofty nest; there is no escape for the captive, the ravisher keeps his eye constantly upon his prey. And now the voyage was ended, and they had gone out from the wearied ships upon the shore; when the king conveys the daughter of Pandion to a stately lodge, enclosed by ancient woods; and there shuts her up pale and trembling, and dreading every thing, and now with tears inquiring after her sister; and openly avowing his baseness, masters by force, her, a virgin, and but one; while in vain she often

Vi superat ; frustra clamato sæpe parente, 525 *parente sæpe clamato frustra, sorore suâ sæpe, magnis Divis*  
 Sæpe sorore suâ, magnis super omnia Divis.  
 Illa tremit, velut agna pavens, quæ saucia cani  
 Ore excussa lupi, nondum sibi tuta videtur :  
 Utque columba, suo madefactis sanguine plumis,  
 Horret adhuc, avidosque timet, quibus hæserat, un-  
 gues.  
 Mox ubi mens rediit ; passos laniata capillos,  
 Lugenti similis, cæsis plangore lacertis,  
 Intendens palmas, prô diris, Barbare, factis,  
 Prô crudelis, ait ! nec te mandata parentis  
 Cum lacrymis movêre piis, nec cura sororis, 535  
 Nec mea virginitas, nec conjugialia jura ?  
 Omnia turbâsti. Pellex ego facta sorori :  
 Tu geminis conjux. Non hæc mihi debita pœna.  
 Quin animam hanc (ne quid facinus tibi, perfide,  
 restet)  
 Eripis ? atque utinam fecisses ante nefandos 540  
 Concubitus ! vacuas habuisses criminis umbras.  
 Si tamen hæc Superi cernunt ; si numina Divûm  
 Sunt aliquid ; si non periêrunt omnia mecum ;  
 Quandocunque mihi pœnas dabis. Ipsa pudore  
 Projecto tua facta loquar. Si copia detur, 545  
 In populos veniam : si silvis clausa tenebor,  
 Implebo silvas, et conscia saxa movebo.  
*nas mihi. Ipsa pudore projecto loquor tua facta. Si copia detur, veniam in populos : si tenebor clausa in silvis, et movebo conscia saxa.*

## TRANSLATION.

calls upon her father, often her sister, and above all, the mighty powers of heaven. She trembles, like a timorous lamb, that snatched wounded from the mouth of a hoary wolf, does not yet think itself secure ; or as the dove when it beholds its plumes besmeared with gore, trembles still, and dreads the cruel talons wherein she had lately stuck. But soon, when thought returned, tearing her dishevelled hair, and like one plunged in excess of grief, beating her arms, and stretching out her hands : " Cruel  
 " barbarian, (*she cries*), savage and inhuman wretch, have neither the  
 " strict commands of a father uttered with pious tears, nor a regard for  
 " my sister, nor my virgin innocence, nor all the ties of the nuptial vow been  
 " able to move you ? You have confounded all : I am become my sister's  
 " rival, and you a husband to us both : sure I never deserved so cruel a  
 " fate. Why, perfidious wretch, do you not take away also my life, that  
 " no kind of villany may be left unperpetrated by you. O had you but  
 " done it before the criminal embrace, my ghost had been guiltless and  
 " unstained. Yet, if the heavenly powers see these things ; if the ma-  
 " jesty of the gods is not a mere fiction ; if with me all things are not  
 " come to ruin ; one time or other vengeance will overtake thee. I my-  
 " self, casting off all restraint of shame, will proclaim thy crimes. If at  
 " liberty, I will come abroad, and publish them among the people ;  
 " if kept imprisoned in woods, I will fill the woods with my complaints,  
 " and move the conscious rocks. Let heaven, and every god that inhabits

*Æther, et si est nullus deus in illo, audiat hæc. Postquam ira feri tyranni est commota talibus dictis, nec metus est minor hac, stimulatus utraque causa liberat ensem quo fuit accinctus vagina, cogitque illam arreptam coma laceratis flexis post terga, pati vincla. Philomela parabat jugulum, conceperatque spem suæ mortis ense viso. Ille abstulit ense ferro linguam comprehensam forcipe, illi indignanti, et usque vocanti nomen patris, luctantique loqui. Ultima radix lingue micat. Ipsa jacet, tremensque immurmurat terræ atræ; palpitatque, ut cauda colubræ mutilata solet salire, et moriens, quærit vestigia dominæ. Fertur quoque post hoc facinus (vix ausim credere) repetisse sæpe lacerum corpus suæ libidine. Post talia facta sustinet reverti ad Procnen, quæ conjugem viso quærit germanam: at ille dat fictos gemitus, narratque funera commenta. Et lacrymæ fecere fidem. Procne deripit ex humeris velamina fulgentia lato auro, induiturque atras vestes: et constituit inane sepulchrum: infertque piacula falsis manibus; et luget fata sororis non sic lugendæ.*

Audiat hæc æther, et si deus ullus in illo est.  
Talibus ira fieri postquam commota tyranni;  
Nec minor hâc metus est: causa stimulatus utrâ-  
que;  
550 Quo fuit accinctus, vaginâ liberat ensem:  
Arreptamque comâ, flexis post terga lacertis,  
Vincla pati cogit. Jugulum Philomela parabat;  
Spemque suæ mortis viso conceperat ense.  
Ille indignanti, et nomen patris usque vocanti, 555  
Luctantique loqui comprênsam forcipe linguam  
Abstulit ense ferro. Radix micat ultima linguæ.  
Ipsa jacet, terræque tremens immurmurat atræ.  
Utque salire solet mutilatæ cauda colubræ,  
Palpitat: et moriens dominæ vestigia quærit. 560  
Hoc quoque post facinus (vix ausim credere) fertur  
Sæpe suâ lacerum repetisse libidine corpus.  
Sustinet ad Procnen post talia facta reverti:  
Conjuge quæ viso germanam quærit: at ille  
Dat gemitus fictos, commentaque funera narrat.  
Et lacrymæ fecêre fidem. Velamina Procne 566  
Deripit ex humeris auro fulgentia lato:  
Induiturque atras vestes: et inane sepulchrum  
Constituit: falsisque piacula manibus infert:  
Et luget non sic lugendæ fata sororis. 570

## TRANSLATION.

"there, here these my vows." When by these and such reproaches she had roused the passion of the furious tyrant, nor was he less disturbed by fear; urged alike by both, he unsheaths the sword wherewith he was girt round, and seizing her by the hair, after forcing her arms behind her, he compelled her to submit to chains. Philomela prepared her throat for the mortal blow, and had conceived hopes of death upon seeing the sword. But he having seized her tongue with pincers, cut it off with the cruel sword, as she was raving with indignation, and calling constantly on the name of her father, and struggling hard to speak. The quivering root still remains, but the tongue itself is thrown to the ground, and faintly murmurs as it lies trembling on the stained earth. And as a snake when wounded writhes and tosses his tail, it leaps about; and dying, seeks the feet of its mistress. It is said too, (though I dare scarce believe it) that even after so black a deed, he frequently indulged his lustful flame on her mangled body.

Yet after all this baseness, he had the confidence to present himself to Procne, who, when she saw her husband, inquires immediately after her sister: but he utters feigned groans, and tells an artful story of her death. And procures credit from his tears. Procne tears from her shoulder her robe embroidered with copious flowers of gold, and is clad in sable weeds, and raises in vain sepulchres, and offers expiations to the fictitious ghost, and mourns the fate of her sister, which known must have inspired a passion very different from grief.

Signa Deus bis sex acto lustraverat anno.  
 Quid faciat Philomela? fugam custodia claudit:  
 Structa rigent solido stabulorum mœnia saxo;  
 Os mutum facti caret indice. Grande dolori  
 Ingenium est: miserisque venit solertia rebus. 575  
 Stamina barbaricâ suspendit callida telâ:  
 Purpureasque notas filis intexuit albis,  
 Indicium sceleris: perfectaue tradidit uni:  
 Utque ferat dominæ gestu rogat. Illa rogata  
 Pertulit ad Procnem; nec scit quid tradat in illis 580  
 Evolvit vestes sævi matrona tyranni:  
 Germanæque suæ carmen miserabile legit:  
 Et (mirum potuisse!) silet. Dolor ora repressit:  
 Verbaque quærenti satis indignantia linguæ  
 Defuerunt: nec flere vacat. Sed fasque nefasque  
 Confusura ruit: pœnæque in imagine tota est.  
 Tempus erat, quo sacra solent Triëterica Bacchi  
 Sithoniæ celebrare nurus. Nox conscia sacris:  
 Nocte sonat Rhodope tinnitibus æris acuti:  
 Nocte suâ est egressa domo regina: Deique 590  
 Ritibus instruitur, furialiaque accipit arma.  
 Vite caput tegitur: lateri cervina sinistro  
 Vellera dependent: humero levis incubat hasta.

*æris; nocte regina est egressa suâ domo; instruiturque ritibus dei: accipitque furialia arma. Caput tegitur vite: vellera cervina dependent sinistro latere: levis hasta incubat humero.*

*Deus Phœbus lustraverat bis sex signa acta anno. Quid Philomela faciat? custodia claudit fugam: mœnia stabulorum structa solido saxo rigent: os mutum caret indice facti. Ingenium grande est dolori: solertiaque venit miseris rebus. Callida suspendit stamina barbarica tela; intexitque purpureas notas filis albis; indicium sceleris: perfectaue opus tradidit uni, rogatiue gestu ut ferat dominæ. Illa pertulit rogata ad Procnem, nec scit quid tradat in illis. Matrona sævi tyranni evolvit vestes: legitque miserabile carmen suæ germanæ; et (mirum potuisse) silet. Dolor repressit ora: verbaque satis indignantia defuerunt linguæ quærenti ea: nec vacat flere: sed ruit confusura fasque nefasque: estque tota in imagine pœnæ. Tempus erat quo Sithoniæ nurus solent celebrare sacra Triëterica Bacchi. Nox conscia sacris. Nocte Rhodope sonat tinnitibus acuti*

## TRANSLATION.

The god of day had completed the year by a progress through the twelve signs of the Zodiac. What can Philomela do? Watchful keepers prevent her escape: the walls of the lodge are built high of solid stone: her speechless mouth can make no discovery of the crime. But urgent grief quickens ingenuity, and in distress expedients readily offer. She fixed to a loom with perfect skill a web of the barbarian fashion, and by purple notes interwoven in white thread, traced the bloody crime. This when finished, she gave to one of the slaves that attended her, and signified by gestures that he must carry it to his mistress. He carried it as desired to Procne, nor once suspected what was conveyed in it. The matron of the savage tyrant unfolds the web, and reads the mournful story of her sister: and, strange that she could, is silent. Excess of grief checked her speech, nor could her eager tongue find words to express her indignation: there is no room for tears. But rushes impetuous, determined to confound right and wrong, and is wholly taken up in the contrivance of revenge.

It was now the time when the Thracian matrons are wont to celebrate the triennial feast of Bacchus. Night alone is conscious to these rites. By night Rhodope resounds with the shrill tinkling of brass. By night the queen left the palace, arrayed according to the rites of the god, and carrying all the badges of that frantic solemnity. Wreaths of vine leaves adorn her head, a deer's skin covers her left side, and a smooth spear presses her shoulder. The terrible Procne thus hurries through

*Procne concita per  
silvas, turba suarum  
comitante terribilis,  
agitataque furis dolo-  
ris, simulat tuas Bac-  
che: tandem venit ad  
avia stabula: exultat-  
que, sonatq; Evœ,  
refringitque portas:  
rapitque germanam:  
induitque insignia  
Bacchi raptæ: et abdit  
vultus frondibus hede-  
rarum: trahensque,  
ducit attonitam intra  
sua limina. Ut infelix  
Philomela sensit se te-  
ligisse domum nefan-  
dam, horruit: expul-  
sitque toto ore. Proc-  
ne nacta locum, demit  
pignora sacrorum, de-  
velat pudibunda ora  
miseræ sororis; petit-  
que amplexu. Sed hæc  
contra non sustinet at-  
tollere oculos; visa sibi  
pellex sororis: vultu-  
que dejecto in humum,  
manus fuit pro voce  
illi volenti jurare, tes-  
tarique deos, illud de-  
decus illatum sibi per  
vim. Procne ardet, et  
ipsa non capit suam  
iram: corripensque  
flectum sororis, inquit:  
non est agendum hic  
lacrymis, sed ferro, sed  
eo, si habes quid quod  
possit vincere ferrum.  
Germana, ego paravi*

*me in omne nefas. Ego aut cremare regalia tecta cum facibus, et immittam artificem Terea flam-  
mis: aut rapiam ferro linguam, aut oculos, aut membra, quæ abstulerunt pudorem tibi:*

Concita per silvas, turbâ comitante suarum,  
Terribilis Procne, furisque agitata doloris. 595  
Bacche, tuas simulat. Venit ad stabula avia tandem:  
Exululatque, Evœque sonat, portasque refringit:  
Germanamque rapit; raptæque insignia Bacchi  
Induit: et vultus hederarum frondibus abdit:  
Attonitamque trahens intra sua limina ducit. 600  
Ut sensit tetigisse domum Philomela nefandam,  
Horruit infelix; totoque expalluit ore.  
Nacta locum Procne, sacrorum pignora demit,  
Oraque develat miseræ pudibunda sororis:  
Amplexuque petit. Sed non attollere contra 605  
Sustinet hæc oculos; pellex sibi visa sororis:  
Dejectoque in humum vultu, jurare volenti,  
Testrique Deos, per vim sibi dedecus illud  
Illatum, pro voce manus fuit. Ardet et iram  
Non capit ipsa suam Procne, flectumque sororis 610  
Corripens, Non est lacrymis hîc, inquit, agendum,  
Sed ferro; sed si quid habes, quod vincere ferrum  
Possit. In omne nefas ego me, germana! paravi.  
Aut ego, cum facibus regalia tecta cremâro,  
Artificem mediis immittam Terea flammis: 615  
Aut linguam, aut oculos, aut quæ tibi membra pu-  
dorem

## TRANSLATION.

the woods, followed by a crowd of attendants, and agitated by the tumults of indignation, pretends them such as Bacchus inspired. At length she arrives at the solitary dome, and howls, and cries Evœ, and breaks open the gates, and seizes her sister, and clothes her in the ensigns of the god, and hides her face with leaves of ivy, and drawing her along, full of amazement, leads her within the limits of the court.

As soon as the unhappy Philomela perceived that she had touched the guilty house, a shivering cold seizes her, and paleness spreads over all her face. Procne having now found a fit retirement, removes the sacred symbols of the deity, and unveils the blushing face of her wretched sister, and fondly holds her in her embraces. But she, on the contrary, as one that had stained her sister's bed, cannot bear to lift up her eyes; but with a dejected countenance, and willing to swear, and call the gods to witness, that violence had brought the infamy upon her, her hand served instead of a voice, and proclaimed in signals her innocence. Procne burns with passion, nor can she any longer contain her rage; but checking the unseasonable grief of her sister: "It is not to tears (says she) that we must now have recourse, but to the sword; but to whatever else you contrive more vengeful than the sword, I, sister, have hardened myself to every crime: I will either, after having set on fire with torches the royal palace, plunge the inhuman author of your wrongs into the middle of the flames, or I will dig out with direful steel his tongue, or



Abstulerunt, ferro rapiam : aut per vulnera mille  
Sontem animam expellam. Magnum quodcunq ;  
paravi :

Quid sit, adhuc dubito. Peragit dum talia Procne,  
Ad matrem veniebat Itys. Quid possit, ab illo 620  
Admonita est : oculisque tuens immitibus, Ah quam  
Es similis patri ! dixit. Nec plura locutâ,  
Triste parât facinus ; tacitâque exæstuat irâ.

Ut tamen accessit natus, matrique salutem  
Attulit, et parvis adduxit colla lacertis,  
Mistaque blanditiis puerilibus oscula junxit :  
Mota quidem est genitrix, infractaque constitit ira :  
Invitique oculi lacrymis maduêre coactis.

Sed simul ex nimîâ matrem pietate labare  
Sensit : ab hoc iterum est ad vultus versa sororis ; 630  
Inque vicem spectans ambos, Cur admovet, inquit,  
Alter blanditias ; raptâ silet altera linguâ ?

Quam vocat hic matrem, cur non vocat illa sororem ?  
Cui sis nupta vide, Pandione nata, marito.

Degeneras. Scelus est pietas in conjuge Tereo. 635

Nec mora ; traxit Ityn : veluti Gangetica cervæ  
Lactantem fœtum per silvas tigris opacas.

Utque domûs altæ partem tenuêre remotam ;

*reo est scelus. Nec est mora ; traxit Ityn : veluti Gangetica tigris trahit lactantem fœtum cervæ per silvas opacas. Utque tenuere remotam partem altæ domus ;*

#### TRANSLATION.

“ eyes, or the parts that injured your honour, or expel his guilty soul by  
“ a thousand wounds. What to fix upon, I have not yet resolved, but  
“ determined I am to do something great.”

While Procne thus discourses to her sister, Itys ran up to his mother :  
by him she is admonished of what she might do ; and looking at him  
with stern eyes, ah, said she, how like you are to your father ! She said  
no more, but prepares in her mind the bloody deed, and burns with silent  
rage. But as her son drew near, and saluted his mother, and folded his  
little arms round her neck, and joined kisses mixt with childish prattle,  
the mother was softened to pity, her anger abated, and tears forced them-  
selves from her unwilling eyes. But when she found that the natural  
fondness of a parent disarmed her resentment, again she turned her eyes  
to her sister, and looking by turns at both : “ Why, (says she,) does one  
“ accost me with fond caresses ; the other stand silent bereft of her  
“ tongue ? Why, as he calls me mother, does not she call me sister ? O  
“ daughter of Pandion, think to what a husband thou art married. You  
“ degenerate, conjugal duty in the wife of Tereus, would become a  
“ crime.” No more she wavers, but seizes Itys, as when a tigress on  
the banks of the Ganges, drags through gloomy groves the tender suckling  
of a hind. When they were come to a remote part of the lofty dome,  
Procne plunges the sword into his bosom, now aware of his fate, and

#### NOTES.

636. *Gangetica.*] Indica from the Ganges, one of the greatest rivers in India.

*aut expellam sontem animam per mille vulnera. Quodcunq paravi est magnum, dubito adhuc quid sit Dum Procne peragit talia. Itys veniebat ad matrem. Admonita est ab illo quid possit : tuensque oculis immitibus, dixit : ah, quæ es similis patri ! nec locuta plura, parat triste facinus ; exæstuatque tacita ira. Tamen ut natus accessit, attulitque salutem matri, et adduxit colla parvis lacertis, junxitque oscula mista puerilibus blanditiis : genitrix quidem est mota, constititque infracta ira : invitique oculi maduere coactis lacrymis. Sed simul sensit matrem labare ex nimia pietate : versa est iterum ab hoc, ad vultus sororis ; spectansque ambos invicem, inquit : cur alter admovet blanditias, altera silet raptâ linguâ ? cur non illa vocat sororem quam hic vocat matrem ? nata Pandione vide cui marito sis nupta. Degeneras : pietas in conjuge Te-*

*Procne ferit ense, qua  
pectus adheret lateri:  
filium tendentemque  
manus, et jam viden-  
tem sua fata, et jam  
clamantem eja mater,  
et petentem colla: nec  
avertit vultum. Vel  
unum vulnus erat sa-  
tis illi ad fata: Philo-  
mela resolvit jugulum  
ferro. Dilaniant mem-  
bra adhuc vivaque, re-  
tinentiaque aliquid  
animæ: inde pars exul-  
tat caris athenis: pars  
stridet verubus: pen-  
etralia manant tabo.  
Conjux adhibet igna-  
rum Terea his mensis:  
et mentita sacrum pa-  
trii moris, quod sit fas  
uni viro adire, removit  
comites famulosque.  
Ipse Tereus sedens sub-  
limis solio avito vesi-  
tur: congeritque sua  
viscera in suam alvum:  
noxque animi est tan-  
ta, dixit: arcessite Ityn  
huc. Procne nequit  
dissimulare crudelia  
gaudia: jamque cu-  
piens existere nuncia  
sua cladis, ait: habes  
intus quod poscis. Ille  
circumspicit, atque  
quærit ubi sit. Philo-  
mela sicut erat cap-  
illis sparsis furiali  
cæde, prosilit illi qua-  
renti, vocantique ite-  
rum: misitque caput cruentum. Itys in ora patris: nec ullo tempore maluit posse loqui, et tes-  
tari gaudia meritis dictis. Thracius repellit mensas ingenti clamore, cietque vipereas sorores de  
valle stygia:*

Tendentemque manus, et jam sua fata videntem,  
Eja, et jam, mater, clamantem, et colla petentem  
Ense ferit Procne, lateri qua pectus adhæret; 641  
Nec vultum avertit. Satis illi ad fata vel unum  
Vulnus erat; jugulum ferro Philomela resolvit,  
Vivaq; adhuc, animæq; aliquid retinentia membra,  
Dilaniant. Pars inde cavis exsultat athenis: 645  
Pars verubus stridet: manant penetralia tabo.  
His adhibet conjux ignarum Terea mensis:  
Et patrii moris sacrum mentita, quod uni  
Fas sit adire viro, comites, famulosque removit.  
Ipse sedens solio Tereus sublimis avito 650  
Vescitur: inque suam sua viscera congerit alvum.  
Tantaque nox animi est, Ityn huc arcessite, dixit.  
Dissimulare nequit crudelia gaudia Procne:  
Jamque suæ cupiens existere nuncia cladis,  
Intus habes, quod poscis, ait. Circumspicit ille, 655  
Atque ubi sit, quærit. Quærenti, iterumque vocanti,  
Sicut erat sparsis furiali cæde capillis,  
Prosilit, Ityosque caput Philomela cruentum  
Misit in ora patris: nec tempore maluit ullo  
Posse loqui, et meritis testari gaudia dictis. 660  
Thracius ingenti mensas clamore repellit,  
Vipereasque ciet Stygia de valle sorores:

## TRANSLATION.

stretching out his hands, and calling her his dearest mother, and struggling to throw his arms round her neck; nor did she so much as turn away her eyes. One stroke was sufficient to complete his fate. Philomela lays open his throat with a sword: his limbs still quivering, and retaining somewhat of life, they tear in pieces. Part of them are boiled in kettles, part roasted on spits; the floors run in streams of gore. The wife invites the unsuspecting Tereus to this inhuman feast, and falsely pretending a mystic sacrifice in the manner of her country, at which it was lawful for the husband only to be present, removed his attendants and servants. Tereus himself, exalted on the throne of his ancestors, feeds on the offered banquet, and greedily devours his own bowels: and so great is the blindness of his mind, that he desires Itys may be called to him. Procne can no longer dissemble her cruel joy, but impatient to be herself the discoverer of her bloody crime, You have within you, says she, what you call for. He looks round him, and still inquires where he can be. As he thus inquires, and again calls for his son, Philomela springs out, her hair dishevelled and stained with the infernal murder, and throws the bloody head of Itys in his father's face; nor at any time did she more earnestly wish for speech, and to be able to testify her joy in words suited to her wrongs. The tyrant pushes the table from him with a hideous cry, and calls the snaky furies from their Stygian dens. Sometimes he resolves, by tearing open his breast, to dis-

Et modò, si possit, reserato pectore, diras  
 Egerere inde dapes, semesaque viscera gestit.  
 Flet modo, seque vocat bustum miserabile nati:  
 Nunc sequitur nudo genitas Pandione ferro. 666  
 Corpore Cecropidum pennis pendere putares;  
 Pendebant pennis. Quarum petit altera silvas:  
 Altera tecta subit. Neque adhuc de pectore cædis  
 Excessere notæ; signataque sanguine pluma est.  
 Ille dolore suo, pœnæque cupidine velox, 671  
 Vertitur in volucrem; cui stant in vertice cristæ:  
 Prominet immodicum pro longâ cuspidè rostrum.  
 Nomen Epops volucris; facies armata videtur.  
 Hic dolor ante diem longæq; extrema senectæ 675  
 Tempora, Tartareas Pandiona misit ad umbras.

*Et modo gestit si possit reserato pectore egerere inde diras dapes, semesaque viscera: modo flet, vocatque se miserabile bustum nati. Nunc sequitur genitas Pandione nudo ferro. Putares corpora Cecropidum pendere pennis; pendebant pennis: quarum altera petit silvas, altera subit tecta: neque notæ cædis adhuc excessere de pectore, plumaque est signata sanguine. Ille velox suo dolore cupidineque pæna, vertitur in volucrem, cui cristæ stant in vertice: immodicum rostrum prominet pro longâ cuspidè. Epops est nomen volucris: facies videtur armata. Hic dolor misit Pandiona ad Tartareas umbras ante diem,*

VIII. Sceptra loci, rerumque capit moderamen  
 Erechtheus;

*extremaque tempora longæ senectæ. VIII. Erechtheus capit sceptra loci, moderamenque rerum.*

#### TRANSLATION.

charge the direful repast, and half-eaten bowels; anon he weeps, and calls himself the wretched tomb of his own son: now he pursues the daughters of Pandion with his naked sword. You would imagine that the bodies of the Cecropian nymphs were supported by wings; they were indeed supported by wings. One wanders in the woods, the other shelters herself under roofs. The marks of her cruelty may be yet seen on her breast, and her feathers are stained with blood. He too, made swift by his resentment and impatience of revenge, is changed to a bird, that bears on his head crested plumes; a long beak stands out in form of a spear, and thus armed in his looks, is distinguished by the name of Lapwing. This mournful disaster hurried Pandion to the Tartarean shades before his day, and the late period of a long old age.

VIII. Erechtheus succeeded next to the Athenian sceptre, and government of the state: it is hard to say, whether he was more powerful by his

#### NOTES.

667. *Corpore Cecropidum.*] We come now to the fabulous part of this story; that which the poets have devised to serve their purposes, which is thus explained by Banier. As it was common in ancient times, to mix the supernatural with all events of moment, and account for them by the intervention of the gods; so it was given out, that Procne had been transformed into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale, Itys into a pheasant, and Tereus into a lapwing. The mythologists find reasons corresponding to these metamorphoses: they will have it, that these symbolical transformations were designed to figure the characters of these several persons. As the lapwing is a bird that delights in filth, they will have this to be an emblem of Tereus' impure morals; because the flight of that bird is very slow, it signifies at the same time, that he was not able to overtake the princesses, his ship not being so good a sailer as theirs.

A verse of Aristophanes, in the first act of his comedy of the birds, where Tereus, to abate the astonishment of Eulpis, surprised to see that prince under so hideous a figure, gives us sufficiently to understand, these ancient fictions were often invented, or at least improved by the tragic poets, and especially this one, since Tereus says: Sophocles has thought fit to put me into this disguise. The nightingale, that hides itself in woods and thickets, seems as it were industrious to cover Philomela's shame and misfortunes; and the swallow that frequents houses, sets forth the disquietude of Procne, who in vain seeks after her son, whom she inhumanly murdered.

677. *Sceptra loci, &c.*] From the fate of Tereus, the poet passes to the story of Calais and Zethes. They were the sons of Boreas, king of Thrace, by Orythia the daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens; whom that prince had carried off.

atque dubium est, fueritne potentior justitiâ, an validis armis. Ille quidem crearat quatuor juvenes, totidemque fœmineæ sortis: sed forma duarum erat par. Equibus Cephalus Æolides fuit filix te Procri conjuge: Tereus Thracosque nocebant Boreæ, deusque diu caruit dilectâ Orithyia, dum rogat, et mavult uti precibus quam viribus. At ubi nihil agitur blanditiis, horridus irâ, quæ est solita, nimumque domestica illi vento; dicit: et merito, quid enim reliqui mea tela, sævitiam, et vires, iramque, animosque minaces, admovique preces; quarum me dedecet usus? Apta mihi vis est: Vi tristia nubila pello: 690 Vi freta concutio, nodosaque robora verto, Induroque nives, et terras grandine pulso. Idem ego cùm fratres cœlo sum nactus aperto, (Nam mihi campus is est) tanto molimine luctor, Ut medius nostris concursibus intonet æther: 695 Exiliantque cavis elisi nubibus ignes. Idem ego, cùm subii convexa foramina terræ, Supposuique ferox imis mea terga cavernis; Sollicito manes, totumque tremoribus orbem. Hâc ope debueram thalamos petiisse: socerque 700 Non orandus erat, sed vi faciendus, Erechtheus.

*Ego idem cum sum nactus fratres cœlo aperto, (nam is est campus mihi) luctor tanto molimine, ut æther medius nostris concursibus, ignesque elisi cavis nubibus exillant. Ego idem cum subii convexa foramina terræ, feroxque seposui mea terga imis cavernis, sollicito manes, totumque orbem tremoribus. Hâc ope debueram petiisse thalamos: Erechtheusque non erat orandus, sed faciendus socer vi.*

## TRANSLATION.

love of justice, or his mighty armies. To him were born four sons, and as many of the female lot; but two *excelled, and* were alike in beauty. Cephalus, the grandson of Cœolus, was blessed in having Procris for his wife; but Tereus and the Thracians were a great obstacle to Boreas, and the god languished long without his dear Orithyia, while he begs, and prefers suppliant prayers to force. But when blandishments availed nothing, swelling with rage, *and those rougher arts*, so usual and native to this wind: “Deservedly, (says he,) am I now rejected; for why did I relinquish my proper weapons, rage, and violence, and fierceness, and threatening blasts, and apply in humble prayers to my dishonour Violence is my proper talent; by violence I drive the stormy clouds, and shake with foaming billows the deep; by violence I overturn the knotted oaks, harden snow, and beat the earth with hail. The same when encountering my brothers in the open air (for this is peculiarly my field) I struggle with such mighty efforts, that heaven from pole to pole echoes the dreadful shock, and fierce lightnings, struck from hollow clouds, play around. The same when pent within hollow subterraneous caves, and opposing my back to earth’s lowest caverns, I shake the infernal regions and whole globe with earthquakes, it is thus I ought to have pursued my bride; nor courted Erechtheus to become my father-in-law, but by force compelled him.”

In these or such like blustering words Boreas, and shook his dreadful wings: by whose tossings the whole earth was fanned, and the wide sea

Hæc Boreas, aut his non inferiora locutus.  
 Excussit pennas; quarum jactatibus omnis  
 Afflata est tellus; latumque perhorruit æquor. 704  
 Pulvereamque trahens per summa cacumina pallam,  
 Verrit humum, pavidamque metu caligine tectus  
 Orithyian amans, fulvis amplectitur alis.  
 Dum volat, arserunt agitati fortius ignes.  
 Nec prius ærii cursûs suppressit habenas  
 Quam Ciconum tenuit populos, et mœnia, raptor.  
 Illic et gelidi conjux Actæa tyranni, 711  
 Et genitrix facta est: partus enixa gemellos;  
 Cætera qui matris, pennas genitoris haberent.  
 Non tamen has unâ memorant cum corpore natas:  
 Barbaque dum rutilis aberat submissa capillis, 715  
 Implumes Calaisque puer, Zethesque fuerunt.  
 Mox pariter ritu pennæ cœpêre volucrum  
 Cingere utrumque latus; pariter flavescere malæ.  
 Ergo, ubi concessit tempus puerile juventæ,  
 Vellera cum Minyis nitido radiantia villo. 720  
 Per mare non motum primâ petiêre carinâ.

*Boreas locutus hæc, aut non inferiora his, excussit pennas; jactatibus quarum, omnis tellus est afflata; latumque æquor perhorruit; trahensque pulveream pallam per summa cacumina, verrit humum; tectusque caligine, amans amplectitur fulvis alis Orithyian pavidam metu. Dum volat; ignes agitati arserunt fortius, nec raptor suppressit habenas ærii cursûs, priusquam tenuit populos et mœnia Ciconum. Illic Actæa Orithyia et est facta conjux gelidi tyranni, et genitrix; enixa gemellos partus; qui haberent pennas genitoris, cætera matris. Tamen memorant has pennas non natas unum cum corpore, dumque barba submissa rutilis capillis aberat, puer Calaisque Zethesque fuerunt implumes. Mox pennæ ritu volucrum, cœpere cingere pariter*

*utrumque latus; malæ cœpere pariter flavescere. Ergo ubi tempus puerile concessit juventæ; petiere primâ carinâ cum Minyis per mare non motum vellera radiantia nitido villo.*

## TRANSLATION.

trembled. When the lover drawing his dusky mantle over the mountain's tops, sweeps the ground, and wrapt in darkness, embraces with his yellow wings, Orithyia, aghast with fear. As he flies, the agitated flames of love burn fiercer; nor did the ravisher check the reins of his aerial course, till he reached the people and walls of the Ciconians. There Actæan Orithyia was espoused to the cold tyrant, and became a mother, being delivered of twins, who retained the wings of their father, but in other things resembled their mother. Yet they tell us, these wings were wanting at the time of their birth, and that, until a beard of dusky hair began to grow, the boys, Calais and Zethes remained unfledged. But soon after, wings, like those of birds, began to enclose their sides, and at once their cheeks were covered with yellow down. When therefore the childish season of life gave way to that of youth and manhood, they embarked with the Argonauts, whose ship first essayed the hostile waves; and with them attempted the famed prize of the fleece, shining with radiant gold.

## NOTES.

710. *Ciconum populos.*] A people of Thrace, inhabiting near mount Ismarus, and the Bisconian lake.

720. *Cum Minyis.*] The Minya were

a people of Thessaly, so called from Minyeus, one of its rivers; known afterward by the name of Orchomenos.

## LIBER SEPTIMUS.

## ORDO.

I. *Jamque Minyæ se-  
cabant fretum Pega-  
sæâ puppe, Phineus-  
que trahens inopem se-  
nectam sub perpetua  
nocte*

I. **J**AMQUE fretum Minyæ Pegasæâ puppe se-  
cabant,  
Perpetuâque trahens inopem sub nocte senectam

## TRANSLATION.

I. **A**ND now the Argonauts ploughed the sea in the Pegasæan ship, and  
had seen Phineus dragging on a needy old age in perpetual night: the

## NOTES.

This book begins with the famed expedition of the Argonauts. Ovid having in the course of his narration come to Calais and Zethes, and traced them to the time when they embarked in this voyage, is naturally led to give the particulars of an event, so renowned in story. As it is of importance to be well acquainted with this fable, I shall trace things from their source, and endeavour to explain all the fictions that are any way connected with it. Athamas, the son of Æolus, grandson of Helen, and great grandson of Deucalion, marrying Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, soon after divorced her, to make way for Nephele, by whom he had Phryxus and Helle. But disgusted with her, he took back Ino, who bore him two sons, Learchus and Melicerta. Ino, who now had greatly the ascendant of her husband, hated the children of Nephele, who, as eldest, had a right to succeed; so that she sought all means to destroy them. Phryxus, apprized of her design by his governor, had a vessel privately equipped, and taking with him part of his father's treasures, embarked with his sister Helle, to seek a secure retreat at the court of Æetes, his kinsman, who reigned in Colchis. The young Helle, oppressed with the hardships of the voyage, died by the way; or, as we learn from Diodorus, having got up to the ship's deck, fell into the sea, and was drowned. She is thought to have derived her name to that part of the Archipelago, which, from that adventure has been called the Hellespont, or the sea of Helle. Upon his arrival in Colchis, Æetes gave him a kind reception, and some time after bestowed upon him his daughter Calciope in marriage; but afterward coveting the treasures of his son-in-law, he put him to death, and seized them.

When these things were known in Greece, such of the youths as were most passionately fond of fame, began to form a design of demanding back the treasures of Athamas, and revenging the death of Phryxus. Pelias, uncle to Jason, having driven his brother Eson from the throne of Joleos, and waiting to remove Jason, who might take it into his head to re-establish his father Eson, would not lose so favourable an opportunity; and urged him to engage in a voyage, from which he might reap so much glory and renown. As this expedition had been published over all Greece, many young princes were assembled at the court of Joleos; who having conferred the chief command on Jason, embarked in the ship Argo, whence this was called the expedition of the Argonauti. Various are the conjectures as to this name; some derive it from Argus, who proposed the plan of the vessel; others from its swiftness, as Argos in Greek signifies swift. One thing not to be omitted is, that in the construction of this ship, an oak of the forest of Dodona was employed, which was put in the prow, and hence undoubtedly came the tradition, that this ship delivered oracles, as may be seen in Apollodorus, Apollonius, Lycophron, &c. As navigation was then but in its infancy, the Argonauts, as may be naturally supposed, met with several adventures in their voyage, the most memorable of which are here recounted by the poet; and as to the fictions, he has intermixed with them, they shall be explained in the course of the notes.

1. *Pegasæa puppe.*] In the ship Argo, so called from Pegasus, the name of the city and promontory of Thessaly, near to which this ship was built.

Phineus visus erat; juvenesque Aquilone creati  
 Virgineas volucres miseri senis ore fugârant;  
 Multaque perpassi claro sub Iâsone, tandem 5  
 Contingerant rapidas limosi Phasidos undas.

Dumque adeunt regem, Phryxæaque vellera pos-  
 cunt;

Lexque datur numeris magnorum horrenda labo-  
 rum:

Concipit interea validos Æëtias ignes,  
 Et luctata diu, postquam ratione furorem 10

Vincere non poterat: Frustrâ, Medea, repugnas,  
 Nescio quis deus obstat, ait. Mirumque, nisi hoc  
 est,

Aut aliquid certè simile huic, quod amare vocatur.

Nam cur jussa patris nimium mihi dura videntur?

Sunt quoque dura nimis. Cur, quem modò de-  
 nique vidi, 15

Ne pereat, timeo? quæ tanti causa timoris?

Excute virgineo conceptas pectore flammæ,

Si potes infelix. Si possem, sanior essem.

Sed trahit invitam nova vis; aliudque Cupido,

Mens aliud suadet. Video meliora, proboque; 20

Deteriora sequor. Quid in hospite, regia virgo,

Ureris? et thalamos alieni concipis orbis?

*et concipis thalamos alieni orbis?*

*erat visus; juvenesque creati aquilone fugaverant virgineas volucres ore miseri senis, perpassique multa sub claro Jasone, tandem contingerant rapidas undas limosi Phasidos. Dumque adeunt regem, poscuntque Phryxæa vellera, lexque horrenda numeris magnorum laborum datur; Æëtias interea concipit validos ignes, et luctata diu, postquam non poterat vincere furorem ratione; ait: Medea, frustra repugnas; nescio quis deus obstat, mirumque nisi est hoc, aut certe aliquid simile huic, quod vocatur amare. Num cur jussa patris videntur mihi nimium dura? sunt quoque nimis dura. Cur denique timeo, ne ille quem modo vidi, pereat? quæ est causa tanti timoris? ô infelix, excute si potes, flammæ conceptas virgineo pectore. Si possem, essem sanior. Sed vis nova trahit me invitam, cupidoque suadet aliud, mens aliud video meliora proboque, sequor deteriora. Quid virgo regia ureris in hospite;*

#### TRANSLATION.

young sons of Boreas had driven the virgin-faced harpies from the table of the distressed old monarch, and after many adventures under the renowned Jason, had reached the rapid waves of sliny Phasis.

Mean time, while they repair to the king, and demand the golden fleece, and conditions are offered dreadful for the number of mighty labours to be overcome; the daughter of Æetes conceives a violent flame; and after struggling long, when by reason she cannot conquer her frenzy: "In vain (*says she*), Medea, do you resist; I know not what powerful god opposes, and it is a wonder but this, or something sure extremely like it, is what they call love. For why else do the commands of my father appear to me too hard? yea, and indeed they are too hard. Why these my fears, lest he whom I saw so lately should perish? What can be the cause of this mighty fear? Banish, unhappy nymph, if thou canst, the flames that harbour in thy virgin breast. If indeed I could, I should act the wiser part. But a power, till now unfelt, urges me in spite of myself. Passion persuades one thing, and reason another. I see and approve the right, yet knowingly pursue the wrong. Why, royal maid, do you burn for a stranger? Why covet a husband from a

#### NOTES.

3. *Phineus visus erat.*] The first remarkable incident in this expedition was the rescuing Phineus from the persecution of the harpies.

6. *Limosi Phasidos.*] That is, they arrived at Colchis; for the Phasis is a

river of Colchis that flows into the Euxine sea.

7. *Phryxæaque vellera poscunt.*] The golden fleece, so called from Phryxus, who, as, we have seen, carried it to Chochos.

*hæc terra potest quoque dare quod ames. Est in diis an ille vivat, an occidat: tamen vivat; licetque precari id, vel sine amore. Quid enim Jason commisit; quam nisi crudelem, atas, et genus, et virtus. Jasonis non tangat? quam, ut cætera desint, non potest forma ejus movere? certe movet mea pectora. At nisi tulero opem afflabitur ore taurorum, concurretque suæ segeti, hostibus creatis tellure, aut dabitur fera præda avido draconi. Si ego patiar hoc, tum fatebor me natam de tigride, tum fatebor me gestare ferrum et scopulos in corde. Cur non et specto pereuntem? oculosque videndo conscelero? cur non tauros exhortor in illum, Terrigenasque feras, insopitumque draconem? Dî meliora velint. Quanquam non ista precanda, Sed facienda mihi. Prodamne ego regna parentis, Atque ope nescio quis servabitur advena nostrâ, Ut, per me sospes, sine me det lintea ventis, Virque sit alterius; pœnæ Medea relinquit? Si facere hoc, aliamve potest præponere nobis, Occidat ingratus. Sed non is vultus in illo, Non ea nobilitas animo est, ea gratia formæ, Ut timeam fraudem, meritique oblivia nostri.*

Hæc quoque terra potest, quod ames, dare. Vivat, an ille

Occidat, in diis est. Vivat tamen; idque precari Vel sine amore licet. Quid enim commisit Iason?

Quam nisi crudelem non tangat Iasonis ætas, Et genus, et virtus? quam non, ut cætera desint, Forma movere potest? certè mea pectora movit.

At, nisi opem tulero, taurorum afflabitur ore:

Concurretque suæ segeti, tellure creatis 30

Hostibus: aut avido dabitur fera præda draconi.

Hoc ego si patiar, tum me de tigride natam,

Tum ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde fatebor.

Cur non et specto pereuntem? oculosque videndo

Conscelero? cur non tauros exhortor in illum, 35

Terrigenasque feras, insopitumque draconem?

Dî meliora velint. Quanquam non ista precanda,

Sed facienda mihi. Prodamne ego regna parentis,

Atque ope nescio quis servabitur advena nostrâ,

Ut, per me sospes, sine me det lintea ventis, 40

Virque sit alterius; pœnæ Medea relinquit?

Si facere hoc, aliamve potest præponere nobis,

Occidat ingratus. Sed non is vultus in illo,

Non ea nobilitas animo est, ea gratia formæ,

Ut timeam fraudem, meritique oblivia nostri. 45

*que vir alterius; egoque Medea relinquitur pœnæ? si potest facere hoc, præponereque aliam nobis, ingratus occidat. Sed is vultus non est in illo, ea nobilitas non est in animo, non ea est gratia formæ ejus, ut timeam fraudem oblivique nostri meriti.*

#### TRANSLATION.

" remote part of the world? Thy native land can furnish objects worthy  
 " of thy love. Whether he lives or dies is in the disposal of the gods.  
 " Yet may he live; and thus far I am allowed to wish, even without the  
 " impulse of love. For what crime has Jason committed? Or what breast  
 " so savage, as not to be touched with his youth, valour, and noble race?  
 " Yea, and were these wanting, whom might not his beauty captivate?  
 " Sure he has captivated my heart. But without my aid he must be scorched  
 " by the glowing breath of the bulls; and encounter with hosts of earth-born  
 " foes, a harvest raised from his own seed; or fall a savage prey to the  
 " devouring dragon. If indeed I can suffer this, sure a tigress must have  
 " given me birth, and my heart within me is of rock and iron. Why do  
 " I not behold him to expire; and profane my eyes with the bloody  
 " scene! why do I not animate the bulls against him, and the fierce sons  
 " of earth, and the ever-wakeful dragon. The gods award better things.  
 " But in vain do I confide in empty prayers; action and art are here  
 " required. Shall I then betray my father's kingdom, and combine to  
 " save a wandering stranger, who, victorious by my aid, may perhaps set  
 " sail without me, and become the husband of another; abandoning  
 " Medea to punishment? If he is capable of this, or can prefer another  
 " love to mine, let the ungrateful man perish. But such are his looks,  
 " such his nobleness of soul, and graceful form, that I fear no treachery;  
 " nor dread his forgetting of my merit. He shall beside first plight his



Et dabit antè fidem: cogamque in fœdera testes  
Esse Deos. Quid tuta times? accingere; et omnem  
Pelle moram. Tibi se semper debebit Iason,  
Te face solenni junget sibi; perque Pelasgas  
Servatrix urbes matrum celebrabere turbâ 50  
Ergo ego germanam, fratremque, patremque, Deos-  
que

Et natale solum ventis ablata relinquam?  
Nempe pater sævus, nempe est mea barbara tellus,  
Frater adhuc infans: stant mecum vota sororis.  
Maximus intra me Deus est. Non magna relin-  
quam;

Magna sequar: titulum servatæ pubis Achivæ,  
Notitiamque loci melioris, et oppida, quorum  
Hic quoque fama viget, cultusque, artesque vi-  
rorum:

Quemq; ego cum rebus, quas totus possidet orbis,  
Æsonidem mutâsse velim: quo conjuge felix 60  
Et Dis cara ferar, et vertice sidera tangam.  
Quid, quòd nescio qui mediis concurrere in undis  
Dicuntur montes, ratibusque inimica Charybdis  
Nunc sorbere fretum; nunc reddere; cinctaque,  
sævis

Scylla rapax canibus Siculo latrare profundo? 65

*Scyllaque rapax cincta sævis canibus latrare siculo profundo?*

#### TRANSLATION.

"faith, and I will call the gods to witness our agreement. What, there-  
"fore, safe as thou art, canst thou fear? Haste, then, and banish all  
"delays. Jason shall owe his whole remaining life to thee, and unite  
"thee to him by the solemn nuptial torch. The crowd of mothers too  
"shall celebrate thee through all the Grecian cities, as the preserver of  
"their youth. Shall I then, wafted hence by the winds, abandon my  
"sister, my brother, my father, my gods, and native soil? Why not?  
"My father is cruel, my country barbarous, my brother is but a child,  
"and my sister concurs with my wishes. Love, the most powerful of  
"the gods, urges me by an inward call. Nor are the things I relinquish  
"great, but those I pursue: the glory of preserving the Grecian youth,  
"the knowledge of a better country, and towns, whose fame even here is  
"great, where reign politeness and the fine arts: Jason too, whom alone  
"I prize beyond all that the whole world can yield; with whom for my  
"husband I shall be happy, and dear to the gods, and with my head  
"touch the stars. What if I am told, that mountains rush together amid  
"the waves, and that Charibdis, so fatal to ships, now draws in the roaring  
"sea, anon with violence throws it up; or that devouring Scylla, begirt  
"with ravenous sea-dogs, howls in the Sicilian deep? Yet holding what  
"I love, and leaning on Jason's breast, I shall safely pass the long seas:

#### NOTES.

62. *Nescio qui mediis concurrere in undis, dicuntur montes.*] This is meant of

the Cynar, two clusters of rocks at the mouth of the Euxine.

*Et dabit fidem ante;  
cogamque deos esse tes-  
tes in fœdera ejus. Sic  
tuta, quid times? ac-  
cingere, et pelle omnem  
moram: Jason semper  
debebit se tibi: junget  
se tibi solum face:  
celebrabereque serva-  
trix per Pelasgas ur-  
bes turbâ matrum.  
Ergo ego ablata ventis  
relinquam germanam,  
fratremque, patrem-  
que, deosque, et natale  
solum: nempe pater  
est sævus: nempe mea  
tellus est barbara, fra-  
ter adhuc est infans:  
vota sororis stant me-  
cum. Deus maximus  
est intra me: non re-  
linquam magna, se-  
quar magna: titulum  
pubis Achivæ servatæ,  
notitiamque melioris  
loci, et oppida quorum  
fama viget quoque hic,  
cultusque, artesque  
virosum, Æsonidem-  
que, quem ego velim  
mutasse cum rebus,  
quas totus orbis possi-  
det: quo conjuge ferar  
felix, et cara dis, et  
tangam sidera vertice.  
Quid, quòd nescio qui  
montes dicuntur con-  
currere mediis undis,  
Charibdisque inimica  
ratibus, nunc sorbere  
nunc reddere fretum;*

*nempe tenens quod amo, hærensque in gremio Jasonis ferar per longa freta; amplexa ipsum verebor nihil: aut si metuam de conjugis solo. Vocasne conjugium, Medea, imponisque speciosa nomina tuæ culpæ? quin aspice quantum nefas aggrediare: et effuge crimen dum licet. Dixit: et rectum, pietasque, pudorque constiterant ante oculos; et cupido victa jam dabat terga. Ibat ad antiquas aras Hecates Perseidos, quas umbrosum nemus, secretaque silva tegebant. Et jam erat fortis, ardorque pulsus residerat, cum vidit Æsoniden: flammæque extincta revixit. Genæ erubescere, recanduitque toto ore. Ut parva scintilla, quæ latuit sub favillâ inductâ, solet assumere alimenta à ventis; crescereque; et agitata resurgere in veteres vires; sic amor jam lentus, quem putares jam languere, ut vidit juvenem, inarsit specie præsentis. Et casu, natus Æsone fuit formosior solito illâ luce: posses ignorare amanti.*

Nempe tenens quod amo, gremioq; in Jäsonis hærens,

Per freta longa ferar. Nihil illum amplexa verebor:

Aut, si quid metuam, metuam de conjugis solo.

Conjugiumne vocas, speciosaque nomina culpæ Imponis, Medea, tuæ? quin aspice quantum 70

Aggrediare nefas: et, dum licet, effuge crimen.

Dixit: et ante oculos rectum, pietasque, pudorque Constiterant; et victa dabat jam terga Cupido.

Ibat ad antiquas Hecates Perseïdos aras,

Quas nemus umbrosum, secretaq; silva tegebant. 75

Et jam fortis erat, pulsusque resederat ardor.

Cum videt Æsoniden; extinctaque flamma revixit.

Erubuere genæ; totoque recanduit ore.

Ut solet à ventis alimenta assumere, quæque

Parva sub inductâ latuit scintilla favillâ, 80

Crescere, et in veteres agitata resurgere vires:

Sic jam lentus amor, jam quem languere putares,

Ut vidit juvenem, specie præsentis inarsit.

Et casu, solito formosior Æsone natus

Illâ luce fuit. Posses ignorare amanti.

#### TRANSLATION.

"nought will I fear, embracing him; or if I fear, it will be for my husband alone. Do you call it a marriage then, Medea, and shelter under venerable names your crime? Bethink yourself rather of your mighty iniquity you harbour in your mind, and avoid while it is yet in your power, the horrid guilt."

She said: and now a sense of virtue, and the duty she owed her father, and shame presented themselves to her; and Cupid vanquished was about to fly. Straight she repairs to the venerable altars of Perseian Hecate, sheltered in a shady grove and the remote recesses of a wood. And now she was resolved, and the ardour of her passion, by being checked, had considerably abated; when she sees the son of Æson, and the extinguished flame was kindled anew; her cheeks were covered with blushes, and her whole face was in a glow. As a spark is wont to derive nourishment from the winds, and what was but small, while hid under a heap of ashes, yet if blown and roused, grows, and rises to its former strength: so her love now languid, which you would have imagined now cold and declining, on seeing the youth, was rekindled by his presence. By chance, too, the son of Æson appeared that day more lovely than usual. His charms might even plead for her passion. She gazes, and holds her eyes continually fixed

#### NOTES.

74. *Hecates Perseïdos.*] Mythologists are divided in their sentiments about this Hecate. Ovid seems to follow the tradition, which makes her the daughter of Perses; who, according to Diodorus, was the son of Phœbus, and brother to Æetes. She is generally taken to be the same

with the moon and Proserpine; hence too the epithets of Triceps and Triformis, given her so often by the poets, because the moon sometimes shines full, sometimes disappears quite, and often shews but part of her face.

Spectat; et in vultu, veluti nunc denique viso,  
 Lumina fixa tenet: nec se mortalia demens  
 Ora videre putat; nec se declinat ab illo.  
 Ut verò cœpitque loqui, dextramqueprehendit;  
 Hospes et auxilium submissâ voce rogavit,  
 Promisitque torum; lacrymis ait illa profusis,  
 Quid faciam video: nec me ignorantia veri  
 Decipiet, sed amor. Servabere munere nostro:  
 Servatus promissa dato. Per sacra triformis  
 Ille Deæ, lucoque foret quod numen in illo,  
 Perque patrem soceri cernentem cuncta futuri,  
 Eventusque suos, per tanta pericula jurat.  
 Creditus, accepit cantatas protinus herbas,  
 Edidicitque usum; lætusque in tecta recessit.  
 Postera depulerat stellas Aurora micantes:  
 Conveniunt populi sacrum Mavortis in arvum;  
 Consistuntque jugis. Medio Rex ipse resedit  
 Agmine purpureus, sceptroque insignis eburno.  
 Ecce adamanteis Vulcanum naribus efflant.

*Mavortis, consistuntque jugis. Ipse rex purpureus, insignisque sceptro eburno, resedit medio agmine. Ecce arripedes tauri efflant Vulcanum adamanteis naribus;*

## TRANSLATION.

on him, as if she had now first seen him: nor, (blinded as she was by her passion) can be persuaded that she regards a merely mortal face, nor turns away from *beholding* him. But when the stranger began to speak, and seized her right hand, and with submissive voice begged her aid, and promised her his bed; she replies with a flood of tears: "I see what I ought to do; nor will ignorance of the truth, but love blind me. You shall be preserved by my gifts, but remember, when preserved, your engagements." He swears by the sacred rites of the threefold goddess, and the deity which was revered in that grove; by *Phæbus*, the father of his future father-in-law, who "sees all things;" by his own adventures, and the great dangers to which he was exposed. He is believed, and received immediately some enchanted herbs, and learnt their use; and retired joyful to his lodgings.

Next day, soon as Aurora had dispersed the sparkling stars, the people meet together in the sacred field of Mars, and range themselves along the hills. The king himself in a robe of purple, and distinguished by an ivory sceptre, takes his seat in the midst of the assembly. When, lo, the

## NOTES.

96. *Putrem soceri cernentem cuncta futuri.*] Æetes, the father of Medea, whom he now considers as his future father-in-law, was the son of Phæbus, the god who sees and makes all things visible to others.

104. *Ecce adamanteis Vulcanum, &c.*] We come now to the miraculous part of the story. Jason has conditions propounded to him; first, to put under the yoke two bulls a present from Vulcan; whose feet and horns were of brass, and that vomited clouds of fire. With these he was to plough up a field sacred to Mars, that had never been cultivated; sow in it the teeth of a dragon, whence

armed men were to spring up, who must be all exterminated; and lastly, to slay the wakeful monster that guarded the treasure. All this Jason, aided by Medea, performs, and carries off the prize. This, in fact, may be no more, than that Medea, whom Jason had promised to marry, and carry along with him to Greece, at the solicitation of Calciope her sister, Phryxus' widow, who saw her children a prey to a cruel tyrant, assisted her lover to rob her father's treasures, either by giving him a false key, or in some other manner, and set sail with him.

herbaque tactæ vaporibus ardent. Utque pleni camini solent resonare, aut ubi silices soluti terrena fornace concipiunt ignem aspergine liquidarum aquarum: sic pectora volventia flammæ clausas intus, ustaque guttura sonant. Tamen illis Æsone natus Obvius it. Vertère truces venientis ad ora 105  
 Terribiles vultus, præfixaque cornua ferro; Pulvereumque solum pede pulsavere bisulco; Fumificisque locum mugitibus implevère. Diriguère metu Minyæ. Subit ille; nec ignes 115  
 Sentit anhelatos: tantum medicamina possunt. Pendulaque audaci mulcet palearia dextrâ: Suppositosque jugo pondus grave cogit aratri Ducere, ea insuetum ferro proscindere campum. Mirantur Colchi; Minyæ clamoribus implent, 120  
 Adjiciuntque animos. Galeâ tum sumit ahenâ Vipereos dentes; et aratos spargit in agros. Semina mollit humus valido prætinctorum veneno: Et crescunt, fiuntque sati nova corpora dentes. Utque hominis speciem maternâ sumit in alvo, 125  
 Perque suos intus numeros componitur infans, Nec nisi maturus communes exit in auras: Sic ubi visceribus gravidæ telluris imago Effecta est hominis fœto consurgit in arvo:

*herbaque tactæ vaporibus ardent. Utque pleni camini solent resonare, aut ubi silices soluti terrena fornace concipiunt ignem aspergine liquidarum aquarum: sic pectora volventia flammæ clausas intus, ustaque guttura sonant. Tamen illis Æsone natus Obvius it. Vertère truces venientis ad ora 105  
 Terribiles vultus, præfixaque cornua ferro; Pulvereumque solum pede pulsavere bisulco; Fumificisque locum mugitibus implevère. Diriguère metu Minyæ. Subit ille; nec ignes 115  
 Sentit anhelatos: tantum medicamina possunt. Pendulaque audaci mulcet palearia dextrâ: Suppositosque jugo pondus grave cogit aratri Ducere, ea insuetum ferro proscindere campum. Mirantur Colchi; Minyæ clamoribus implent, 120  
 Adjiciuntque animos. Tum sumit dentes vipereos galeâ ahenâ; et spargit eos in aratos agros. Humus mollit semina prætinctorum veneno, et sati dentes crescunt, fiuntque nova corpora. Utque infans sumit speciem hominis in materna alvo, componiturque intus per suos numeros, nec exit in communes auras nisi maturus: sic ubi imago hominis est effecta visceribus gravidæ telluris, consurgit in arvo fœto;*

## TRANSLATION.

brazen-footed bulls advance, breathing fire from their adamantine nostrils; and the grass touched by the issuing vapours, withers and dies. As forges filled with fire send forth a rumbling noise, or as flints dissolved in a furnace, by the sprinkling of water, glow with redoubled fury; so their breasts rolling out the enclosed flames, and their scorched throats resound. Yet the son of Æson boldly advances to the encounter. They, as he approaches, sternly turn upon him with threatening looks, and aim their horns pointed with steel; with cloven hoofs they spurn the dusty ground, and lowing fill the air with clouds of smoke. The Argonauts stand congealed with fear: he comes up, nor feels the flames breathed upon him; so great is the force of enchantments. With a daring right-hand he strokes their hanging dewlaps, and subjects them to the yoke; and compels them to draw the ponderous load of the plough, and tear up the unaccustomed plain with the share. The Colchians wonder; his companions fill the air with shouts, and inspire him with fresh courage. He then takes the dragon's teeth in a brazen helmet, and strews them over the ploughed-up field. The ground, before impregnated with a strong poison, softens the seed; and the teeth, that had been sown, grow, and form themselves into new bodies. And as an infant assumes the human form in its mother's womb, and is there completed in all its parts, nor till arrived at maturity issues into the common air; in like manner when the figure of man is ripened in the bowels of the pregnant earth, it rises in the fertile

Quodque magis mirum, simul edita concutit arma.  
 Quos ubi viderunt præacutæ cuspidis hastas 131  
 In caput Hæmonii juvenis torquere parantes ;  
 Demisère metu vultumque, animumque Pelasgi.  
 Ipsa quoque extimuit, quæ tutum fecerat illum :  
 Utque peti vidit juvenem tot ab hostibus unum,  
 Palluit ; et subito sine sanguine frigida sedit. 136  
 Neve parum valeant à se data gramina, carmen  
 Auxiliare canit ; secretasque advocat artes.  
 Ille, gravem medios silicem jaculatus in hostes,  
 A se depulsum Martem convertit in ipsos. 140  
 Terrigenæ pereunt per mutua vulnera fratres ;  
 Civilique cadunt acie. Gratantur Achivi :  
 Victoremque tenent ; avidisque amplexibus hærent.  
 Tu quoque victorem complecti, barbara, velles ;  
 Obstitit incepto pudor : at complexa fuisses : 145  
 Sed te, ne faceres, tenuit reverentia famæ.  
 Quod licet, affectu tacito lætaris : agisque  
 Carminibus grates, et Dīs auctoribus horum.  
 Pervigilem superest herbis sopire draconem,  
 Qui cristâ linguisque tribus præsignis, et uncis 150  
 Dentibus horrendus, custos erat arietis aurei.  
 Hunc postquam sparsit Lethæi gramine succi ;  
 Verbaque ter dixit placidos facientia somnos,

*lem draconem, qui præsignis crista, linguisque tribus, et horrendus uncis dentibus, erat custos arietis aurei. Postquam sparsit hunc gramine Lethæi succi, dixitque ter verba facientia placidos somnos,*

## TRANSLATION.

plain ; and what is yet more wonderful, brandishes its arms produced at the same time : whom when the Pelasgians saw, preparing to hurl their sharp-pointed spears at the head of the Hæmonian youth, they stood with downcast eyes, and hearts sunk through fear. She too, to whom he owed his safety, trembled ; and when she saw him singly attacked by such a host of foes, suddenly the blood forsook her cheeks, and a paleness spreads over all her looks. And lest the enchanted herbs she had given him should not avail, she sings the *never-failing* auxiliary song, and calls in her reserve of secret arts. He, throwing a huge stone amid his foes, turns their hostile rage thus averted upon themselves. The earth-born brothers perish by mutual wounds, and fall in civil fight. The Greeks congratulate him, caress the conqueror, and hold him fast locked in their embraces. You too, barbarian maid, would have embraced him ; modesty opposed the design, yet fain you would have embraced him : but the awe of reputation restrained you. In secret, however, what no one can oppose, you rejoice, and give thanks to your charms, and the gods who favour and promote them.

It now only remains to lull asleep by *potent* herbs the wakeful dragon, who distinguished by his shining crest, and three-forked tongue, and with hooked teeth tremendous, guarded the Golden Fleece. Yet after sprinkling him with the juice of Lethæan herbs, and thrice muttering over him words of powerful virtue, occasion sleep, that would have even calmed the troubled sea, and stopped the course of rapid rivers ; sleep insensibly

*quodque est magis mirum, concutit arma simul edita. Quos ubi Pelasgi viderunt parantes torquere hastas præacutæ cuspidis, in caput Hæmonii juvenis, demisere vultumque, animumque metu. Ipsa quoque quæ fecerat illum tutum, extimuit, utque vidit unum juvenem peti ab tot hostibus, palluit, et subito sedit frigida sine sanguine. Neve gramina data à se valiant parum, canit auxiliare carmen, advocatque secretas artes. Ille jaculatus gravem silicem in medios hostes, convertit in ipsos Martem depulsum à se. Terrigenæ fratres pereunt per mutua vulnera, caduntque civili acie. Achivi, gratantur, tenentque victorem, hærentque avidis amplexibus. Tu quoque, barbara, velles complecti victorem ; pudor obstitit incepto : at fuisses, complexa : sed reverentia famæ tenuit te ne faceres. Quod licet ; lætaris tacito affectu : agisque grates carminibus, disque auctoribus horum. Superest sopire herbis pervigilem draconem.*

quæ sistant turbatum  
mare, quæ sistant concita  
flumina, somnus  
subrepat in oculos igno-  
tos, et heros Æsonius  
potitur auro: super-  
busque spolio, portans  
etiam secum auctorem  
muneris, altera spolia,  
victor tetigit portus  
Iolciacos cum conjuge.

II. Hæmonia matres,  
grandævique patres,  
ferunt dona pro gnatis  
receptis, thuraque con-  
gesta liquescunt flam-  
mâ, votaque victima in-  
ducta quod ad aurum  
cornibus, cadit: sed  
Æson jam propior leto;  
fessusque senilibus an-  
nis, abest gratantibus.  
Cum Æsonides sic: O  
conjugi, cui confiliorue  
debere salutem; quan-  
quam dedisti cuncta  
mihi, summaque tuo-  
rum meritorum exces-  
sit fidem; tamen si car-  
mina possunt hoc: quid  
enim carmina non pos-  
sunt? deme meis annis,  
et adde annos demptos  
parenti. Nec tenuit  
lacrymas: Medea est  
mota pietate rogantis;  
Ætaque relictus subiit  
animum dissimilem.  
Tamen non confessa  
tales affectus, inquit:  
O conjug, quod scelus excidit pio ore? an ego videar posse transcribere spatium tuæ vitæ cui-  
quam? Hecate non sinat hoc: nec tu petis aqua: sed Jason, experiar dare majus munus isto  
quod petis.

Quæ mare turbatum, quæ concita flumina sistent;  
Somnus in ignotos oculos subrepat: et auro 155  
Heros Æsonius potitur: spolioque superbus,  
Muneris auctorem secum spolia altera portans,  
Victor Iolciacos tetigit cum conjuge portus.

II. Hæmonia matres pro gnatis dona receptis,  
Grandævique ferunt patres; congestaque flammâ  
Thura liquefiunt, inductaque cornibus aurum 161  
Victima vota cadit. Sed abest gratantibus Æson,  
Jam propior leto, fessusque senilibus annis.  
Cum sic Æsonides: O cui debere salutem  
Confiteor, conjug, quanquam mihi cuncta dedisti,  
Excessitque fidem meritorum summa tuorum; 166  
Si tamen hoc possunt; quid enim non carmina pos-  
sunt?

Deme meis annis; et demptos adde parenti.  
Nec tenuit lacrymas. Mota est pietate rogantis:  
Dissimilemque animum subiit Ætæa relictus. 170  
Non tamen affectus tales confessa. Quod, inquit,  
Excidit ore pio, conjug, scelus? ergo ego cuiquam  
Posse tuæ videar spatium transcribere vitæ?  
Nec sinat hoc Hecate; nec tu petis aqua; sed isto,  
Quod petis, experiar majus dare munus, Jason, 175

#### TRANSLATION.

steals upon those eyes, that were strangers to it before, and the Æsonian hero possesses the golden prize. Proud of the mighty spoil, and carrying with him the author of the present, a no less glorious spoil, he reached victorious with his wife the port of Jolcos.

II. The Hæmonian matrons and aged sires carry gifts to the temples for their son's safe return; piles of frankincense dissolve upon the altars, and the devoted victim, with gilded horns, falls in sacrifice. Æson alone is absent on this occasion of joy, now on the verge of fate, and bending under a weight of years. When thus the son of Æson addressed Medea. "O spouse, to whom I owe my life and safety, although already you have granted every request, and the sum of your favours exceed belief; yet if spells can do this, and what is it that spells cannot do? take from the number of my years, and add those you take to my father." Nor could he check the rising tears. She was touched with the piety of the request, and calling to mind her father Æetes, whom she had abandoned, ashamed of her own different spirit, yet striving to smother her remorse: "What an unjust request, husband, (says she), has dropped from your pious mouth! Can you expect my consent to transfer to any other any part of your life? May Hecate never allow of this, nor is it a fair demand: I will yet endeavour, Jason, to grant you even more than you ask. My art shall essay to prolong your father's life, without retrench-

#### NOTES.

159. *Hæmonia matres.*] The next fable that comes in the course of the narration, is the restoration of Æson to youth.

Arte meâ socieri longum tentabimus ævum,  
 Non annis revocare tuis. Modò Diva triformis  
 Adjuvet; et præsens ingentibus annuat ausis.  
 Tres aberant noctes, ut cornua tota coïrent,  
 Efficerentque orbem. Postquam plenissima fulsit,  
 Ac solidâ terras spectavit imagine Luna; 181  
 Egreditur tectis vestes induta recinctas,  
 Nuda pedem, nudos humeris infusa capillos:  
 Fertque vagos mediæ per muta silentia noctis  
 Incomitata gradus. Homines, volucresque, ferasque  
 Solverat alta quies: nullo cum murmure sepes, 186  
 Immotæque silent frondes; silet humidus aër.  
 Sidera sola micant. Ad quæ sua brachia tendens  
 Ter se convertit; ter sumptis flumine crinem  
 Irroravit aquis; ternis ululatibus ora 190  
 Solvit: et, in durâ submisso poplite terrâ,  
 Nox, ait, arcanis fidissima, quæque diurnis  
 Aurea cum Lunâ succeditis ignibus astra,  
 Tuque triceps Hecate, quæ cœptis conscia nostris  
 Adjutrixque venis, cantusque, artesque magarum,  
 Quæque magas, Tellus, pollentibus instruis her-  
 bis; 196

*succeditis diurnis ignibus, tuque triceps Hecate, quæ venis conscia adjutrixque nostris captis; vosque o cantus, artesque magarum, tellusque, quæ instruis magas pollentibus herbis;*

## TRANSLATION.

"ing the number of your years. If the threefold goddess do but concur, "and propitious aid the mighty design." Three nights were wanting that the horns of the moon might meet, and form a perfect orb. When she shone full, and with a complete disc surveyed the earth, Medea leaves the palace; her garments flowing loose, her foot bare, and her hair floating careless on her shoulders: thus solitary and unattended, she directs her wandering steps through the dreary silence of midnight. Men, beasts and birds lay now dissolved in soft repose; no murmurs rustle through the hedges, no whispering winds shake the trees, the very leaves are hush, and through all the air dread silence reigns. The stars alone twinkle: to these she rears her arms, and thrice turning round, thrice sprinkling her with water from the running brook, opened her mouth in three yells; then with her knee bended on the hard ground: "O night, " (says she) faithful confidant of these my secrets, and ye golden stars "that with the moon succeed to the fires of the day; and thou too three- "fold Hecate, the friend and abettor of my design; ye charms, and "magic arts, and earth, to whom the sorceress owes her magazine of "potent herbs; air, winds, mountains, rivers, lakes, and all the gods of

## NOTES.

183. *Nuda pedem.*] It is worthy of remark, that there is a peculiar emphasis in *nuda pedem*, which therefore some commentators would ill change for *pedes*, it being a part of these magical rites to appear with only one foot bare. Virgil, in the fourth book of the *Æneid*, makes Dido,

when resolved on death she appeals to the gods, stand by the altars with one foot bare.

*Unum exuta pedem vinculis, in veste recincta.*  
 ver. 518.

Which manifestly alludes to this custom.

*Tentabimus revocare longum ævum socieri arte meâ, non tuis annis: modo triformis diva adjuvet; et præsens annuit ingentibus ausis. Tres noctes aberant ut tota cornua luna coïrent, efficerentque orbem; et postquam luna fulsit plenissima, ac spectavit terras solidâ imagine; Medea egreditur tectis, induta vestes recinctas, nuda quoad pedem, infusa nudos capillos humeris; incomitataque, fert vagos gradus per muta silentia mediæ noctis. Alta quies solverat homines, volucresque, ferasque: sepes, frondesque immota silent cum nullo murmure; aër humidus silet. Sidera sola micant: ad quæ tendens sua brachia, convertit se ter: ter irroravit crinem aquis sumptis de flumine, solvit ora ternis ululatibus: et poplite submisso in durâ terrâ, ait, O nox, fidissima arcanis meis, astraque aurea, quæ cum luna*

auraque, et venti, montesque, amnesque, lacusque, dique omnes nemorum, dique omnes noctis adeste: quorum ope, cum volui, ripis mirantibus amnes In fontes rediēre suos; concussaque sisto, 200 Stantia concutio cantu freta; nubila pello; Nubilaque induco: ventos abigoque, vocoque: Vipereas rumpo verbis et carmine fauces: Vivaque saxa, suā convulsaque robora terrā, Et silvas moveo; jubeoque tremiscere montes; 205 Et mugire solum, manesque exire sepulchris. Te quoque, Luna, traho, quamvis Temesæa labores Æra tuos minuant. Currus quoque carmine nostro Pallet avi; pallet nostris Aurora venenis. Vos mihi taurorum flammæ hebetâstis; et unco Haud patiens oneris collum pressistis aratro. 211 Vos serpentigenis in se fera bella dedistis: Custodemque rudem somni sopistis: et aurum Vindice deceptâ Græias misistis in urbes, 214 Nunc opus est succis; per quos renovata senectus In florem redeat, primosque recolligat annos. Et dabitis: neque enim micuerunt sidera frustrâ; Nec frustrâ volucrum tractus cervice draconum

*auraque, et venti, montesque, amnesque, lacusque, dique omnes nemorum, dique omnes noctis adeste: quorum ope, cum volui, ripis mirantibus amnes In fontes rediēre suos; concussaque sisto, 200 Stantia concutio cantu freta; nubila pello; Nubilaque induco: ventos abigoque, vocoque: Vipereas rumpo verbis et carmine fauces: Vivaque saxa, suā convulsaque robora terrā, Et silvas moveo; jubeoque tremiscere montes; 205 Et mugire solum, manesque exire sepulchris. Traho te quoque luna, quamvis æra Temesæa minuant labores. Currus avi quoque pallet nostris carmine; Aurora pallet nostris venenis. Vos hebetâstis mihi flammæ taurorum; et pressistis collum haud patiens oneris unco aratro: vos dedistis serpentigenis fera bella in se: sopistisque custodem rudem somni: et vindice decepto, misistis aurum in Græias urbes. Nunc est opus succis; per quos senectus renovata redeat in florem, recolligatque primos annos. Et dabitis: neque enim sidera micuerunt frustra: nec currus tractus cervice volucrum draconum adest frustra:*

## TRANSLATION.

" the groves, and all the gods of night, attend here. By your aid when  
 " I please, I roll back rivers to their springs, while the banks stand wonder-  
 " dering. By your aid my incantations avail, to rouse the still, or calm  
 " the troubled sea; to gather or disperse the clouds; to raise or allay  
 " the winds. By words and spells I break the serpent's jaws; shake  
 " solid rocks, and tear up oaks and whole groves by the roots. At my  
 " nod the mountains tremble, earth groans, and the pale ghosts start  
 " from their graves. The moon too I compel to descend from heaven,  
 " though the Temesæan brass aids her in her struggles; even the flaming  
 " chariot of my father, and ruddy Aurora are rendered pale by the  
 " force of my enchantments. You my charms blunted the keen edge of  
 " the flames, issuing from the brazen-footed bulls; and loaded with the  
 " crooked plough those necks that never before bore the yoke. You  
 " turned the cruel war of the serpent breed upon themselves; you lulled  
 " to rest the ever-wakeful dragon, and thus deceiving the keeper, conveyed  
 " the golden treasure into the Grecian towns. Now there is need  
 " of juices, by which old age restored may return to youthful  
 " bloom, and resume the early years of life. And you will give them  
 " too; for neither did the stars just now sparkle in vain, nor is the chariot  
 " drawn by winged dragons here in vain:" For a chariot had just then

## NOTES.

207. *Temesæa labores, æra tuos minuant.*] The epithet *Temesæa* is here added to brass; probably from *Temesæa*, a city of Cyprus.



Currus adest. Aderat demissus ab æthere currus.  
 Quo simul ascendit; frænataq; colla draconum 220  
 Permulsit, manibusque leves agitavit habenas,  
 Sublimis rapitur: subjectaque Thessala Tempe  
 Despicit, et Creteis regionibus applicat angues:  
 Et quas Ossa tulit, quas altus Pelion herbas,  
 Othrysque, Pindusque, et Pindo major Olym-  
 pus, 225

Perspicit: et placitâ partim radice revellit:  
 Partim succidit curvamine falcis ahenæ.  
 Multa quoque Apidani placuerunt gramina ripis,  
 Multa quoque Amphrysi: neque eras immunis,  
 Enipeu:

Nec non Peneæ, nec non Spercheïdes undæ 230  
 Contribuere, aliquid, juncosaque littora Bæbes.  
 Carpit et Euboïca vivax Anthedone gramen,  
 Nondum mutato vulgatum corpore Glauci.  
 Et jam nona dies curru, pennisque draconum,  
 Nonaque nox omnes lustrantem viderat agros; 235  
 Cum rediit: neque erant pasti, nisi odore, dra-  
 cones;

Et tamen annosæ pellem posuere senectæ.  
 Constitit adveniens citra limenque, foresque;  
 Et tantum cœlo tegitur: refugitque viriles  
 Contactus; statuitque aras è cespite binas, 240

*constitit citra limenque, foresque; et tegitur tantum cœlo: refugitque contactus viriles: statuitque binas aras è cespite,*

*currus demissus ab æthere aderat. Quo simul ascendit, permulsitque frænata colla draconum, agitavitque leves habenas manibus; rapitur sublimis: despicitque Thessala Tempe subjecta, et applicat angues Creteis regionibus: et perspicit herbas quas Ossa, quas altus Pelion, Othrysque, Pindusque, et Olympus major Pindo, tulit: et revellit partim placitâ radice, partim succidit curvamine ahenæ falcis. Multa quoque gramina crescentia ripis Apidani, multa quoque crescentia ripis Amphrysi placuerunt: neque Enipeu, eras in immunis: nec non undæ Peneæ, nec non undæ Spercheïdes contribuere aliquid, juncosaque littora Bæbes. Carpit et vivax gramen Euboïcâ Anthedone, nondum vulgatum corpore Glauci mutato. Et jam nona dies, nonaque nox viderat Medeam lustrantem omnes agros curru pennisque draconum: cum rediit: neque dracones erant pasti nisi odore; et tamen posuere pellem annosæ senectæ. Adveniens*

## TRANSLATION.

descended from above. This she mounts, and strokes with her hand the harnessed necks of the dragons, and throws up the light reins. Instantly she is borne aloft, and surveys from her airy height the valleys of Tempe, and guides her snakes toward those chalky regions. Straight she marks the herbs that grow on Ossa and lofty Pelion, Othrys, Pindus, and the proud summits of Olympus. Part she tears up by their potent roots; part she cuts by the bending sickle's arch. Many plants she culls from the banks of Apidanus, many from the banks of Amphrysus; nor did Enipeus escape her searching hand. Peneus too and Sperchius contributed some, and the rushy shores of Bæbe. She crops also living herbs along Euboic Anthedon, not yet rendered famous by the transformation of Glaucus; and now for nine days and nine nights had she been visiting every soil, in her chariot drawn by winged dragons: at length she returns, and her dragons, though fed only with the odours exhaled from her plants, had yet cast the skin of wringled old age. At her return, she stood without the threshold and gates of the palace, with heaven only for her canopy, and avoided the embraces of her husband, and raised two

## NOTES.

223. *Creteis regionibus.*] i. e., *Crete abundantibus.* Such was the country of Thessaly, where she now alighted. The names of mountains, cities and rivers that follow, are all in Thessaly or Bœotia.

233. *Mutato vulgatum corpore Glauci.*] He was a fisher, and changed into a sea god. See his story, book xiii, verse 904.

*dexteriore parte statuit aram Hecates, at lava parte statuit aram juventæ. Quas ubi incinxit verbenis, silvaque; agresti, tellure egesta haud procul, facit sacra duabus scrobibus: conjicitque cultros in guttura atrî velleris; et perfundit patulas fossas sanguine. Tam super invergens carchesia liquidi Bacchi, invergensque aenea carchesia tepidi lactis; fundit simul verba, poscitque terrena numina: rogatque regem umbrarum cum rapta conjuge, ne properent fraudare seniles artus animâ; quos ubi placavit precibusque et longo murmure, jussit effectum corpus Æsonis proferri ad aras; et porrexit illud resolutum carmine in plenos somnos, similemque exanimi in stratis herbis. Jubet Æsoniden ire procul hinc, jubet ministros ire procul hinc: et monet eos remove profanos oculos arcanis. Illi jussi diffugiunt. Medea capillis passis circuit flagrantem aras ritu Bacchantum, tingitque faces multifidas in atra fossa sanguinis, et incendit intinctas in geminis aris. Lustratque senem ter flammâ, ter aquâ, ter sulphure. Interea validum medicamen fervet et exultat ahenò posito super ignem; albetque tumentibus spumis. Illic incoquit radices resectas Hæmonia valle, seminaque, floresque, et acres succos.*

Dexteriore Hecates, at lævâ parte Juventæ.  
Quas ubi verbenis, silvâque incinxit agresti,  
Haud procul egestâ scrobibus tellure duabus  
Sacra facit: cultrosque in guttura velleris atrî  
Conjicit, et patulas perfundit sanguine fossas. 245  
Tum super invergens liquidi carchesia Bacchi,  
Æneaque invergens tepidi carchesia lactis,  
Verba simul fundit, terrenaque numina poscit:  
Umbrarumque rogat rapta cum conjuge regem,  
Ne properent artus animâ fraudare seniles. 250  
Quos ubi placavit precibusque, et murmure longo;  
Æsonis effectum proferri corpus ad aras  
Jussit: et in plenos resolutum carmine somnos  
Exanimi similem stratis porrexit in herbis.  
Hinc procul Æsoniden, procul hinc jubet ire mi-  
nistros: 255

Et monet arcanis oculos remove profanos.  
Diffugiunt jussi. Passis Medea capillis  
Bacchantum ritu flagrantem circuit aras:  
Multifidasque faces in fossâ sanguinis atrâ  
Tingit; et intinctas geminis accendit in aris. 260  
Terque senem flammâ, ter aquâ, ter sulphure lus-  
trat.

Interea validum posito medicamen ahenò  
Fervet, et exultat; spumisque tumentibus albet.  
Illic Hæmoniâ radices valle resectas,  
Seminaque, et flores, et succos incoquit acres. 265

## TRANSLATION.

altars of turf, on the right hand one to Hecate, and on the left to youth: which after encompassing with vervain and forest boughs, she digs two trenches hard by for the sacrifice, and thrusts a knife into the throat of a black ram, and besprinkles the wide ditches with blood. Then pouring into them goblets of liquid wine, and warm milk from brazen bowls; she mutters at the same time her spells, and invokes the earthly deities. Next she requests the king of Shades, and his ravished wife, that they would not too hastily deprive Æson's aged limbs of life, When by repeated prayers and tedious mutterings they had been rendered propitious, she ordered the feeble body of Æson to be brought out to the altars. Then casting him into a deep sleep, she extends his body, now like a lifeless corse, upon the herbs she had strewed. She orders Jason and his attending friends to retire, and warns them not to profane with unhallowed eyes her mysterious rites: they retire, as ordered. Medea, with her hair dishevelled, like a priestess of Bacchus, runs frantic round the blazing altars; and tinges her torches split manifold in a ditch of black blood, then lights them at the two altars: and thrice lustrates the aged sire with flame, thrice with water, and thrice with sulphur.

Mean time the powerful medicine boils and bounces in a large caldron, and whitens with swelling froth. There she infuses roots gathered in the valleys of Thessaly, and seeds and flowers, and acid juices. She adds

Adjicit extremo lapides oriente petitos,  
 Et, quas oceani refluxum mare lavit, arenas,  
 Addit et exceptas Lunâ per nocte pruinas,  
 Et strigis infames, ipsis cum carnibus, alas;  
 Inque virum soliti vultus mutare ferinos  
 Ambigui prosecta lupi. Nec defuit illic,  
 Squamea Cinyphii tenuis membrana Chelydri,  
 Vivacisque jecur cervi: quibus insuper addit  
 Ora caputque novem cornicis sæcula passæ.  
 His et mille aliis postquam sine nomine rebus 275  
 Propositum instruxit mortali barbara munus;  
 Arenti ramo jampridem mitis olivæ  
 Omnia confudit; summisque immiscuit ima.  
 Ecce vetus calido versatus stipes ahenò  
 Fit viridis primò: nec longo tempore frondem 280  
 Induit; et subitò gravidis oneratur olivis.  
 At quacunq; cavo spumas ejecit ahenò  
 Ignis, et in terram guttæ cecidère calentes;  
 Vernat humus: floresque et mollia pabula surgunt.  
 Quod simul ac vidit, stricto Medea recludit, 285  
 Ense senis jugulum: veteremque exire cruorem  
 Passa, replet succis. Quos postquam combibit  
 Æson

Aut ore acceptos, aut vulnere, barba, comæque  
 Canitie positâ nigrum rapuère colorem.  
 Pulsa fugit macies: abeunt pallorque, situsque; 290  
 Adjectoque cavæ supplentur sanguine venæ;

*tâ, rapuere nigrum colorem. Macies pulsa fugit, pallorque, situsque abeunt; venæque cavæ supplentur adjecto sanguine;*

## TRANSLATION.

gems brought from the remote eastern coasts, and sand washed by the ocean's refluxent tide: frost too gathered during night by the light of the moon, and the flesh and ill-boding wings of a screech-owl; and the entrails of an ambiguous wolf, wont to transform his savage aspect to that of a man. Nor was there wanting the thin scaly slough of the Cynipian water-snake, and liver of a long-lived stag; to which she moreover adds the head and bill of a crow, that had sustained a life of nine ages. When with these, and a thousand other nameless ingredients, she had completed the medicine intended for the exhausted body of Æson, she stirs and blends them together with an old withered branch of the peaceful olive, when lo, the decayed stock, thus turned round in the boiling caldron, first begins to look green, soon clothes itself with leaves, and is loaded with a sudden crop of ripe olives. Wherever too the fire throws the foam over the brink of the hollow caldron, and the warm drops fall upon the earth, the ground blooms; and flowers and soft herbs spontaneous rise. Which soon as Medea perceived, with a drawn sword she opens the throat of the aged prince; and letting the old blood flow out, replenishes his veins with new juices. Soon as these are taken in, both by the mouth and opening wound, his hoary beard and hair are changed to a glossy black. Leanness flies, his pale and ghastly looks are gone, his hollow arteries beat with fresh supplies of blood, and his limbs

*Adjicit lapides petitos extremo oriente, et arenas quas refluxum mare oceani lavit. Addit et pruinas exceptas lunâ per nocte, et infames alas strigis, cum ipsis carnibus, prosectaque ambigui lupi, soliti mutare ferinos vultus in virum: nec tenuis squamea membrana Cinyphii chelydri defuit illic, jecurque vivacis cervi: quibus insuper addit ora caputque cornicis passæ novem sæcula. Postquam barbara instruxit munus propositum mortali his et mille aliis rebus sine nomine; confudit omnia ramo mitis olivæ, jampridem arenti; immiscuitque ima summis. Ecce vetus stipes versato calido ahenò primo fit virides; nec longo tempore induit frondem, et subito oneratur gravidis olivis. At quacunq; ignis ejecit spumas cavo ahenò, et calentes guttæ cecidere in terram; humus vernat, floresque et mollia pabula surgunt. Quod simul ac Medea vidit, recludit jugulum senis stricto ense; passaque veterem cruorem exire, replet cum succis: quos postquam Æson combibit acceptos aut ore, aut vulnere; barbæ comæque canitiæ posita,*

*membraque luxuriant. Æson miratur, et olim  
Ante quater denos hunc se reminiscitur annos.*

*III. Viderat ex alto tanti miracula monstri  
Liber; et admonitus juvenes nutricibus annos posse  
reddi suis nutricibus, petit Æetide hoc munus.*

*IV. Neve doli cessent; Phasias assimulat  
falsum odium cum conjuge; supplexque  
confugit ad limina Pelia, atque nata ejus,  
quoniam ipse erat gravis senectâ, excipiunt  
illam, quas parvo tempore calida Colchis cepit  
imagine mendacis amicitia. Dumque refert  
inter maxima meritorum, situs Æsonis  
esse demptos, atque moratur in hac parte;  
spes est subjecta virginibus creatis Pelia,  
parentem suum posse revirescere parili arte.  
Petuntque id; jubentque eam sine fine pacisci  
pretium. Illa brevi spatio silet; et videtur  
dubitare, suspenditque rogantes animos  
fictâ gravitate.*

*Mox ubi est pollicita, ait: quo fiducia hujus muneris sit major, dux gregis qui est maximus ævo  
inter vestras oves, fiet agnus hoc medicaminis. Protinus laniger, effatus innumeris annis,*

Membraque luxuriant. Æson miratur, et olim  
Ante quater denos hunc se reminiscitur annos.

III. Viderat ex alto tanti miracula monstri  
Liber; et admonitus juvenes nutricibus annos 295  
Posse suis reddi, petit hoc Æetide munus.

IV. Neve doli cessent; odium cum conjuge falsum  
Phasias assimulat: Peliaque ad limina supplex  
Confugit. Atque illam (quoniam gravis ipse se-  
nectâ)

Excipiunt nata. Quas tempore callida parvo 300  
Colchis amicitia mendacis imagine cepit.

Dumque refert, inter meritorum maxima, demptos  
Æsonis esse situs, atque hâc in parte moratur,

Spes est virginibus Pelia subjecta creatis,  
Arte suum parili revirescere posse parentem, 305

Idque petunt: pretiumque jubent sine fine pacisci.  
Illa brevi spatio silet; et dubitare videtur:

Suspenditque animos, fictâ gravitate, rogantes.

Mox ubi pollicita est, Quò sit fiducia major

Muneris hujus, ait: qui vestras maximus ævo est

Dux gregis inter oves, agnus medicamine fiet. 311

Protinus innumeris effœtus laniger annis,

#### TRANSLATION.

luxuriant resume the bloom of youth. Æson wonders, and calls to mind that such was his constitution forty years ago.

III. Bacchus from high Olympus beheld the wonders of this amazing prodigy; and, admonished, that to the nymphs who nursed him, the years of youth might be restored, requests this favour of Medea.

IV. Moreover that her arts might not cease, she safely feigns a quarrel with her husband, and flies suppliant to Pelias' gate; where (as he himself was listless through age) his daughters receive her, whom the cunning Colchian soon ensnares by a fallacious show of friendship. And while she repeats, as the most mighty of her services, that she had chased away from Æson wrinkles and old age, and dwells long on this part of her story, a hope naturally arises to the virgin daughters of Pelias, that by the like art their father may be restored to youth. This accordingly they request of her, and importunately urge her to name her price. She for some time is silent, and seems to doubt her own power, and by an affected gravity holds their eager minds in suspense: but soon after, having granted her promise; that you may the more confide, says she, in this my art, the leader of the flock, the most advanced in age, shall by this preparation become a lamb. Immediately a ram, exhausted with years innumerable, is brought, his horns

#### NOTES.

296. *Petit hoc Æetide munus.*] This is the reading given by Burman, whereas in most of the editions before him, we have *petit hoc à Tethiâ munus*. But, as Banier well observes, to what purpose should

Bacchus apply to Tethys, to have the age of the nymphs, who nursed him, renewed, when he had just beheld Medea do it in favour of Æson.

Attrahitur, flexo circum cava tempora cornu :  
 Cujus ut Hæmonio marcentia guttura cultro  
 Fodit, et exiguo maculavit sanguine ferrum; 315  
 Membra simul pecudis, validosque venefica succos  
 Mergit in ære cavo. Minuuntur corporis artus :  
 Cornuaque exuitur, nec non cum cornibus annos :  
 Et tener auditur medio balatus ahenō.  
 Nec mora, balatum mirantibus exerit agnus : 320  
 Lascivitque fugâ; lactantiaque ubera quærit.  
 Obstupuere satæ Peliâ : promissaque postquam  
 Exhibuere fidem, tum verò impensius instant.  
 Ter juga Phœbus equis in Ibero gurgite mersis  
 Dempserat, et quartâ radiantia nocte micabant 325  
 Sidera; cùm rapido fallax Æëtias igni  
 Imponit purum laticem, et sine viribus herbas.  
 Jamque neci similis, resolutō corpore, regem,  
 Et cum rege suo custodes somnus habebat,  
 Quem dederant cantus, magicæque potentia linguæ.  
 Intrânt jussæ cum Colchide limina natæ :  
 Ambiêrantq; torum : Quid nunc dubitatis inertes ?  
 Stringite, ait, gladios : veteremque haurite cruorem,  
 Ut repleam vacuas juvenili sanguine venas.

*resolutō, et custodes cum suo rege. Natæ jussæ intrânt limina cum Colchide; ambiêrantque torum: ait, Inertes, quid dubitatis nunc? stringite gladios, hauriteque veterem cruorem; ut repleam vacuas venas juvenili sanguine.*

*attrahitur, cornu flexo circum cava tempora: ejus ut fodit marcentia guttura Hæmonio cultro, et maculavit ferrum exiguo sanguine, venefica mergit simul membra pecudis, validosque succos, in cavo ære. Artus corporis minuuntur, exuiturque quod ad cornua, nec non quod ad annos cum cornibus, et tener balatus auditur medio ahenō. Nec mora: agnus exerit illis mirantibus balatum, lascivitque fugâ, quæritque lactantia ubera. Satæ Peliâ obstupere: tumque vero, postquam promissa exhibuere fidem, instant impensius. Phœbus ter Dempserat juga equis mersis in Ibero gurgite; et sidera radiantia micabant quartâ nocte, cum fallax Æëtias imponit purum laticem, et herbas sine viribus, rapido igni. Jamque somnus similis neci, quem cantus potentiaque magicæ linguæ dederant, habebat regem corpore*

## TRANSLATION.

winding round his hollow temples. When having opened his withered throat with a Hæmonian knife, and stained with scanty blood the piercing steel, the sorceress plunges at once the limbs of the ram and her potent juices into a hollow caldron. His limbs grow less, his horns are cast, and with his horns his years shrink away, and tender bleatings are heard from the middle of the caldron. Instantly, while they yet wonder at the bleatings, a lamb springs out, and wantonly frisks about, and seeks the suckling dugs. The daughters of Pelias are filled with amazement, and as her promises were now confirmed by an experimental proof, more importunately than ever urge their request. Thrice Phœbus had unyoked his steeds, plunged in the Iberian waves, and the sparkling stars shone on the fourth night, when deceitful Medea set over a strong fire pure water and herbs of no virtue. And now sleep, strong as death, procured by enchantment and the force of the magic tongue, relaxing the bodies of the king and his guards, held them fast locked in his embraces. His daughters as commanded, had, with the Colchian, entered his chamber, and surrounded the bed. "Why now (says she) do you hesitate? "Whence this indolence? Unsheathe your swords, and drain from his "body the aged juices, that I may fill his empty veins with youthful blood.

## NOTES.

324. *In Ibero gurgite mersis.*] That is, in the Western or Atlantic Ocean, into

which the Iberus, a river of Spain, called thence Iberia, discharges itself.

*Vita, ætasque parentis est in vestris manibus. Si ulla pietas est vobis, nec agitat inanes spes, præstate officium patri, exigiteque senectam telis, et emittite saniem conjecto ferro. His hortatibus, ut quæque est pia, est prima impia, et ne sit scelerata facit scelus: tamen haud ulla potest spectare suos ictus; reflectuntque oculos; aversaque, dant cæca vulnera sævis dextris. Ille fluens cruore, tamen allevat artus cubito, semilacerque tentat consurgere toro; et medius inter tot gladios tendens pallentia brachia, ait: Gnata, quid facitis? quid armat vos in fata parentis? animique manusque occidere illis. Colchis abstulit guttura cum verbis illi locuturo plura, et mersit eum laniatum calidis ahenis.* V. VI. *Quod nisi issit in auras pennatis serpentibus, non foret exempta pæna: fugit alta superque*

In manibus vestris vita est, ætasque parentis. 335  
Si pietas ulla est, nec spes agitat inanes,  
Officium præstate patri; telisque senectam  
Exigite; et saniem conjecto emittite ferro.  
His, ut quæque pia est, hortatibus impia prima est,  
Et ne scit scelerata, facit scelus. Haud tamen ictus  
Ulla suos spectare potest: oculosque reflectunt;  
Cæcaque dant sævis aversæ vulnera dextris.  
Ille cruore fluens, cubito tamen allevat artus:  
Semilacerque toro tentat consurgere: et inter  
Tot medius gladios pallentia brachia tendens; 345  
Quid facitis, gnata? quid vos in fata parentis  
Armat, ait? cecidère illis animique, manusque.  
Plura locuturo cum verbis guttura Colchis  
Abstulit, et calidis laniatum mersit ahenis.

V. VI. Quòd nisi pennatis serpentibus issset in auras; 350  
Non exempta foret pœnæ, fugit alta superque

*Quod nisi issit in auras pennatis serpentibus, non foret exempta pæna: fugit alta superque*

#### TRANSLATION.

"The life and age of your father are in your power." If you have any "filial piety, nor cherish vain hopes, perform now your duty to a father, banish by your weapons his old age, and urging the steel, discharge his "putrid gore." On these exhortations every one, in proportion to her filial piety, hastens to be impious; and that she may not seem wicked, commits wickedness: yet none can bear to behold their own strokes, but turn away their eyes, and backward deal chance blows with cruel right-hands. He, covered with blood, yet raises his body upon his elbow, and half mangled as he was, strives to rise from the bed; and amid so many swords stretched out his pale arms. What are you about (says he) my daughters, what arms you to the destruction of your father? Then courage and hands failed them. As he was about to have spoken more, Medea tore away his throat with the words, and plunged him thus mangled into the boiling caldron.

V. VI. And had she not instantly mounted into the air with winged dragons, she had not escaped vengeance. She flies high, over shady

#### NOTES.

350. *Quòd nisi pennatis serpentibus issset in auras.*] Medea, after thus discharging her revenge on Pelias, fearing the danger that might ensue to herself, speeds her flight to Athens. The poet describing her journey, mentions the several places she passed over, or had a view of, in her airy vehicle; and thence takes occasion to touch on many fables, which are now for the most part unknown. It were of no advantage to enlarge on subjects so little interesting, and which history has passed over in silence. All I shall do, is to establish some general principles, which

may serve as a key to these ancient fictions.

When any one escaped an evident and threatening danger, it was given out that he was changed into a bird; or if, to escape pursuit, he took refuge in a cave, he must be a serpent. When sorrow gave cause for many tears, the person dissolved into a fountain; or if a virgin was lost in a wood, she became a nymph or dryad. A resemblance of names too oft gave occasion to these fictions; thus Cynus was said to be transformed to a swan, and so of many others.

Pelion umbrosum Philyreia tecta, superque  
Othryn et eventu veteris loca nota Cerambi.  
Hic ope Nympharum sublatus in aëra pennis,  
Cum gravis infuso tellus foret obruta ponto, 355  
Deucalioneas effugit inobrutus undas.

VII. Æolian Pitane à levâ parte relinquit,  
Factaque de saxo longi simulacra draconis:  
Idæumque nemus, quo raptum ferta juvencum  
Occuluit Liber falsi sub imagine cervi. 360

VIII. Quaque pater Corythi parvâ tumulatur  
arenâ.

IX. Et quos Mæra novo latratu terruit agros.

X. Eurypylique urbem, quâ Coæ cornua matres  
Gesserunt, tum cum discederet Herculis agmen.

XI. Phæbeamque Rhodon, et Ialysios Telchinas,  
Quorum oculos ipso vitiantes omnia visu  
Jupiter exosus, fraternis subdidit undis.

XII. Transit et antiquæ Cartheia mœnia Cæa,  
Qua pater Alcidas placidam de corpore natæ  
Miraturus erat nasci potuisse columbam. 370

*su, Jupiter exosus, subdidit fraternis undis. XII. Transit et Cartheia mœnia antique Cæa, qua pater Alcidas erat miraturus placidam columbam potuisse nasci de corpore natæ.*

*umbrosum Pelion tecta  
Philyreia, superque  
Othryn, et loca nota  
eventu veteris Ceram-  
bi. Hic sublatus pen-  
nis in aëre ope nympharum,  
cum gravis tel-  
lus foret obruta ponto  
infuso, inobrutus effu-  
git Deucalioneas un-  
das.*

*VII. Relinquit Æo-  
lian Pitane à levâ  
parte, simulacraque  
longi draconis facta de  
saxo; nemusque Idæ-  
um, quo Liber occu-  
luit sub imagine falsi  
cervi, juvencum, ferta  
nati.*

*VIII. Quaque pater  
Corythi tumulatur  
parvâ arenâ.*

*IX. Et agros quos  
Mæra terruit novo  
latratu.*

*X. Urbemque Eury-  
pyli, quâ Coæ matres  
gesserunt cornua, tum  
cum agmen Herculis  
discederet.*

*XI. Phæbeamque Rhod-  
on, et Ialysios Telchi-  
nas, quorum oculos vi-  
tiantes omnia ipso vi-*

#### TRANSLATION.

Pelion the habitation of the son of Philyre, and over Othrys, and the places noted for the fate of old Cerambus, who mounted into the air on wings by the aid of the nymphs, when the ponderous globe was covered with a deluge of waters, was not overwhelmed in the flood of Deucalion.

VII. She leaves on her left Æolian Pitane, and the image of the long dragon made of stone, and the Idean grove, where Bacchus, under the deceitful image of a stag, concealed the steer stolen by his son.

VIII. And where the father of Corythus lies buried under a scanty mountain of sand.

IX. And the fields, which Mæris alarmed with unusual howling.

X. And the city of Eurypylus, where the Coan matrons appeared with horns, when the herd of Hercules departed thence.

XI. And Phæbean Rhodes, and the Ialysian Telchines, whose eyes corrupting every thing they beheld, Jupiter abhorring, thrust under his brother's waves.

XII. She passes too over the Cartheian walls of ancient Cæa, where, in after-times, Alcidas wondered to see a meek dove arise from the body of his daughter.

#### NOTES.

352. *Philyreia tecta.*] So called, because these mountains of Thessaly were inhabited by Chiron, the son of Saturn, and the nymph Philyra.

365. *Ialysios Telchinas.*] Ialysus was a city of Rhodes, and the Telchines a peo-

ple of the same island; whose eyes, we are told, destroyed every thing they beheld. Strabo supposes they were excellent artists, and envied by others of the same employment, who feigned this story to discredit them.

XIII. Inde videt lacus Hyries, et Cycneia Tempe, quæ subitus olor celebravit. Nam illuc Phyllius imperio pueri Cyeni, tradiderat volucresque ferumque leonem domitos: jussus quoque vincere taurum, vicerat eum; et, iratus amores toties spreto, negabat taurum illi poscenti ea suprema præmia. Ille indignatus dixit, cupies dare: et desiluit alto saxo. Cuncti putabant eum cecidisse; sed factus olor pendebat in aëre niveis pen-  
nis.

XIV. At genitrix Hyrie, nescia filii servati, deliquit flendo: fecitque stagnum de suo nomine.

XV. XVI. Pleuron adjacet his; in quâ Ophias Combe effugit trepidantibus alis vulnera natorum.

XVII. XVIII. Inde adspicit arva Calauræa Latoïdos, conscia regis versi in volucrem cum conjuge. Cyllene est dextera, in quâ Menephron erat concubiturus cum matre, more sævarum ferarum.

XIX. Procul hinc respicit Cephison deflentem fata nepotis, versi ab Apolline in tumidam Phocen: domumque Eumeli lugentis natam in aëre. XX. Tandem contigit vipereis pennis Ephyren Pircnida.

XIII. Inde lacus Hyries videt, et Cycneia Tempe, Quæ subitus celebravit olor: Nam Phyllius illuc Imperio pueri volucresque, ferumque leonem Tradiderat domitos: taurum quoque vincere jussus Vicerat; et spreto toties iratus amore, 375 Præmia poscenti taurum suprema negabat. Ille indignatus, Cupies dare, dixit; et alto Desiluit saxo. Cuncti cecidisse putabant: Factus olor niveis pendebat in aëre pennis.

XIV. At genitrix Hyrie servati nescia, flendo 380 Deliquit; stagnumque suo de nomine fecit.

XV. XVI. Adjacet his Pleuron: in quâ trepidantibus alis

Ophias effugit natorum vulnera Combe.

XVII. XVIII. Inde Calauræa Latoïdos aspicit arva,

In volucrem versi cum conjuge conscia regis. 385 Dextera Cyllene est; in quâ cum matre Menephron Concubiturus erat, sævarum more ferarum.

XIX. Cephison procul hinc deflentem fata nepotis,

Respicit, in tumidam Phocen ab Apolline versi; Eumelique domum lugentis in aëre natam. 390

XX. Tandem vipereis Ephyren Pirenida pennis

#### TRANSLATION.

XIII. Thence she surveys the lakes of Hyrie; and Cycneian Tempe, frequented by *Cycnus*, changed suddenly into a swan; for there Phyllius, at the request of the boy, had made him a present of some birds, and a fierce lion tamed, being frequented to, to subdue a bull, he had subdued him; but enraged to find his love so often slighted, denies the prize of the bull, though begged as the last reward. The boy, indignant, replies, you shall wish you had given it me, and leaps down from the high rock. All imagined he had fallen into the sea, but transformed into a swan, he hangs in air on snow-white wings.

XIV. But his mother Hyrie, not knowing that he was preserved, dissolved in tears, and formed a lake called by her own name.

XV. XVI. Hard by is Pleuron, where Combe the daughter of Ophias escaped with trembling wings the wounds of her sons.

XVII. XVIII. Thence she beholds the fields of Calauræa sacred to Latona, conscious of the transformation of their king with his wife into birds. Cyllene is on the right, where Menephron, after the manner of savage beasts, was to lie with his mother.

XIX. Far hence she saw also Cephissus bemoaning the fate of his grandson, changed by Apollo to a bloated sea-calf; and the palace of Eumelus lamenting his daughter *suspended with wings* in air.

XX. At length borne on the wings of her dragons, she reached



Contigit. Hic ævo veteres mortalia primo  
Corpora vulgârunt pluviâlibus edita fungis.

XXI. Sed postquam Colchis arsis nova nupta  
venenis,

Flagrantemque domum regis mare vidit utrumque.

Sanguine natorum perfunditur impius ensis; 396

Utaque se malè mater, Iâsonis effugit arma.

Hinc Titaniacis ablata draconibus, intrat

Pelladias arces; quæ te, justissime Phineu,

Teque, senex Peripha, pariter vidêre volantes, 400

Innixamque novis neptem Polypemonis alis.

XXII. Excipit hanc Ægeus, facto damnandus  
in uno:

Nec satis hospitium est, thalami quoq; fœdere  
jungit.

Jamque aderat Theseus, proles ignara parenti:

Qui virtute suâ bimarem pacaverat Isthmon. 405

Hujus in exitium miscet Medea quod olim

Attulerat secum Scythicis aconiton ab oris.

Illud Echidneæ memorant è dentibus ortum

Esse canis. Specus est tenebroso cæcus hiatu:

*memorant illud esse ortum è dentibus Echidneæ canis. Est cæcus specus tenebrosus hiatu:*

#### TRANSLATION.

Pyrenian Ephyre. Here the writers of old pretend, that in the first ages human bodies were produced from mushroom raised by rain.

XXI. But after the new bride had perished by the Colchian poisons, and both seas beheld the royal palace in flames, the impious sword is stained with the blood of her own children, and the mother who had taken this barbarous revenge, escapes the sword of her husband Jason. Hence carried by her Titanian dragons, she enters the city of Pallas, which saw thee, Phineus, the most upright of men, and thee, aged Periphas, flying together through the air, and the grand-daughter of Polypemon resting upon new wings.

XXII. Here Ægeus receives her, blameable in this alone; nor is hospitality enough, he also joins her to him by the sacred tie of marriage. And now was Theseus his son arrived, unknown to his father, who by his valour had established peace in the Isthmus between two seas. Medea bent on his destruction, prepares a draught of aconite, which she had formerly brought with her from the Scythian coasts. This they tell us sprung from the baneful teeth of the Echidnean monster. There is a gloomy cave with a dark entrance, where may be seen a descending path,

#### NOTES.

398. *Titaniacis draconibus.*] Either because sprung from the blood of the Titans, as Pindar has it; or because, according to the Greek tradition, the chariot and winged dragons had been sent down to her by Titan, i. e., the sun. The fables of Phineus, Periphas, and the grand-daughter of Polypemon are wholly unknown.

408. *Echidneæ canis.*] Cerberus, who was born of the monster Æchidna; one

*Veteres vulgârunt mortalia corpora edita hic primo ævo ex pluviâlibus fungis.*

XXI. *Sed postquam nova nupta arsit venenis Colchis, quæ utrumque mare vidit domum regis flagrantis; impius ensis perfunditur sanguine natorum, materque ulta se male, effugit arma Jasonis. Ablata hinc Titaniacis draconibus, intrat Palladias arces, quæ te, justissime Phineu, teque senex Peripha, volantes pariter, neptemque Polypemonis innixam novis alis.*

XXII. *Ægeus excipit hanc, damnandus in uno facto, nec hospitium est satis, jungit eam sibi fœdere quoque thalami. Jamque Theseus aderat, proles ignara parenti; qui sua virtute pacaverat bimarem Isthmon. Medea miscet in exitium hujus aconiton, quod olim attulerat secum ab oris Scythicis: me-*

half of whose body was that of a lovely nymph, the other half a serpent, ugly and terrible.

409. *Specus est.*] There are many conjectures offered to explain this descent of Hercules into hell. The most probable is that which refers it to his slaying a famous serpent, that had its den in the cave of Tænarus, which was reckoned the mouth of hell.

*est in eo via declivis per quam Tiryntius heros abstraxit catenis nexis adamante Cerberon restantem, obliquantemque oculos contra diem radiosque micantes; qui concitus rubidâ irâ, implevit auras ternis latratibus pariter; et sparsit virides agros albensibus spumis. Putant has concrevisse; nactasque ulimenta feracis facundique soli, cepisse vires nocendi. Quâ, quia nascuntur durâ, vivacia, caute, Agrestes aconita vocant. Ea conjugis astu Ipse parens Ægeus nato porrexit, ut hosti. Sumpserat ignarâ Theseus data pocula dextrâ; Cùm pater in capulo gladii cognovit eburno Signa sui generis; facinusque excussit ab ore. Effugit illa necem, nebulis per carmina motis.*

*XXIII. At genitor quanquam lætatur sospite nato sospite, attamen attonitus tantum nefas potuisse committi parvo discrimine leti, fovet aras ignibus, impletque deos muneribus; securisque ferunt torosa collu boum, victorum quoad cornua vittis. Nullus dies fertur illuxisse Erechthidis celebratio illo. Patres, et medium vulgus agitant convivia, nec non et canunt carmina, vino faciente ingenium. O maxime Theseu,*

Est via declivis, per quam Tiryntius heros 410  
 Restantem, contraque diem, radiosque micantes  
 Obliquantem oculos, nexis adamante catenis,  
 Cerberon abstraxit: rubidâ qui concitus irâ  
 Implevit pariter ternis latratibus auras,  
 Et sparsit virides spumis albensibus agros. 415  
 Has concrêsse putant; nactasque alimenta feracis  
 Fœcundique soli, vires cepisse nocendi.  
 Quâ, quia nascuntur durâ, vivacia, caute,  
 Agrestes aconita vocant. Ea conjugis astu  
 Ipse parens Ægeus nato porrexit, ut hosti. 420  
 Sumpserat ignarâ Theseus data pocula dextrâ;  
 Cùm pater in capulo gladii cognovit eburno  
 Signa sui generis; facinusque excussit ab ore.  
 Effugit illa necem, nebulis per carmina motis.

XXIII. At genitor, quanquam lætatur sospite nato; 425

Attonitus tantum leti discrimine parvo  
 Committi potuisse nefas, fovet ignibus aras,  
 Muneribusque deos implet; feriuntque secures  
 Colla torosa boum victorum cornua vittis.  
 Nullus Erechthidis fertur celebratio illo 430  
 Illuxisse dies. Agitant convivia patres,  
 Et medium vulgus: nec non et carmina, vino  
 Ingenium faciente, canunt. Te, maxime Theseu,

*fertur illuxisse Erechthidis celebratio illo. Patres, et medium vulgus agitant convivia, nec non et canunt carmina, vino faciente ingenium. O maxime Theseu,*

#### TRANSLATION.

along which the Tiryntian hero dragged in chains of adamant, Cerberus, restive, and turning his eyes aside from day, and the sun's dazzling rays, who now outrageous and compelled to yield, filled with triple yells the air, and sprinkled the verdant fields with whitening foam. This, congealed and nourished by a fruitful fattening soil, derived hence, they say, a noxious power; which because tenacious of its growth, it springs even from hard rocks, the swains call aconite. Ægeus himself, by the contrivance of his wife, presents this deadly potion to his son, as to an enemy. Theseus had taken in his right hand the given cup, ignorant of its baneful contents, when his father spied on the ivory hilt of his sword, the tokens of his race; and struck the guilty draught from his mouth. She escaped her fate *snatched up* in clouds raised by her enchantment.

XXIII. But the father though overjoyed that his son was safe, yet reflecting with amazement on his near approach to so great a crime, lights fires upon the altars, and accosts the gods with offerings. Axes strike the fat necks of bulls whose horns were bound with fillets. No day, it is said, ever shone more joyful upon the Athenians than this. Senators and people celebrate the festival, and enlivened by the sprightly juice of the grape, join in songs of praise. "Thee, great Theseus, Marathon ad-

#### NOTES.

410. *Tiryntius heros.*] Hercules, so called from Tiryus, a city of Peloponnesus.

Mirata est Marathon Cretæi sanguine tauri:  
 Quodque suis securus arat Cromyona colonus, 435  
 Munus, opusque tuum est. Tellus Epidauria per te  
 Clavigeram vidit Vulcani occumbere prolem:  
 Vidit immitem Cephesis ora Procrusten:  
 Cercyonis letum vidit Cerealis Eleusis,  
 Occidit ille Sinis, magnis malè viribus usus ; 440  
 Qui poterat curvare trabes; et agebat ab alto  
 Ad terram latè sparsurus corpora pinus.  
 Tutus ad Alcathoën Lelegeia mœnia limes  
 Composito Scirone patet; sparsisque latronis  
 Terra negat sedem, sedem negat ossibus unda: 445  
 Quæ jactata diu fertur durâsse vetustas  
 In scopulos. Scopulis nomen Scironis inhæret.  
 Si titulos, annosque tuos numerare velimus,  
 Facta premant annos. Pro te, fortissime, vota 449  
 Publica suscipimus: Bacchi tibi sumimus haustus.  
 Consonat assensu populi, precibusque faventûm  
 Regia; nec totâ tristis locus ullus in urbe est.

XXIV. Nec tamen (usque adeò nulli sincera  
 voluptas;  
 Sollicitique aliquid lætis intervenit) Ægeus  
 Gaudia percepit nato secura recepto. 455

*tristis locus est in totâ urbe.*

XXIV. Nec tamen (usque adeo voluptas est sincera nulli; aliquidque solliciti intervenit lætis rebus) Ægeus percepit secura gaudia nato recepto.

#### TRANSLATION.

“mired, *what time thou stain’dst its plains with the blood of the Cretan*  
 “bull; and that now the swain tills Cromyon secure, nor dreads the  
 “bristly monster, is a happiness wholly derived from thee. Epidaurus  
 “saw the club-bearing son of Vulcan fall by thy hands. The banks of  
 “Cephisus beheld the death of merciless Procrustes; and Eleusis, sacred  
 “to Ceres, witnessed Cercyon subdued. Sinis too fell, that monster who  
 “so barbarously used his mighty strength; who could bend *huge* beams,  
 “and strain the topmost boughs of pines to the earth, to strew all around  
 “with mangled human limbs. The road to Alcathoë, the city of Lelez  
 “is now open, and secure by the death of Scyron. Neither earth nor sea  
 “afford a reception to the scattered bones of the robber, which long  
 “tossed, are said to have been at length by time hardened into rocks,  
 “and the name of Scyron *still* adheres to the rocks. Were we to re-  
 “count thy years and glorious acts, thy acts would exceed thy years.  
 “For thee, great hero, we offer public vows; in honour of thee the flow-  
 “ing bowls go round.” With the assenting shouts of the people, and  
 acclamations of the favouring multitude, the palace rings; nor is any  
 place, in the whole city, sad.

XXIV. And yet (so true it is that pleasure always has an alloy, and

#### NOTES.

439. *Cercyonis letum, &c.*] In passing through Eleusis, he met with Cercyon, a famous Arcadian robber; who provoked all the travellers that came in his way to

a wrestling match, and when he had overcome them, put them to death. Theseus accepted his challenge, vanquished and slew him.

*Marathon est mirata te respersum sanguine Cretæi tauri: tumque est munus opusque quod colonus securus suis arat Cromyona. Tellus Epidauria vidit clavigeram prolem Vulcani occumbere per te, et ora Cephesis vidit immitem Procrusten occumbere per te: Cerealis Eleusis vidit letum Cercyonis. Ille Sinis male usus magnis viribus occidit, qui poterat curvare trabes; et agebat ab alto ad terram pinus late sparsurus corpora. Limes ad Alcathoën, et Lelegeia mœnia patet tutus, Scirone composito: terraque negat sedem ossibus sparsi latronis, quæ diu jactata, vetustas fertur durasse in scopulos. Nomen Scironis inhæret scopulis. Si velimus numerare tuos titulos annosque, facta premant annos: pro te fortissime suscipimus publica vota: tibi sumimus haustus Bacchi. Regia consonat assensu populi, precibusque faventûm; nec ullus*

*Minos parat bella; qui quanquam valet milite, quanquam classe; tamen est firmissimus patriâ irâ: ulcisciturque necem Androgei justis armis. Tamen ante bellum adquisit amicas vires, pererratque freta volucris classe, qua habitus erat potens. Hinc jungit Anaphen sibi, et regna Astypaleia, Anaphen promissis, regna Astypaleia bello. Hinc jungit humilem Myconon, ruraque cretosa Cimoli, florentemque Cythnon, Scyron, planamque Seriphon, marmoreamque Paron; quaque impia Sithonis prodidit arcem, accepto auro, quod avara poposcerat, mutata est in avem, quæ nunc quoque diligit aurum; monedula, nigra quoad pedem, velata nigris pennis.*

*XXV. At Oliaros, Didymæque, et Tenos, et Andros, et Gyaros, Peparethosque ferax nitidæ olivæ, non juvare Gnosstiacas rates: inde sinistro latere, Minos petit Cœnopium Æacideia regna. Veteres appellavere Cœnopiam, sed ipse Æacus dixit Æginam nomine genitricis. Turba ruit, expetitque cognoscere virum tantæ famæ. Telamonque, Peleusque minor quam Telamon, et Phocus, tertia proles, occurrunt illi.*

Bella parat Minos; qui quanquam milite, quanquam Classe valet, patriâ tamen est firmissimus irâ:

Androgeique necem justis ulciscitur armis.

Ante tamen bellum vires acquirit amicas: 459

Quâq; potens habitus, volucris freta classe pererrat.

Hinc Anaphen sibi jungit, et Astypaleia regna:

Promissis Anaphen, regna Astypaleia bello:

Hinc humilem Myconon, cretosaque rura Cimoli,

Florentemque Cythnon, Scyron, planamque Seriphon, 464

Marmoreamq; Paron, quaq; impia prodidit arcem

Sithonis accepto, quod avara poposcerat, auro.

Mutata est in avem, quæ nunc quoque diligit aurum;

Nigra pedem, nigris velata monedula pennis.

XXV. At non Oliaros, Didymæque, et Tenos, et Andros,

Et Gyaros, nitidæque ferax Peparethos olivæ, 470

Gnosstiacas juvare rates; latere inde sinistro

Cœnopiam Minos petit Æacideia regna.

Cœnopiam veteres appellavere; sed ipse

Æacus Æginam genitricis nomine dixit.

Turba ruit, tantæque virum cognoscere famæ 475

Expetit. Occurrunt illi Telamonque, minorque

Quam Telamon, Peleus, et proles tertia Phocus.

#### TRANSLATION.

some solicitude is ever interrupting our joy) Ægeus enjoys not long, undisturbed, the happiness of having found his son Minos prepared for war; who, though powerful in troops and a numerous fleet, is still more formidable for a fatherly resentment, and revenges the death of Androgeus with just arms. But before entering upon war, he secures auxiliary forces, and with a swift fleet, in which he was accounted strong, scours the seas. And first he brings over to him Anaphe, and the realms of Astypale; Anaphe by treaty, the Astypalean realms by conquest; then low Mycone, and the chalky plains of Cimolus, and fertile Cythnos and Scyros, and level Seriphos, and Paros rich in marble, and where the treacherous Sithonian betrayed the citadel, upon receiving the gold she had covetously demanded. She was changed into a bird which still retains a passion for gold; the daw, black-footed, and covered with black feathers.

XXV. But neither Oliaros, Didyme, Tenos, Andros, Gyaros, nor Peparethos abounding in olives, joined the Gnosstian fleet. Minos therefore tacking to the left, makes for Cœnopia, the kingdom of Æacus. Cœnopia was its ancient name, but Æacus himself called it Ægina after his mother. The people rush out, impatient to behold a hero of such re-

#### NOTES.

456. *Bella parat Minos.*] Minos was the son of Lycastus, king of Crete, and very powerful by sea.

Ipse quoque egreditur tardus gravitate senili  
 Æacus; et, quæ sit veniendi causa, requirit.  
 Admonitus patrii luctûs suspirat, et illi  
 Dicta refert rector populorum talia centum:  
 Arma juves oro pro gnato sumpta; piæque  
 Pars sis militiæ. Tumulo solatia posco.  
 Huic Asopiades, Petis irrita, dixit, et urbi  
 Haud facienda meæ: neque enim conjunctior ulla  
 Cecropidis hæc est tellus: Ea fœdera nobis. 486  
 Tristis abit: Stabuntque tibi tua fœdera magno,  
 Dixit; et utiliùs bellum putat esse minari,  
 Quàm gerere, atque suas ibi præconsumere vires.  
 Classis ab Cænopiis etiamnum Lyctia muris 490  
 Spectari poterat; cùm pleno concita velo  
 Attica puppis adest, in portusque intrat amicos:  
 Quæ Cephalum, patriæque simul mandata ferebat.  
 Æacidæ longo juvenes post tempore visum  
 Agnovêre tamen Cephalum, dextrasque dedêre,  
 Inque patris duxere domum. Spectabilis heros 496  
 Et veteris retinens etiamnum pignora formæ,  
 Ingreditur: ramumque tenens popularis olivæ  
 A dextrâ, levâque duos ætate minores  
 Major habet, Clyton et Buten, Pallante creatos. 500  
 Postquam congressus primi sua verba tulerunt,  
 Cecropidum Cephalus peragit mandata, rogatque

*Ipse quoque Æacus, tardus seniligravitate egreditur; et requirit quæ sit causa veniendi. Rector centum populorum admonitus patrii luctus suspirat, et refert illi talia dicta: oro ut juves arma sumpta pro gnatoque sis pars pia militiæ: posco solatia pro tumulo. Asopiades dixit huic, petis irrita, et non facienda meæ urbi: neque enim ulla tellus est conjunctior Cecropidis hæc, sunt nobis fœdera ea. Ille abit tristis, dixitque, tua fœdera stabunt tibi magno: et putat esse utiliùs minari bellum quam gerere, atque præconsumere ibi suas vires. Classis Lyctia etiamnum poterat spectari ab Cænopiis muris; cum Attica puppis concita pleno velo adest, intratque in portus amicos, quæ ferebat Cephalum, simulque mandata patriæ. Æacidæ juvenes agnovere tamen Cephalum, visum longo tempore post; dedereque dextras, duxerque in domum patris. Heros spectabilis, etiamnum retinens pignora veteris formæ ingreditur, tenensque ramum po-*

*pularis olivæ, ipse major ætate habet à dextrâ levâque duos minores ætate, Clyton, et Buten creatos Pallante. Postquam primi congressus tulerunt sua verba, Cephalus peragit mandata Cecropidum, rogatque*

## TRANSLATION.

noun. Telamon, and Peleus younger than Telamon, and Phocus the king's third son, go to meet him. Æacus himself, too, though bending under the weight of years, goes out, and inquires the cause of his coming. The ruler of hundred cities, reminded of his fatherly sorrow, sighs, and thus replies: "Assist my arms taken up for a murdered son, nor refuse to bear a share in a pious war. I ask satisfaction to the manes of injured Androgeos." To him the grandson of Asopus replied: "Your request is vain, nor can the city in which I reign comply, for no land is more strictly allied to Athens than this, and mutual leagues subsist between us." Minos departs sorrowful, and told him, as he withdrew, that his confederacy should cost him dear; yet thinks it better rather to threaten war, than actually engage in it, and waste his strength there, in previous trials. The Cretan fleet might yet be beheld from the Cænopian walls, when an Athenian ship driving with full sails appears, and enters the hospitable port. In it came Cephalus, charged with the commands of his country. The young sons of Æacus, though it was now long since they had seen him, yet knew Cephalus again and gave him their right hands, and conducted him into their father's house. The graceful hero who still retained the traces of his former beauty, enters, bearing in his hand a branch of his country's olive. Himself the eldest, is attended on each side by two of inferior age, Clytos and Butes the son of Pallas. After the usual compliments on the first meeting were over, Cephalus lays before

*auxillum; refert fœdus et jura parentum, additque imperium totius Achæidos peti. Sic ubi facundia juvat causam mandatum, Æacus sinistrâ nitente in capulo sceptri, dixit: Athenæ, ne petite, sed sumite auxilium: nec ducite dubit, vires, quas hæc insula habet esse vestras, et omnis iste status rerum mearum eat. Robora non desunt, miles superest mihi et hosti. Gratia ut dīs, tempus est felix et inexcusabile. Immo ait Cephalus ita sit opto ut res tua crescat civibus: equidem modo adveniens cœpi gaudia, cum juvenus tam pulchra tam paratate processit obvia mihi; tamen requiro multos inde quos quondam vidi, prius receptus in vestrâ urbe. Æacus ingemuit, itaque est locutus tristi voce: melior fortuna sequetur flebile principium. Utinam possem memorare hanc vobis! repetam nunc sine ullo ordine, neu mora vos longâ ambage. Illi, quos requiris memori mente, jacent assa, cinisque, et illi, quota pars rerum mearum, periêre.*

Auxilium; fœdusque refert, et jura parentum: Imperiumque peti totitus Achæidos addit. Sic ubi mandatum juvat facundia causam; 505 Æacus in capulo sceptri nitente sinistrâ, Ne petite auxilium, sed sumite, dixit, Athenæ. Nec dubiè vires, quas hæc habet insula, vestras Ducite, et omnis eat rerum status iste mearum. Robora non desunt: Superest mihi miles, et hosti. 510 Gratia Dīs; felix et inexcusabile tempus. Immo ita sit, Cephalus, crescat tua civibus opto Res, ait. Adveniens equidem modò gaudia cepi; Cùm tam pulchra mihi, tam per ætate juvenus Obvia processit. Multos tamen inde requiro, 515 Quos quondam vidi vestrâ prius urbe receptus. Æacus ingemuit; tristique ita voce locutus: Flebile principium melior fortuna sequetur. Hanc utinam possem vobis memorare! sine ullo Ordine nunc repetam. Neu longâ ambage morer vos; 520 Ossa cinisque jacent, memori quos mente requiris. Et, quota pars illi rerum periêre mearum!

## TRANSLATION.

them the particulars of the Athenian embassy, begs succours, recounts the mutual treaties and alliances of their ancestors, and adds, that Minos aspired after the dominion of all Greece. When he had thus delivered the charge of his fellow-citizens, strengthened with all the force of eloquence, Æacus, leaning with his left hand upon his sceptre, thus replied: "Ask not, O Athenians, but take the assistance you want, nor doubt that all the strength of this island is at your command; I offer the whole, the whole forces of my kingdom to accompany you. Troops are not wanting: I have soldiers enough for my own defence, and to oppose the enemy. Thank heaven it is a favourable season, and admits of no colour for a refusal." "Nay, may it always be so, returns Cephalus, may you ever increase in power and in number of citizens. Indeed as I came along, it gave me mighty joy to meet so comely a troop of youths, and all too of the same age, yet I miss many from among them, whom I remember to have seen, when formerly I was entertained at your court." Æacus fetched a groan, and thus spoke with a mournful voice. "Attend to a history deplorable in its beginning, but joyful in the end. I wish I could repeat it to you with all its circumstances. At present I shall give you only a summary account, without order, or detaining you with a long preamble. They are now bones and ashes after whom you so mindfully inquire, and in their fall how much was my

## NOTES.

518. *FleBILE principium.*] This fable of ants transformed into men is generally supposed to arise from the retreat of Ægeus' subjects into woods and caverns, during a severe pestilence that ravaged

his kingdom; whence they suddenly appeared again, after the contagion was over; and, at a time too, when Ægeus had despaired of ever seeing them again.

Dira lues irâ populis Junonis iniquæ  
 Incidit exosæ dictas à pellice terras.  
 Dum visum mortale malum, tantæque latebat 525  
 Causa nocens cladis; pugnatum est arte medendi.  
 Exitium superabat opem: quæ victa jacebat.  
 Principio cælum spissâ caligine terras  
 Pressit; et ignavos inclusit nubibus æstus:  
 Dumque quater junctis implevit cornibus orbem 530  
 Luna, quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem,  
 Letiferis calidi spirârunt flatibus Austri.  
 Constat et in fontes vitium venisse, lacusque;  
 Milliaque incultos serpentum multa per agros  
 Errâsse; atque suis fluvios temerâsse venenis. 535  
 Strage canum primâ volucrumque, oviumque,  
 boûmque,  
 Inque feris subiti deprênsa potentia morbi.  
 Concidere infelix validos miratur arator  
 Inter opus tauros; medioque recumbere sulco.  
 Lanigeris gregibus balatus dantibus ægros 540  
 Sponte suâ lanæque cadunt, et corpora tabent.  
 Acer equus quondam, magnæque in pulvere famæ,  
 Degenerat palmas: veterumque oblitus honorum,  
 Ad præsepe gemit, morbo moriturus inerti.  
 Non aper irasci meminit; non fidere cursu 545  
 Cerva; nec armentis incurrere fortibus ursi.

*Dira lues incidit populis irâ iniquæ Junonis exosæ terras dictas à pellice. Dum malum est visum mortale, causaque nocens tanta cladis latebat, est pugnatum arte medendi. Exitium superabat opem; quæ ferebat victa. Principio cælum pressit terras spissâ caligine; et inclusit ignavos æstus nubibus. Dumque luna quater implevit orbem junctis cornibus, et quater tenuata retexit plenum orbem, calidi austri spirârunt letiferis flatibus. Constat vitium et venisse in fontes lacusque, milliaque incultos serpentum errasse per incultos agros, atque temerâsse fluvios suis venenis. Potentia subiti morbi est deprênsa prima strage canum, volucrumque, oviumque, boûmque inque feris. Infelix arator miratur validos tauros concidere inter opus, recumbereque medio sulco. Luna suâ sponte cadunt lanigeris gregibus dantibus ægros balatus, et corpora tabent. Equus quondam acer, magnæque famæ in pulvere, degenerat ad palmas; oblitusque*

*veterum honorum, gemit ad præsepe, moriturus inerti leto. Non aper meminit irasci, nec cerva fidere cursu; nec ursi incurrere fortibus armentis:*

## TRANSLATION.

“ kingdom impaired! a cruel plague raged among my subjects, occasioned  
 “ by the unjust resentment of Juno, who hated a land called by her rival’s name. While the calamity seemed natural, and the baneful  
 “ cause of a destruction so extensive lay concealed, we had recourse to  
 “ the medicinal arts; but the spreading malady prevailed against all remedies, and our attempts were baffled. At first heaven encompassed  
 “ the earth with thick oppressive darkness, and enclosed within its clouds  
 “ an unactive suffocating heat. And while the moon four times uniting  
 “ her horns completed, and four times decreasing unravelled her full orb,  
 “ the hot south winds breathed their deadly blasts. It is known that  
 “ even the lakes and fountains were poisoned by the infection, and that  
 “ many thousands of serpents wandered over the neglected fields, and  
 “ tainted the rivers with their poison. The violence of this sudden distemper was first discovered by the havoc it made of dogs, sheep, oxen, and wild beasts. The unhappy ploughman wonders to see his  
 “ sturdy steers sink under the yoke, and drop down in the middle of the furrow. The wool-bearing flocks complain in sickly bleatings; their  
 “ fleeces spontaneously fall off, and their bodies pine away. The once  
 “ sprightly steed, and of great renown in the race, degenerates, and regardless of the prize and his wonted honours, groans at the crib, doomed  
 “ to perish by an inglorious fate. The boar forgets his rage, the stag his fleetness, and the bears to rush among the stronger herds. A ge-

*languor habet omnia. Corpora fœda jacent, silvisque, visque, agrisque. Aura vitiantur odoribus. Loquor mira, non canes, avidæque volucres, non cani lupi; tetigere illa: dilapsa liquescunt, nocentque adflatu, et agunt contagia latè. Pestis pervenit ad miseris colonos graviore damno, et dominatur in manibus magna urbis. Primo viscera torrentur, et rubor, et anhelitus ductus agrè est indictum latentis flammæ: linguæ asperat tumet; oraque arcenia venis trepidis patet, gravesque auræ captantur hiatu. Non possunt pati stratum, non ulla velamina, sed ponunt præcordia in durat errâ, nec corpus fit gelidum homo, sed humus feriet de corpore. Nec moderator adest: savaque clades erumpit in ipsos medentes; artesque obsunt actoribus. Quo quisque est propior, servitque agro fideliùs, citiùs venit in partem leti. Utque spes salutis abiit, videntque finem morbi in funere; indulgens animis; et est nulla cura quid sit utile, enim nihil est utile: pudoreque posito, hærent passim fontibus et fluviiis puteisque capacibus: nec sitis est extincta bibendo priusquam vita est extincta.*

Omnia languor habet; silvisque, agrisque viisque Corpora fœda jacent. Vitiantur odoribus auræ. Mira loquor. Non illa canes, avidæque volucres, Non cani tetigère lupi: dilapsa liquescunt, 550 Afflatuque nocent; et agunt contagia latè, Pervenit ad miseris damno graviore colonos Pestis, et in magnæ dominatur mœnibus urbis. Viscera torrentur primò; flammæque latentis Indicium rubor est, et ductus anhelitus agrè: 555 Aspera lingua tumet; trepidisque arentia venis Ora patent; auræque graves captantur hiatu. Non stratum, non ulla pati velamina possunt; Dura sed in terrâ ponunt præcordia: nec fit Corpus humo gelidum, sed humus de corpore fer- 560 vet.

Nec moderator adest: inque ipsos sæva medentes Erumpit clades; obsuntque auctoribus artes. Quò propior quisque est, servitque fideliùs agro, In partem leti citiùs venit. Utque salutis Spes abiit, finemque vident in funere morbi; 565 Indulgent animis: et nulla, quid utile, cura est: Utile enim nihil est. Passim positoque pudore, Fontibus, et fluviis, puteisque capacibus hærent: Nec priùs est extincta sitis, quàm vita, bibendo,

*utile, enim nihil est utile: pudoreque posito, hærent passim fontibus et fluviiis puteisque capacibus: nec sitis est extincta bibendo priusquam vita est extincta.*

## TRANSLATION.

“ neral faintness seizes all: the woods, fields and highways are strewn  
“ with loathsome carcasses; the air is infected with the smell, and, strange  
“ to relate, neither dogs nor ravenous birds, nor hoary wolves, would  
“ touch the dead bodies, they rot and fall away, and emitting noxious  
“ exhalations, spread the contagion far and wide. The infection now  
“ falls with collected rage on the wretched swains, and riots within the  
“ walls of our great cities. It begins with scorching the bowels; flush-  
“ ings and a difficulty of breathing are the first indications of the latent  
“ flame. The tongue grows rough and swells. Their mouths inflamed  
“ by the strong beating of the veins, open wide and greedily receive the  
“ large draughts of tainted air. Beds and coverings are loathed; they  
“ rest their breasts upon the hard ground, nor can they thence derive any  
“ coolness, but the heat is communicated to the ground from their bodies.  
“ Nor is there any physician to attend them: the cruel calamity breaks  
“ out even upon them who administer remedies, and the authors suffer  
“ by exercising their own arts. The more nearly and faithfully any one  
“ attends, the sooner he falls a victim to his cares. And when now all hope  
“ of recovery is gone, and they see that the disease must end in death, they  
“ indulge themselves in all their desires, nor regard the means of relief;  
“ for indeed nothing brings relief. And banishing all sense of shame  
“ they lie promiscuously about the fountains, rivers, and capacious wells,  
“ nor is their thirst extinguished but with life itself. Here numbers



Inde graves multi nequeunt consurgere, et ipsis 570  
 Immoriuntur aquis; aliquis tamen haurit et illas.  
 Tantaque sunt miseris invisî tædia lecti;  
 Prosiliunt: aut, si prohibent consistere vires,  
 Corpora devolvunt in humum; fugiuntque penates  
 Quisque suos: sua cuique domus funesta videtur.  
 Et quia causa latet, locus est in crimine notus. 576  
 Semianimes errare viis, dum stare valebant,  
 Aspiceres; flentes alios, terræque jacentes;  
 Lassaque versantes supremo lumina motu.  
 [Membraq; pendêntis tendunt ad sidera cœli, 580  
 Hic, illic ubi mors deprênderat exhalantes.]  
 Quid mihi tunc animi fuit? an, quod debuit esse,  
 Ut vitam odissem, et cuperem pars esse morum?  
 Quo se cunque acies oculorum flexerat, illic  
 Vulgus erat stratum. Veluti cùm putria motis 585  
 Poma cadunt ramis, agitataque ilice glandes.  
 Templâ vides contrâ gradibus sublimia longis:  
 Jupiter illa tenet. Quis non altaribus illis  
 Irrita thura tulit: quoties pro conjuge conjux,  
 Pro gnato genitor, dum verba præcantia dicit, 590  
 Non exoratis animam finivit in aris?  
 Inque manu thuris pars inconsumpta reperta est!  
 Admoti quoties templis, dum vota sacerdos

*thura illis altaribus? quoties conjux dum dicit verba præcantia pro conjuge, genitor pro gnato, finivit animam in aris non exoratis, parsque thuris est reperta inconsumpta in manu? quoties tauri admoti templis dum sacerdos concipit vota,*

*Multi graves, nequeunt consurgere inde, et immoriuntur ipsis aquis: tamen alius haurit et illas. Tædiaque invisî lecti sunt tanta miseris, prosiliunt: aut si vires prohibent consistere, devolvunt corpora in humum, que quisque fugiunt suos penates: sua domus videtur cuique funesta. Et quia causa latet, locus est in crimine. Aspiceres semianimes dum valebant stare, errare viis notis; alios flentes, jacentesque terræ; versantesque lassa lumina supremo motu. Tenduntque membra ad sidera pendêntis cœli, exhalantes animam hic, illic, ubi mors deprênderat eos. Quid animi tunc fuit mihi. An quod debuit esse, ut odissem vitam, et cuperem esse pars meorum? quocunque acies oculorum flexerat, illic vulgus erat stratum veluti cùm putria poma cadunt motis ramis, glandesque agitata ilice. Vides e contra templâ, sublimia longis gradibus; Jupiter tenet illa. Quis non tulit irrita*

## TRANSLATION.

"oppressed with the disease, and unable to rise, die amid the waters, which are yet still greedily drunk up. And so impatient the hapless wretches grow of their hated beds, that they leap from them, and if they want strength to stand, roll their bodies on the ground. All fly their dwellings, all regard their houses as fatal; and because the source of the disaster is unknown, the crime is charged upon the place. You might have seen them while yet they were able to stand, stalking pale and almost lifeless along the streets, others lying weeping upon the ground, and rolling with languid motion their expiring eyes; (and stretch their feeble limbs to the pendant stars of heaven, breathing their last promiscuously, as death chances to overtake them.) How melancholy was then the situation of my mind? Could I do other than hate life, and wish to share the fate of my people? Wherever I turn my eyes, there I see my people lying in heaps, like mellow apples falling from the boughs, or acorns from the shaken oak. You see over-against you a temple raised high on lofty steps. It is sacred to Jupiter. How many offered up incense in vain at these altars? How often did the husband while offering up vows for his wife, and the father for the son, finish their lives at the inexorable shrine; while part of the incense was yet unconsumed in their hands? How often did the bulls when brought to the temples, while yet the priest was pronouncing the vows,

*et fundit purum vinum inter cornua, ceciderunt vulnere haud expectato. Ego ipse, cum facerem sacra Jovi pro me, patriâque, tribusque natis, iactina edidit diros mugitus, subitoque collapsa sine ictibus ullis ictibus, tinxit subjectos cultros exiguâ sanguine. Fibra quoque ægra notas veri, monitusque Deorum Perdiderat. Tristes penetrant ad viscera morbi. Ante sacros vidi projecta cadavera postes : Ante ipsas, quô mors foret invidiosior, aras, Pars animam laqueo claudunt; mortisque timorem Morte fugant: ultroque vocant venientia fata. 605 Corpora missa neci nullis de more feruntur Funeribus: neque enim capiebant funera portæ. Aut inhumata premunt terras: aut dantur in altos Indotata rogos. Et jam reverentia nulla est: 609 Deque rogis pugnant; alienisque ignibus ardent. Qui lacryment, desunt: indefletæque vagantur Natorumque virûmque animæ, juvenumque senumque.*

*Nec locus in tumulos, nec sufficit arbor in ignes. Attonitus tanto miserarum turbine rerum, Jupiter ô, dixi, si te non falsa loquuntur 615 Dicta sub amplexus Æginæ Asopidos isse :*

*Ego attonitus tanto turbine miserarum rerum, dixi, O Jupiter, si falsa dicta non loquuntur te isse sub amplexus Æginæ Asopidos,*

## TRANSLATION.

" and pouring the sacred wine between the horns, fall without waiting  
 " for the wound? While even I was offering sacrifice to Jupiter for my-  
 " self, for my country, and my three sons, the victim uttered dismal low-  
 " ings, and falling suddenly down, before it received any strokes, tinged  
 " the knives applied to it with scanty gore. The diseased entrails too  
 " had lost all marks of truth, and presages of the will of the gods: the  
 " baneful distemper penetrates to the inmost bowels. These eyes have  
 " seen the carcases lying in heaps before the gates of the temples; nay,  
 " to throw a greater odium on the gods, before the very altars. Some  
 " strangle themselves, and banish by an immediate death the continual  
 " apprehension of it, and voluntarily invite approaching fate. The dead  
 " bodies are not, according to custom, accompanied with funeral rites,  
 " for the city gates cannot receive the multitude; but they either lie un-  
 " buried on the ground, or are thrown upon piles without the customary  
 " honours. And now all reverence and distinction ceases; they fight for  
 " the funeral piles, and burn the bodies in funeral fires not their own.  
 " Friends are wanting to mourn, and the souls of virgins and matrons,  
 " young and old, stroll about unlamented. Space sufficient cannot be  
 " found for graves, nor trees to feed the fires.

" Astonished at such a tempestuous flood of miseries; O Jupiter, said  
 " I, if fame does not falsely report, that you went into the embraces of  
 " Ægina, the daughter of Asopus; if you are not ashamed to own your -

Nec te, magne pater, nostri pudet esse parentem ;  
Aut mihi redde meos: aut me quoque conde sepulchro.

Ille notam fulgore dedit, tonitruque secundo.

Accipio, sintque ista precor felicia mentis 620

Signa tuæ, dixi: quod das mihi, pigneror, omen.

Forté fuit juxta patulis rarissima ramis

Sacra Jovi quercus de semine Dodonæo.

Hic nos frugilegas aspeximus agmine longo

Grande onus exiguo formicas ore gerentes, 625

Rugosoque suum servantes cortice callem.

Dum numerum miror, Totidem, pater optime, dixi,

Tu mihi da cives: et inania mœnia reple.

Intremuit, ramisque sonum sine flamine motis

Alta dedit quercus. Pavido mihi membra timore

Horruerant, stabantque comæ. Tamen oscula

terræ, 631

Roboribusque dedi: nec me sperare fatebar;

Sperabam tamen; atque animo mea vota fovebam.

Nox subit: et curis exercita corpora somnus 634

Occupat. Ante oculos eadem mihi quercus adesse,

Et ramos totidem, totidemque animalia ramis

Ferre suis visa est; parilique tremiscere motu:

Graniferumque agmen subjectis spargere in arvis.

Crescere quod subito, et majus majusque videri,

Ac se tollere humo; rectoque adsistere trunco: 640

*que parili motu: spargereque agmen graniferum in subjectis arvis: quod visum est subito crescere, et videri majus majusque, ac tollere se humo, adsistereque recto trunco;*

*nec magne pater pudet te esse parentem nostri; aut redde meos mihi, aut conde me quoque sepulchro. Ille dedit notam fulgore, tonitruque secundo. Dixi, accipio, precorque ut ista sint felicia signa tuæ mentis: pigneror omen quod das mihi. Forte fuit juxta quercus de semine Dodonæo rarissima patulis foliis, et sacra Jovi. Hic nos aspeximus formicas rugilegas longo agmine, gerentes grande onus exiguo ore, servantesque suum callem rugoso cortice. Dum miror numerum, dixi, optime pater da tu mihi totidem cives, et reple inania mœnia. Alta quercus intremuit, deditque sonum ramis motis sine flamine. Membra horruerant mihi pavido timore, comæque stabant: tamen dedi oscula terræ roboribusque nec fatebar me sperare, tamen sperabam: atque fovebam mea vota animo. Nox subit, et somnus occupat corpora exercita curis. Eadem quercus visa est mihi adesse ante oculos, et ferre totidem ramos, totidem, que animalia suis ramis, tremiscere.*

#### TRANSLATION.

“ self my father, either restore my *lost* subjects, or bury me too in the same  
“ grave. He gave a signal by lightning and auspicious thunder. I expected  
“ the omen, and said; May this be a happy presage of your returning favour;  
“ I take the signal you now give as a propitious pledge. Hard by  
“ there chanced to be an oak sacred to Jove, of the race of Dodona, whose  
“ boughs spread but thinly from the trunk. Here we beheld the frugal  
“ ants in a long train, bearing mighty loads in their little mouths, and  
“ pursuing their track in the wrinkled bark. While I stand wondering  
“ at their number, *Almighty and kindest father*, said I, give me subjects  
“ numerous as these, and new furnish with citizens my desolate walls.  
“ The towering oak trembled, and its tops, though shook by no winds,  
“ rustled. Shivering horror shook my limbs; my hair stood an end;  
“ I yet gave kisses to the earth and the oak, and though I avowed not  
“ openly my hope, still I did hope, and cherished *aspiring* wishes in my  
“ mind. Mean time night comes on, and sleep creeps upon my limbs  
“ weighed down with anxiety. The same oak seemed present before my  
“ eyes, and to spread out its boughs covered with the same numerous  
“ swarms of animals; to tremble with a like motion, and scatter on the  
“ fields underneath, the grain-gathering troop; which suddenly were  
“ seen to grow, and increase more and more in bulk; and raise themselves  
“ from the ground, and stand with trunk erect; and throw off their

*et ponere mactem numerumque pedum, nigrumque colorem; et inducere humanam formam membris. Somnus abît; vigilans damno mea visa; querorque esse nihil opis in Superis, at erat ingens murmur in adibus, videbarque exaudire voces hominum jam desuetas mihi. Dum suspicor has quoque somni, ecce Telamon venit properus foribusque reclusis, dixit, pater egredere, videbis majora speque fideque. Egredior, qualesque viros eram visus vidisse in imagine somni, aspicio, agnoscoque tales ex ordine: adeunt salutantque me regem. Solvo vota Jovi, partiorque urbem recentibus populis, et agros vacuos praeis cultoribus; vocoque Myrmidonas, nec fraudo nomina origine. Vidisti corpora, habent nunc quoque mores quos gerebant ante: sunt enim genus parvumque patiensque laborum, tenaxque quæsiti, et qui reservent quæsita. Hi pares animis animisque sequentur te ad bella, cum primum Eurys qui feliciter attulit (enim Eurys attulit) fuerit mutatus in Austros.*

*XXVI. Illi implere longum diem talibus atque aliis sermonibus. Pars ultima lucis est data mensæ, nox somnis. Aureus Sol extulerat jubar: Eurys adhuc flabat, tenebatque vela reditura.*

## TRANSLATION.

"leanness, number of feet, and sable hue, and clothe their limbs in human form. Sleep withdraws; waking, I condemn the vain vision, and complain that there is no relief in the gods. Still I heard an increasing murmur in the palace, and human voices, to which I was now in a manner become a stranger, assail my ears. While I suspect these too, an impression left by my dream, lo, Telamon enters in haste; and throwing open the doors, Father, (says he), come forward; you will see a wonder beyond hope or belief. I follow and see and know those very men, whom I had beheld in the vision of my sleep. They advance, and salute me king. I offer up vows to Jove, and divide the city, and depopulated lands among my new subjects, and call them myrmidons, a name that preserves the memory of their original. You saw their persons, and they still retain the manners of their ancient race; a frugal generation, and patient of toil, eager to increase their store, and who husband their acquisitions with care. These, alike in years and courage, will follow you to the war, soon as the east wind, which happily brought you hither, (for an east wind had brought them), shall change to the south."

XXVI. In discourses, such as these they passed the day; the evening was allotted to feasting, and night to sleep. The golden sun had now shed his beams; but still the east wind blew, nor would permit the sails to return. The

Et mactem numerumque pedum, nigrumque colorem

Ponere; et humanam membris in ducere formam. Somnus abît. Damno vigilans mea visa; querorq; In Superis opis esse nihil. At in ædibus ingens 644 Murmur erat: vocesq; hominum exaudire videbar, Jam mihi desuetas. Dum suspicor has quoq; somni, Ecce venit Telamon properus: foribusq; reclusis, Speque, fideque pater, dixit, majora videbis.

Egredere. Egredior: qualesque in imagine somni Visus eram vidisse viros, ex ordine tales 650

Aspico, agnoscoque. Adeunt; regemq; salutant. Vota Jovi solvo, populisque recentibus urbem

Partior, et vacuos priscis cultoribus agros, Myrmidonasque voco; nec origine nomina fraudo. 655

Corpora vidisti. Mores, quos ante gerebant, Nunc quoque habent, parcumque genus, patiens-

que laborum, Quæsitique tenax, et qui quæsita reservent.

Hi te ad bella pares annis, animisque sequentur, Cùm primùm, qui te feliciter attulit, Eurys,

(Eurus enim attulerat) fuerit mutatus in Austros.

XXVI. Talibus atque aliis longum sermonibus illi Implervê diem. Lucis pars ultima mensæ

Est data, nox somnis. Jubar aureus extulerat Sol: Flabat adhuc Eurys; redituraque vela tenebat.

Ad Cephalum Pallante sati, cui grandior ætas : 665

Ad regem Cephalus, simul et Pallante creati

Conveniunt. Sed adhuc regem sopor altus habebat.

Excipit Æacides illos in limine Phocus :

Nam Telamon fraterque viros ad bella legebant.

Phocus in interius spatium pulchrosq; recessus 670

Cecropidas ducit. Cum queis simul ipse resedit,

Aspicit Æoliden ignotâ ex arbore factum

Ferre manu jaculum, cujus fuit aurea cuspis.

Pauca prius mediis sermonibus ille locutus,

Sum nemorum studiosus, ait, cædisque ferinæ : 675

Quâ tamen è silvâ teneas hastile recisum,

Jamdudum dubito : certè, si fraxinus esset,

Fulva colore foret : si cornus, nodus inesset.

Unde sit ignoro : sed non formosius isto

Viderunt oculi telum jaculabile nostri. 680

Excipit Actæis è fratribus alter : et usum

Majorem specie mirabere, dixit, in isto.

Consequitur quodcunq; petit : fortunaque missum

Non regit ; et revolat nullo referente cruentum.

Tum verò juvenis Nereius omnia quærit 685

Cur sit, et unde datum ; quis tanti muneris auctor.

Quæ petit, ille refert ; sed, quæ narrare pudori est,

*et revolat cruentum nullo referente. Tum verò juvenis Nereius quærit omnia ; cur sit datum, et unde, quis aucti tanti muneris. Ille refert quæ petit, sed silet quæ est pudori referre,*

#### TRANSLATION.

sons of Pallas repair to Cephalus who was most in years, and Cephalus accompanied them to the king. But as the king was not yet arisen from sleep, Phocus, his son, receives them at the palace gate ; for Telamon and his brother were mustering forces for the war. Phocus conducts the Athenians to the inner recesses of the palace, finely adorned ; and being set down with them, observed that the grandson of Æolus had in his hand a dart made of wood to him unknown, and pointed with gold : after some promiscuous conversation, “ I am, (says he,) addicted to groves, and “ the hunter’s sport, yet have for some time been in doubt from what tree “ that javelin is cut. Sure were it of ash, it must be of a brown colour, “ if of dog-tree it would be knotted. I cannot guess whence it is, but my “ eyes have not seen a more beautiful weapon of its kind than this.” One of the Athenian brothers rejoins : “ you will admire in this dart its “ usefulness, still greater than its beauty. Fortune guides not its aim, it “ always hits the game, and drenched in blood, returns spontaneous into “ the hand that threw it.” The Nereian youth is then impatient to know all ; he inquires whence and on what account it was given, and who was the author of a present so valuable. Cephalus replies to all ; but touched with conscious shame, conceals the occasion of his receiving it ; and reflecting with sorrow on the sad fate of his wife, thus delivers himself with

#### NOTES.

672. *Aspicit Æoliden.*] Cephalus is said to have been the grandson of Æolus, and the son of Deionius, king of Phocis.

685. *Juvenis Nereius.*] Phocus, the son of Æacis by the nymph Psamathe, the daughter of Nereus.

quâ mercede tulerit :  
*tactusque dolore amis-*  
*sæ conjugis, ita fatur*  
*lacrymis abortis. Nate*  
*Deu, hoc telum, quis*  
*possit credere? facit*  
*me flere, facietque diu,*  
*si fata dederint nobis*  
*vivere diu. Hoc per-*  
*didit me cum carâ con-*  
*juge, utinam semper*  
*caruissem hoc munere.*  
*Procris erat soror rap-*  
*tæ Orithyïæ (si forte*  
*Orithyïa magis perve-*  
*nit ad tuas aures.) Si*  
*velis conferre faciem*  
*moresque duarum, ip-*  
*sa erat dignior ra-*  
*pi. Pater Erechtheus*  
*junxit hanc mihi: dice-*  
*bar, eramque felix: non*  
*ita visum est dis ac*  
*nunc quoque forsitan*  
*essem beatus. Alter*  
*mensis agebatur post*  
*sacra jugalia, cum lu-*  
*tea Aurora tenebris*  
*pulsis vidit me mane*  
*tendentem retia corn-*  
*nigeris cervis de sum-*  
*mo vertice Hymetti*  
*semper florentis, rapit-*  
*que invitum. Liceat*  
*mihi referre vera pace*  
*deæ, quod sit spectabi-*  
*lis roseo ore, quod te-*  
*neat confinia lucis, te-*  
*neat confinia noctis,*  
*quod alatur Nectareis*  
*aquis, ego amabam Pro-*  
*cris. Procris erat pec-*  
*tore, Procris erat sem-*  
*per mihi in ore. Re-*  
*ferrebam sacra tori, coi-*  
*tusque novos, thalamosque recentes, primaque fœdera deserti lecti.*  
*Dea est mota, et dixit, In-*  
*grate, siste tuas querelas,*

Quâ tulerit mercede, silet : tactusque dolore  
 Conjugis amissæ, lacrymis ita fatur obortis :  
 Hoc me, nate Deâ, (quis possit credere?) telum 690  
 Flere facit, facietque diu ; si vivere nobis  
 Fata diu dederint. Hoc me cum conjuge carâ  
 Perdidit. Hoc utinam caruissem munere semper !  
 Procris erat (si forte magis pervenit ad aures  
 Orithyïa tuas) raptæ soror Orythiæ. 695  
 Si faciem moresque velis conferre duarum,  
 Dignior ipsa rapi. Pater hanc mihi junxit Erech-  
 theus :  
 Hanc mihi junxit Amor. Felix dicebar, eramque :  
 (Non ita Dis visum est) ac nunc quoque forsitan  
 essem.  
 Alter agebatur post pacta jugalia mensis : 0  
 Cum me cornigeris tendentem retia cervis  
 Vertice de summo semper florentis Hymetti  
 Lutea manè videt pulsus Aurora tenebris :  
 Invitumque rapit. Liceat mihi vera referre,  
 Pace Deæ ; quod sit roseo spectabilis ore, 705  
 Quòd teneat lucis, teneat confinia noctis :  
 Nectareis quòd alatur aquis ; ego Procrin amabam :  
 Pectore Procris erat, Procris mihi semper in ore.  
 Sacra tori, coïtusque novos thalamosque recentes,  
 Primaque deserti referebam fœdera lecti 710  
 Mota Dea est : et, Siste tuas, ingrate, querelas,

## TRANSLATION.

a flood of tears. " This dart, goddess born, (can you believe it), this dart  
 " is the cause of my grief, and will long continue so, if the Fates have  
 " assigned me a long period of life. This dart destroyed me, and my  
 " dearest wife. Would to heaven I had never enjoyed this fatal present.  
 " Procris was the sister of Orithyia, ravished by a god (as peradventure  
 " the greater fame of Orithyia may rather have reached your ears.)  
 " Though if you compare the faces and manners of the two, she seemed  
 " the more deserving of a rape. Her father Erechtheus joined her to me  
 " in marriage ; we were united too by all the strictest ties of love. I  
 " was accounted happy, and was so indeed ; and had it seemed good to  
 " the gods, might have been so still. It was now the second month after  
 " the nuptial contract, when saffron-coloured Aurora, dispelling the  
 " darkness of the morning, saw me as I was planting nets for the horned  
 " stags, upon the high tops of ever-flourishing Hymettus ; and carried  
 " me off, against my will. Let me relate the truth, without offence to the  
 " goddess ; amiable as she is with her rosy mouth, though she possesses  
 " the confines of light and darkness, and is fed with the juice of nectar,  
 " yet I loved my Procris. Procris alone was in my thoughts, Procris  
 " ever in my mouth. I alleged the sacred ties of marriage, our late  
 " union, the nuptial chambers, and my first and solemn engagements to  
 " the forsaken fair. The goddess was provoked ; cease, says she, your

Procrin habe, dixit. Quod si mea provida mens est,  
Non habuisse voles. Meque illi irata remisit.

Dum redeo, mecumque Deæ memorata retracto,  
Esse metus cœpit, ne jura jugalia conjux 715

Non bene servâsset. Faciesque, ætasque jubebant  
Credere adulterium: prohibebant credere mores.

Sed tamen abfueram: sed et hæc erat, unde redibam,  
Criminis exemplum: sed cuncta timemus amantes.

Quærere, quo doleam, studeo; donisq; pudicam 720  
Sollicitare fidem. Favet huic Aurora timori:

Immutatque meam (videor sensisse) figuram.

Palladias in eo non cognoscendus Athenas:

Ingrediorque domum. Culpâ domus ipsa carebat;

Castaq; signa dabat: dominoque erat anxia rapto. 726

Vix aditu per mille dolos ad Erechthida factio;

Ut vidi, obstupui: meditataque pœnè reliqui

Tentamenta fide: malè me, quin vera faterer,

Continui; malè quin, ut oportuit, oscula ferrem.

Tristis erat: sed nulla tamen formosior illâ, 730

Esse potest tristi; desiderioque calebat

Conjugis abrepti. Tu collige, qualis in illâ,

Phoce, decor fuerit; quam sic dolor ipse decebat.

Quid referam, quoties tentamina nostra pudici

Reppulerint mores? quoties, Ego, dixerit, uni 735

*calebatque desiderio abrepti conjugis; tu Phoce collige qualis decor fuerit in illa quam ipse dolor sic decebat. Quid referam quoties pudici mores reppulerint nostra tentamina? quoties dixerit ego servor uni.*

*habe Procrin, quod si mea mens est provida, voles non habuisse, irataque remisit me illi. Dum redeo, retractoque; mecum memorata dea, metus capit esse, ne conjux non bene servasset jura jugalia. Faciesque, ætasque jubebant credere adulterium; mores prohibebant credere. Sed tamen abfueram, sed et hæc unde redibam erat exemplum criminis, sed amantes timemus cuncta. Studeo quærere quo doleam, sollicitareque pudicam fidem donis. Aurora favet huic timori: immutatque (videor sensisse) meam figuram. In eo non cognoscendus Palladias Athenas, ingrediorque domum. Domus ipsa carebat culpa dabatque casta signa, eratque anxia domino rapto. Aditu ad Erechthida vix per mille dolos factio, ut vidi obstupui, peneque reliqui meditata tentamenta fidei: male continui me, quin faterer vera, male, quin ferrem oscula, ut oportuit. Erat tristis, sed tamen nulla potest esse formosior illa tristi,*

#### TRANSLATION.

" complaints, ungrateful youth; go to your Procris: but if my mind di-  
" vines aright, sore will you repent your unhappy love: and thus in anger  
" sent me back. While I return, and revolve within myself the words  
" of the goddess; a jealousy began to arise, lest my wife might have  
" violated the nuptial vow. Her beauty and age alarm my fears, but  
" her spotless morals forbid every suspicion. But I had been absent,  
" and she, whom I had just left, was an example of a guilty flame, but  
" love is always full of fears and jealousies. I grow impatient to explore  
" what must prove matter of grief to myself, and to solicit with gifts her  
" blameless chastity. Aurora cherishes these fears, and changes my  
" shape, as I seemed then to perceive. I enter Athens, the city of Pallas,  
" in a form unknown, and go to mine own house. The house itself was  
" without flame, and carried all the marks of chastity; full of concern  
" for the absence of its master. When after a thousand artifices I had  
" at length with great difficulty found access to the daughter of Erech-  
" theus, as soon as I saw her I stood amazed, and well nigh quitted  
" the projected trial of her fidelity: scarce could I refrain from owning  
" the truth, scarce refrain from the wished embrace: she was dejected;  
" yet even in her grief beautiful beyond compare, and languished in sor-  
" row for the loss of her husband. Judge, young prince, what her beauty  
" must be, when even in tears she looked thus lovely. What need I to  
" repeat how often her chastity baffled all my attempts? How often she

ubique est, servo  
mea gaudia uni. Cui  
sano non ista experi-  
entia fidei foret satis  
magna? non sum con-  
tentus, et pugno in mea  
vulnera; dum paciscor  
me dare census pro  
nocte, augendoque mu-  
nera, tandem coëgi eam  
dubitare. Exclamo en  
ego male tectus, male  
pactus adulter, eram  
verus conjux, perfida  
teneris me teste. Illa  
respondit nihil, tantum-  
modo victa tacito pu-  
dore, fugit insidiosa li-  
mina cum malo con-  
juge, perosaque omne  
genus virorum offensu  
mei, errabat montibus,  
operata studiis Dianæ.  
Tum violentior ignis  
pervenit ad ossa mihi  
deserto: orabam veni-  
am, et fatebar me pec-  
casse, et me quoque po-  
tuisse succumbere si-  
mili culpæ datis mu-  
neribus; si tanta mu-  
nera darentur. Red-  
ditur mihi confesso hoc,  
prius ulta læsum pu-  
dorem, et exigit con-  
corditer dulces annos.  
Præterea, tanquam  
dedisset se parva dona,  
dat mihi canem munus;  
quem cum sua Cynthia  
traderat illi, dixerat  
superabit omnes currendo. Dat simul et jaculum, quod (cernis) habemus manibus.

Servor, ubicunque est: uni mea gaudia servo?  
Cui non ista fide satis experientia sano  
Magna foret? non sum contentus; et in mea pugno  
Vulnera; dum census dare me pro nocte paciscor,  
Muneraque augendo tandem dubitare coëgi. 740  
Exclamo: Malè tectus ego en, male pactus adulter  
Verus eram conjux: me, perfida, teste teneris.  
Illa nihil: tacito tantummodo victa pudore  
Insidiosa malo cum conjuge limina fugit:  
Offensâque mei, genus omne perosa virorum 745  
Montibus errabat studiis operata Dianæ.  
Tum mihi deserto violentior ignis ad ossa  
Pervenit: orabam veniam; peccâsse fatebar,  
Et potuisse datis simili succumbere culpæ  
Me quoque muneribus; si munera tanta darentur.  
Hoc mihi confesso, læsum prius ulta pudorem, 751  
Redditur, et dulces concorditer exigit annos.  
Dat mihi præterea, tanquam se parva dedisset  
Dona, canem munus: quem cum sua traderet illi  
Cynthia, currendo superabit, dixerat, omnes. 755  
Dat simul et jaculum; manibus quod (cernis) ha-  
bemus.

XXVII. Muneris alterius quæ sit fortuna requiris?  
Accipe. Mirandi novitate movebere facti.

XXVII. Requiris quæ sit fortuna alterius muneris? accipe. Movebere novitate mirandi facti.

#### TRANSLATION.

"told me I am reserved for one wherever he is: I keep my joys for him  
"alone? Who in his senses might not have been satisfied with this trial  
"of fidelity? But it contents not me; I strive to wound myself, while I  
"promise vast sums for one night, and by increasing the bribe, bring her  
"at last to waver. Alas, cried I: lo, I, the unhappy concealed, the un-  
"happy contracting lover, am your real husband: perfidious wretch, I  
"am myself a witness of your infidelity. She made no reply, but over-  
"whelmed with silent shame, flies the treacherous house, and her en-  
"snaring husband, and for my offence, hating the whole race of men,  
"ranges the mountains, devoted to the exercises of Diana. Deserted  
"thus, the fire of love more violent than ever raged in my bones; I  
"begged forgiveness, and owned myself in fault, and that even I might  
"have yielded to the force of presents, had presents of so great value  
"been offered. This confession restored her to my embraces, having  
"but too severely revenged by *absence* the assault upon her modesty; and  
"we passed our years in the sweetest harmony. Besides, as if it was  
"but a small gift that she had given me herself, she presented me with  
"a dog, which her own Diana had given her, and promised that he  
"should surpass all others in running. She gave me a dart too, the same  
"that you see now in my hands.

XXVII. "Would you know the fortune of the other present, *the dog*?  
"hear then: you will be surprised at the novelty of the wonderful fact.



Carmina Laiades non intellecta priorum  
 Solverat ingeniis : et præcipitata jacebat  
 Immemor ambagum vates obscura suarum.  
 Scilicet alma Themis non talia linquit inulta.  
 Protinus Aëniis immittitur altera Thebis  
 Pestis ; et exitio multi pecorumque, suoque  
 Rurigenæ pavere feram. Vicina juvenus  
 Venimus ; et latos indagine cinximus agros.  
 Illa levi velox superabat retia saltu :  
 Summaque transibat positarum lina plagarum.  
 Copula detrahitur canibus, quos illa sequentes  
 Effugit, et volucris non secius alite ludit. 770  
 Poscor et ipse meum consensu Lælapa magno ;  
 Muneris hoc nomen. Jamdudum vincula pugnat  
 Exuere ipse sibi, colloque morantia tendit.  
 Vix bene missus erat ; nec jam poteramus, ubi esset,  
 Scire ; pedum calidus vestigia pulvis habebat : 775  
 Ipse oculis ereptus erat. Non ocior illo  
 Hasta, nec excussæ contorto verberare glandes,  
 Nec Gortyniaco calamus levis exit ab arcu.  
 Collis apex medii subjectis imminet arvis :  
 Tollor eò, capioque novi spectacula cursûs : 780  
 Quà modò deprendi, modò se subducere ab ipso  
 Vulnere visa fera est. Nec limite callida recto,  
 In spatiumque fugit ; sed decipit ora sequentis :

*tis arvis : tollor eo, capioque spectacula novi cursus, quò fera visa est modò deprendi, modò subducere se ab ipso vulnere : nec callida fera fugit recto limite, vel in spatium, sed decipit ora sequentis :*

*Laiades solverat carmina non intellecta ingeniis priorum, et vates obscura jacebat præcipitata, immemor suarum ambagum. Scilicet alma Themis non linquit talia inulta. Protinus altera pestis immittitur Aëniis Thebis ; et multi rurigenæ suoque exitio, et exitio pecorum, pavere feram. Vicina juvenus venimus, et cinximus latos agros indagine. Illa velox superabat retia levi saltu, transibatque summa lina positarum plagarum. Copula detrahitur canibus, quas sequentes illa effugit, et ludit non secius volucris alite. Et ipse magno consensu poscor meum Lælapa. Hoc erat nomen muneris. Jamdudum ipse pugnat exuere vincula sibi, tenditque collo ea morantia. Vix bene erat missus, nec jam poteramus scire ubi esset. Calidus pulvis habebat vestigia pedum, ipse erat ereptus oculis. Non hasta exit ocior illo, nec glandes excussæ contorto verberare, nec levis calamus ab arcu Gortyniaco. Apex medii collis imminet subjectis arvis : tollor eo, capioque spectacula novi cursus, quò fera visa est modò deprendi, modò subducere se ab ipso vulnere : nec callida fera fugit recto limite, vel in spatium, sed decipit ora sequentis :*

## TRANSLATION.

“ The son of Laias had unfolded the mysterious lines, impenetrable to the understandings of all who essayed it before ; and the dark songster, precipitated from a rock, lay mindless of her riddle. But impartial Themis suffers not crimes like these to escape due vengeance. Instantly another savage ravages the Theban plains ; and flocks and swains fall a prey to the rage of the devouring monster. The neighbouring youth convene, and beset the ample fields with toils. But with active bound she eluded the snare, and nimbly overleaped the high barriers of the spreading net. We then let loose our dogs ; but she baffles their pursuit, and outflies them, swift as a winged bird. I am then importuned by all to slip my Lelaps, for that was the name of my wife’s present. From the very first he struggles to break the hampering bonds, and violently strains them with his neck. Scarce was he freed from the chain, when in a moment he appears no more ; the prints of his feet are seen in the dust ; but himself is snatched from our eyes. No spear flies swifter than he, nor bullets tossed from the whirling sling, or light arrow whizzing from a Cretan bow. A hill, with towering top, surveys the plains around. Thither I mount, to have a view of the unusual chase. Now he seems to hold his prey, now the monster starts from his very bites ; nor holds an even direct course, but eludes the mouth of her pursuer, and winds away in rings, to break the force of his

*et redit in gyrum, ne  
suus impetus sit hosti.  
Hic imminet, sequiturque  
parem, similisque  
tenenti, non tenet, et  
exerces vacuos morsus  
in aërâ. Vertebar ad  
opem jaculi, quod dum  
mea dextera librat,  
dum tendo indere digi-  
tos amentis, deflexi lu-  
mina, rettuleramque  
rursus revocata eodem.  
(Mirum!) adspicio duo  
marmora medio cam-  
po; putares hoc fu-  
gere, illud latrare. Sci-  
licet deus, si quis deus  
adfuit illis, voluit am-  
bos esse invictos cer-  
tam ne cursus.*

*XXI. Hactenus et ta-  
cuit. Phocus ait, quod  
crimen est in ipso ja-  
culo? ille sic reddidit  
crimina jaculi. Phoece,  
sint gaudia principium  
nostri doloris, referam  
illa prius. O Æacida,  
juvat meminisse beati  
temporis, quo per pri-  
mos annos eram rite  
felix conjugis; illa erat  
felix marito. Mutua  
cura et sociali amor  
habebat duos. Nec illa  
præferret thalamos Jo-  
vis meo amor, nec erat  
ulla quæ caperet me,  
non si ipsa Venus ve-  
niret: æquales flam-  
mæ urebant pectora.  
Sole feriente cacumina  
montium primis fere radiis,  
solebam ire juveniliter in silvas,  
venatum, nec sinebam famulos,  
nec equos, nec canes acres  
naribus ire mecum, nec nodosa lina sequi.*

Et redit in gyrum, ne sit suus impetus hosti.  
Imminet hic, sequiturque parem: similisque tenenti  
Non tenet, et vacuos exercet in aërâ morsus. 786  
Ad jaculi vertebar opem: quod dextera librat  
Dum mea, dum digitos amentis indere tento,  
Lumina deflexi: revocataque rursus eodem  
Rettuleram, medio (mirum) duo marmora campo  
Adspicio; fugere hoc, illud latrare putares. 791  
Scilicet invictos ambos certamine cursûs  
Esse Deus voluit; si quis Deus adfuit illis.

XXVIII. Hactenus: et tacuit. Jaculo quod cri-  
men in ipso?

Phocus ait. Jaculi sic crimina reddidit ille. 795  
Gaudia principium nostri sint, Phoece, doloris.  
Illa priûs referam. Juvat ô meminisse beati  
Temporis, Æacida, quos primos ritè per annos  
Conjuge eram felix; ferax erat illa marito.  
Mutua cura duos, et amor socialis habebat. 800  
Nec Jovis illa meo thalamos præferret amor:  
Nec me quæ caperet, non si Venus ipsa veniret,  
Ulla erat. Æquales urebant pectora flammæ.  
Sole ferè radiis feriente cacumina primis,  
Venatum in silvas juveniliter ire solebam: 805  
Nec mecum famulos, nec equos, nec naribus acres  
Ire canes, nec lina sequi nodosa sinebam.

#### TRANSLATION.

“career. He darts upon her, and closely urges his rival; at every stretch  
“he hopes his prey, but still is baffled, and vainly chops the air. I then  
“prepare to launch my javelin; but while I brandish it for the throw,  
“and turn my eyes to fit my fingers to its thongs; looking back, with  
“amazement I behold two marble statues in the middle of the plain:  
“one seems to fly, the other with barking to pursue. Some god un-  
“doubtedly (if you can suppose that any god here interposed) thus  
“changed them, that both might remain unconquered in the race.”

XXXIII. Here he stopped. But, says Phocus, what is the crime you  
charge upon the dart? When Cephalus thus resumed his tale. “Let me  
“begin this mournful recital with past joys; these, Phocus, will I first  
“rehearse. O son of Æacus, how I am pleased to reflect upon the happy  
“time, those first years of marriage; when I was so completely blessed in  
“a wife, nor she less blessed in a husband. Mutual tenderness and en-  
“dearing love linked us both. Not Jove himself had been preferred to  
“my embrace; nor could any nymph, not Venus in all her charms have  
“captivated my heart. Our breasts glowed with an equal flame. It was  
“my custom, soon as the sun’s early beams gilded the mountain tops,  
“with youthful fondness to repair to the groves to hunt. Nor took I any  
“servants with me, nor horses, nor quick-scented hounds, nor was I pro-  
“vided with knotted nets. My dart was instead of all; but when satiated with

Tutus eram jaculo. Sed cum satiata ferinæ  
Dextera cædis erat; repetebam frigus, et umbras,  
Et, quæ de gelidis halabat vallibus, auram. 810

Aura petebatur medio mihi lenis in æstu:  
Auram expectabam; requies erat illa labori.

Aura (recordor enim) venias, cantare solebam;  
Meque juves, intresque sinus, gratissima, nostros;  
Utiq; facis, relevare velis, quibus urimur, æstus. 815

Forsitan addideram (sic me mea fata trahebant)  
Blanditias plures; et, Tu mihi magna voluptas,  
Dicere sim solitus, tu me reficisque, fovesque:

Tu facis, ut silvas, ut amem loca sola; meoque  
Spiritus iste tuus semper captatur ab ore. 820

Vocibus ambiguis deceptam præbuit aurem  
Nescio quis; nomenque auræ tam sæpe vocatum  
Esse putans Nymphæ, Nympham mihi credit amari.

Criminis extemplò ficti temerarius index  
Procrin adit; linguâque refert audita susurrâ. 825  
Credula res amor est. Subitò collapsa dolore,

Ut sibi narratur, cecidit; longoque resecta  
Tempore, se miseram, se fati dixit iniqui:  
Deque fide questa est. Et crimine concita vano,  
Quod nihil est, metuit; metuit sine corpore no-

men: 830

Et dolet infelix veluti de pellice verâ.  
Sæpe tamen dubitat, speratque miserima falli;

*dixit se fati iniqui, quæstaque est de fide, et concita vano crimine, metuit quod est nihil, metuit nomen sine corpore, et infelix dolet, veluti de verâ pellice. Tamen miserima, sæpe dubitat, speratque falli;*

## TRANSLATION.

"slaughter I repaired to the cool shades, and refreshing breeze, that  
"breathed from the deep valleys. Fond I was of the cool gale in the  
"noon-tide heats, I expected it with impatience, it was a relief after my  
"fatigue. Come, gentle gale, was I wont to sing (for well I remember  
"the fatal words), come to my relief; and, grateful, enter my panting  
"bosom; allay, as you are wont, those sultry heats under which I faint.  
"It chanced that I added (so my fate pushed me on) soothing blandish-  
"ments; and come, would I say, my joy, my pleasure; you cherish and  
"refresh me, you make me delight in woods and pathless haunts; that  
"balmy breath of yours is ever caught with eagerness by my mouth.  
"Some one, I know not who, overheard; and, misled by the ambiguous  
"words, fancying the name (Aura) so often invoked, to be that of a  
"nymph, imagined some nymph had captivated my heart. Instantly the  
"rash informer of this fictitious crime goes to Procris, and repeats to her  
"the sounds he had overheard. Love is easy of belief; soon as she  
"hears it she faints away, and after a long interval reviving, complains  
"of her misfortune, and cruel fate, and charges me with breach of faith:  
"thus distracted by the appearance of a groundless crime, she dreads  
"what indeed is nothing, the empty shadow of a name; and grieves as  
"for a real rival. Yet she often wavers in her belief, and inconsolable,  
"hopes she may be deceived; nor will credit the information, or charge

negatque fidem indicio,  
*et, nisi ipsa viderit, non  
 est damnatura delicta  
 sui mariti. Postera  
 lumina aurora depu-  
 lerant noctem: egre-  
 dior, petoque silvas?*  
*victorque per herbas  
 dixi, aura veni, mede-  
 requo nostro labori;*  
*et subito videbar au-  
 disse nescio quos gemitus  
 inter mea verba, tamen  
 dixi optima veni.*  
*Fronde caduca rursus  
 faciente levem strepitum,  
 sum ratus esse feram,  
 Procris erat; medioque  
 tenens in pectore vulnus,  
 Hei mihi! conclamat.*  
*Vox est ubi cognita fidæ  
 Conjugis, ad vocem præceps  
 amensque cucurri.*  
*Semianimem, et sparsas  
 fœdantem sanguine vestes,*  
 845  
 Et sua (me miserum!) de vulnere dona trahentem  
 Invenio; corpusque meo mihi charius ulnis  
 Sontibus attollo, scissâque à pectore veste  
 Vulnere sæva ligo; conorque inhibere cruorem:  
 Neu me morte suâ sceleratum deserat, oro. 850  
 Viribus illa carens, et jam moribunda, coëgit  
 Hæc se pauca loqui: per nostri fœdera lecti,  
 Perque Deos supplex oro, superosque, meosque;  
 Per si quid merui de te bene; perque manentem  
 Nunc quoque cùm pereo, causam mihi mortis,  
 amorem: 855  
 Ne thalamis Auram patiare innubere nostris.  
*te, perque amorem, causam mortis mihi, manentem nunc quoque cum pere-  
 o, ne patiare Auram innubere nostris thalamis.*

## TRANSLATION.

“ her hand with a crime, unless she witnesses it herself. Returning  
 “ Aurora had chased away the darkness of the night: I sally out, make  
 “ for the woods, and victorious in the field: Come gentle gale, (said I),  
 “ and relieve my pain; and suddenly, while I yet speak, mournful groans  
 “ strike my ear. Yet again I say, Come, delightful gale. The falling  
 “ leaves again making a rustling noise, I fancied it some wild beast, and  
 “ launched my flying spear. It was Procris, and bearing the wound  
 “ in the middle of her breast, Ah me! (she cried). When know-  
 “ ing it to be the voice of my faithful wife, headlong and distracted  
 “ I run to the place. I find her expiring, staining her clothes with  
 “ streaming blood, and (Oh woe unutterable!) attempting to draw from  
 “ the wound her own fatal gift: I raise her body in my guilty arms, and  
 “ tearing the breast of my robe, bind up the cruel wound, and endeavour  
 “ to stop the blood, and beg her to live, nor leave me thus under the  
 “ stain of her death. But strength failing her, and now just expiring,  
 “ she could only force out with faltering accent these few words: By  
 “ all the sacred ties of the nuptial bed I conjure you, by all the gods,  
 “ both of heaven and earth, by whatever made me once appear deserv-  
 “ ing, and by that love I bear you, the cause of my death, which even now  
 “ cleaves to me in my last moments, suffer not Aura to share with you the  
 “ nuptial bed. She said; then at last I perceived, and made her sensible

Dixit; et errorem tum denique nominis esse  
 Et sensi, et docui. Sed quid docuisse juvabat?  
 Labitur; et parvæ fugiunt cum sanguine vires.  
 Dumque aliquid spectare potest, me spectat; et in  
 me

860

Infelicem animam nostroque exhalat in ore.

Sed vultu meliore mori secura videtur.

Flentibus hæc lacrymans heros memorabat et ecce

Æacus ingreditur duplici cum prole, novoque 864

Milite; quem Cephalus cum fortibus accipit armis.

*voque milite, quem Cephalus accipit cum fortibus armis.*

*Dixit, et tum denique  
 et sensi et docui esse  
 errorem nominis, sed  
 quid juvabat docuisse?  
 labitur, et parvæ vi-  
 res fugiunt cum san-  
 guine. Dumque potest  
 spectare aliquid, spec-  
 tat me, et exhalat in-  
 felicem animam in me,  
 nostroque in ore. Sed  
 videtur mori secura  
 meliore vultu. Heros  
 lacrymans memorabat  
 hæc illis flentibus: et  
 ecce Æacus ingreditur  
 cum duplici prole, no-*

## TRANSLATION.

“ that it was *merely* the error of a name. But what did it avail me to  
 “ convince her *of the mistake*? She sinks down, and her little remaining  
 “ strength vanishes with her *loss of blood*. Yet her *expiring* eyes are  
 “ immovably fixed on me; and, eased of her fears, she seems to die  
 “ with a contented air, and sighed her soul into my breast.” The weep-  
 ing hero, by this moving relation, had melted them all into tears; when,  
 lo, Æacus enters with his two sons, and new-levied soldiers, whom, well  
 equipped with gallant arms, he puts under the command of Cephalus.

## NOTES.

862. *Secura.*] That is, free from anx-  
 iety, and the uneasiness that must arise  
 from the apprehension of a rival's sur-  
 viving her, and succeeding undisturbed

to his affections. Hence he adds *vultu  
 meliore*, that she discovered her satisfac-  
 tion and tranquillity in her looks.

## LIBER OCTAVUS.

## ORDO.

I. *Lucifero jam rege-  
tegente nitidum diem,  
fuganteque tempora  
noctis, Euris cadit ;  
et humida nubila sur-  
gunt. Placidi austris  
dant cursum Æacidis  
Cephaloque redeunti-  
bus, quibus austris illi  
feliciter acti, tenere  
petitos portus ante ex-  
pectatum tempus. In-  
terea Minos vastat  
Lelegeia littora, præ-  
tentatque vires sui  
Mavortis in urbe Al-  
cathœ, quam Nisus  
habet; cui crinis splen-  
didus ostro, fiducia  
magni regni, inhære-  
bat de medio vertice,  
inter honoratos capil-  
los canos. Sexta cor-  
nuum orientis Phœbes  
resurgebant, et for-  
tuna belli adhuc pen-  
debat; victoriaque diu  
volat inter utrumque dubius pennis.*

I. **J**AM nitidum retegente diem, noctisque fu-  
gante

Tempora Lucifero, cadit Euris; et humida sur-  
gunt

Nubila. Dant placidi cursum redeuntibus Austri  
Æacidis, Cephaloque; quibus feliciter acti

Ante expectatum portus tenuere petitos. 5

Interea Minos Lelegeia littora vastat,  
Prætentatque sui vires Mavortis, in urbe

Alcathœ, quam Nisus habet; cui splendidus ostro  
Inter honoratos medio de vertice canos

Crinis inhærebat, magni fiducia regni. 10

Sexta resurgebant orientis cornua Phœbes;

Et pendebat adhuc belli Fortuna; diuque

Inter utrumque volat dubiis Victoria pennis.

Regia turris erat vocalibus addita muris;

*Turris regia erat addita, vocalibus muris,*

## TRANSLATION.

I. **A**ND now the morning star ushering in the bright day, and dis-  
pelling the sable shades of night, the east wind falls, and humid  
clouds arise. The kindly south winds favour the return of Cephalus,  
and the sons of Æacus, and, urging their course, bear them sooner than  
expected to the intended port. Mean time Minos lays waste the Lele-  
gian coasts; and previously tries the strength of his arms against the  
city of Alcathous, where Nisus reigns; among whose honoured hoary  
hairs a purple lock hangs down from the middle of his head, the strength  
and fortune of his kingdom.

Revolving Phoebe was now the sixth time filling her silver horns, and  
still the fortune of the war was in suspense; victory, doubtful which side  
to take, long hovers between both with expanded wings. There was a  
lofty tower rising from the vocal walls, on which the son of Latona is  
said to have laid his golden harp, whose sound was thence communicated  
to the stones. The daughter of Nisus was frequently wont in times of

## NOTES.

Ovid, from the story of Cephalus, passes to that of Nisus and Sylla. For Minos, finding that he could obtain no succours from Æacus, proceeds directly against Athens, and beginning with the adjoining cities, lays first siege to Megara or Nisa, of which Nisus was king. We are told, that prince's destiny depended on a red hair he had on his head; and that Sylla, being in love with Minos, cut it out, and made a present of it to her

gallant. This adventure is partly true; for, according to Pausanias, that princess held correspondence with Minos during the siege, gave him intelligence of the most secret resolutions of the council, and at last gave him admission into the town by the keys, which she took while her father was asleep, and which Ovid probably intended by the symbol of the fatal hair.

In quibus auratam proles Latoïa fertur  
 Deposuisse lyram : saxo sonus ejus inhæsit.  
 Sæpe illuc solita est ascendere filia Nisi,  
 Et petere exiguo resonantia saxa lapillo;  
 Tum cùm pax esset. Bellum quoque sæpe solebat  
 Spectare, equè illâ rigidi certamina Martis. 20  
 Jamque mora belli procerum quoque nomina nôrat,  
 Armaque, equosque, habitusque, Cydoneasque pha-  
 retras.

Noverat ante alios faciem ducis Europæi;  
 Plùs etiam, quàm nôsse sat est. Hac judice, Minos,  
 Seu caput abdiderat cristatâ casside pennis, 25  
 In galeâ formosus erat; seu sumpserat auro  
 Fulgentem clypeum, clypeum sumpsisse decebat.  
 Torserat adductis hastilia lenta lacertis;  
 Laudabat virgo junctam cum viribus artem.  
 Imposito patulos calamo sinuaverat arcus : 30  
 Sic Phœbum sumptis jurabat stare sagittis.  
 Cùm verò faciem dempto nudaverat ære,  
 Purpureusque albi stratis insignia pictis  
 Terga premebat equi, spumantiaque ora regebat:  
 Vix sua, vix sanæ virgo Niseïa compos 35  
 Mentis erat. Felix jaculum, quod tangeret ille,  
 Quæque manu premeret, felicia fræna vocabat.

*spumantia ora; Nescia virgo vix erat sua, vix erat compos sana mentis. Vocabat jaculum quod ille tangeret felix, frænaque qua manu tangeret felicia.*

## TRANSLATION.

peace to mount thither, and with a small pebble strike the resounding walls. In war too she was often wont to behold thence the contests of rigid Mars. And now by the long continuance of the war, she was become acquainted with the names of the chiefs, their arms, horses, warlike dresses, and the Cydonean quivers. But, above all the rest, she marked the face and mien of the son of Europa, even more than was consistent with her repose. In her judgment, Minos, whether he covered his head with a helmet crested with waving plumes, looked graceful in a helmet: or if he bore on his arm a shield gleaming with burnished gold, he was still amiable with the shield. Did he with nervous arm launch the trembling dart, the admiring nymph commended his strength and skill. If applying an arrow, he bends the circling bow, she fancies that thus Phœbus must look, when armed with his pointed reeds. But when putting off the brazen helmet, he discovers his lovely face, and arrayed in purple mounts a snow-white steed richly caparisoned in flowers of gold, and guides with steady rein his foaming mouth, then indeed the Niseian maid is no longer mistress of herself, nor can control her frantic mind, Happy, says she, is the dart which he touches, happy the reins which are pressed by his hand. She is strongly impelled (were it possible) to direct her virgin steps through the hostile battalions, or launch her body from the top of the tower into the Gnosian camp, to open the brazen gates to the enemy, or to do whatever else Minos might

## NOTES.

*in quibus proles Latoïa fertur deposuisse auratam lyram: sonus ejus inhæsit saxo. Filia Nisi est sæpe solita ascendere illuc, et petere resonantia saxa exiguo lapillo, tum cum esset pax. Bello quoque, solebat sæpe spectare ex illa certamina rigidi Martis. Jamque, mora belli, nôrat quoque nomina procerum, armaque, equosque, habitusque, Cydoneasque pharetras. Noverat ante alios faciem Europæi ducis, etiam plus quam est sat nôsse. Hac judice, Minos, seu abdiderat caput casside cristatâ pennis, erat formosus in galeâ: seu sumpserat clypeum fulgentem auro, decebat sumpsisse clypeum. Seu torserat lenta hastilia adductis lacertis, virgo laudabat artem junctam cum viribus. Seu sinuaverat patulos arcus calamo imposito, jurabat Phœbum stare sic sumptis sagittis. Cum vero nudaverat faciem dempto ære; purpureusque premebat terga albi equi insignia pictis stratis, regebatque*

*Est impetus illi (modo liceat) ferre virgineos gradus per hostile agmen: est impetus illi mittere corpus e summis turribus in Gnossia castra: vel recludere aratas portas hosti, vel si Minos velit quid aliud, facere id. Utque sedebat spectans candida tentoria Dictæi regis: ait, est in dubio, læter doleamne bellum lacrymabile geri. Doleo quod Minos est hostis amanti. Sed nisi bella forent, numquid esset cognitus mihi? tamen poterat deponere bellum, me acceptâ obside: poterat habere me comitem, me pignus pacis, si, o pulcherrime rerum, quæ gemit te fuit talis qualis ipse es; deus merito arsit in illa. O ter felix ego, si lapsa per auras pennis, possum insistere castris Gnossiaci regis: fassaque me, measque flammæ, roga-rem quâ dote vellet emi! tantum neposceret patrias arces. Nam sperata cubilia potius percant, quam sim potens proditione. Quamvis clementia placidi victoris, sæpe fecit utile multis vinci. Certè facit justa bella pro nato perempto: valetque in causâ, armis-que tuentibus causam.*

*Ut puto, vincemur: qui exitus si manet urbem, cur suus Mavors reserabit illi hæc mœnia, et non noster amor? poterit melius superare sine cæde morâque,*

Impetus est illi, (liceat modo) ferre per agmen  
Virgineos hostile gradus: est impetus illi,  
Turribus è summis in Gnossia mittere corpus 40  
Castra; vel æratas hosti recludere portas:  
Vel si quid Minos aliud velit. Utque sedebat  
Candida Dictæi spectans tentoria regis:  
Læter ait, doleamne geri lacrymabile bellum,  
In dubio est. Doleo quod Minos hostis amanti  
est 45

Sed nisi bella forent, numquid mihi cognitus esset;  
Me tamen acceptâ poterat deponere bellum  
Obside; me comitem, me pacis pignus habere.  
Si, quæ te peperit, talis, pulcherrime rerum,  
Qualis es ipse, fuit, meritò Deus arsit in illâ. 50  
O ego ter felix, si pennis lapsa per auras  
Gnossiaci possem castris insistere regis:  
Fassaque me, flammæque meas, quâ dote, roga-  
rem,

Vellet emi! tantum patrias ne posceret arces.  
Nam pereant potiùs sperata cubilia, quàm sim 55  
Proditione potens. Quamvis sæpe utile vinci  
Victoris placidi fecit clementia multis.  
Justa gerit certè pro nato bella perempto:  
In causâque valet, causamque tuentibus armis.  
Ut puto, vincemur. Qui si manet exitus urbem,  
Cur suus hæc illi reserabit mœnia Mavors, 61  
Et non noster amor? meliùs sine cæde, morâque,

## TRANSLATION.

require. And as she sat with her eyes fixed on the snowy tents of the Dictæan king, "I am uncertain, (says she), whether I ought to joy or lament for this mournful war carried on against my country. I lament that Minos is an enemy to her that loves him; and yet but for this war, should I have ever known him. Perhaps if I am offered as a hostage he may cease hostilities, and receive me as a companion and the pledge of peace. If she who bare thee, loveliest of men, was charming as thou art, what wonder that she fired the soul of a god: O thrice happy I, if gliding through the air on wings, I could rest in the tent of the Gnossian king, and owning my quality and flame, ask with what dowry he might be won! if only he asked me not to betray my father's towers. For perish all the hoped-for joys, e'er I seek to prevail by a base attempt of treason. Though often the clemency of a mild conqueror has made it a blessing to many, to fall under his sway. He certainly prosecutes a just war, for the murder of his son, and is powerful in a righteous cause, and in arms to defend his cause. We shall be vanquished, I doubt not. Which fate, if it avails the city, why should his arms lay open to him these walls, and not my love? Better will it be that he conquer without slaughter, a tedious siege, and expense of blood. O Minos, how I tremble with anxious fear, lest some unwary hand should wound thy



Impensâque sui poterit superare cruoris.  
 Quam metuo certè, ne quis tua pectora, Minos,  
 Vulneret imprudens! quis enim tam dirus, ut in te  
 Dirigere immitem, nisi nescius, audeat hastam? 66  
 Cœpta placent, et stat sententia tradere mecum  
 Dotalem patriam; finemque imponere bello.  
 Verum velle parum est. Aditus custodia servat;  
 Claustraque portarum genitor tenet. Hunc ego  
 solum 70

Infelix timeo; solus mea vota moratur.  
 Dî facerent, sine patre forem! sibi quisq; profectò  
 Fit Deus. Ignavis precibus Fortuna repugnat.  
 Altera jamdudum succensa Cupidine tanto  
 Perdere gauderet, quodcunque obstaret amori. 75  
 Et cur ulla foret me fortior? ire per ignes,  
 Per gladios ausim. Neq; in hoc tamen ignibus ullis,  
 Aut gladiis opus est: opus est mihi crine paterno.  
 Illa mihi est auro pretiosior, illa beatam  
 Purpura me, votique mei factura potentem. 80  
 Talia dicenti, curarum maxima nutrix,  
 Nox intervenit; tenebrisque audacia crevit:  
 Prima quies aderat, quâ curis fessa diurnis  
 Pectora somnus habet. Thalamos taciturna paternos  
 Intrat; et (heu facinus!) fatali nata parentem 85

*et quæ crevit tenebris. Prima quies aderat; quæ somnus habet pectora fessa curis diurnis. Taciturna intrat paternos thalamos; (et heu facinus!) nata spoliat*

## TRANSLATION.

"breast! for what soul so hardened, as knowingly to raise the merciless  
 "spear against thee. I like the design, and now am fixed in my pur-  
 "pose to give up my country with myself as a dowry, and to put an end  
 "to the war. But the bare resolving upon this will do little. All the  
 "approaches are defended by guards. The gates are secured, and my  
 "father has the keys. Alas! I fear only him: he alone obstructs my  
 "wishes. O ye gods, were I without a father! but why do I address  
 "the gods? Every one that nobly dares, is a god to himself. Fortune is  
 "an enemy to weak unavailing prayers. Another, inflamed by a pas-  
 "sion like mine, would long e'er now with joy have borne down every  
 "obstacle that opposed her love. And why should any one be more  
 "daring than myself? I could boldly force my way through flames and  
 "armed hosts. Yet here I have neither flames nor armed hosts to en-  
 "counter. All I want is my father's lock. That purple lock is to me  
 "more precious than gold; that will make me happy, and mistress of  
 "my wish." While yet she is revolving these things in her mind, night,  
 the great nurse of care, draws on apace, and boldness grows upon her in  
 the dark. It was now the hour when the first sleep steals in downy  
 slumbers upon the breasts of mortals, overcharged with the fatigues of  
 the day. She enters softly her father's chamber: and (oh theft ac-  
 cursed!) the daughter robs her parent of his fatal lock; and, possessed of

## NOTES.

85. *Fatali crine.*] The fatal hair; i. e., the lock upon which the fate of the city de-  
 pended.

*impensaque sui cruo-  
 ris. Quam metuo certè  
 Minos ne quis impru-  
 dens vulneret tua pec-  
 tora! quis enim est tam  
 dirus, ut nisi nescius  
 audeat dirigere has-  
 tam immitem in te.  
 Cœpta placent, et sen-  
 tentia stat tradere  
 patriam dotalem me-  
 cum, imponereque fi-  
 nem bello. Verum pa-  
 rum est velle. Custo-  
 dia servat aditus, ge-  
 nitorque tenet claus-  
 tra portarum: ego in-  
 felix timeo hunc solum;  
 ille solus moratur mea  
 vota. Dî facerent forem  
 sine patre! profecto  
 quisque fit deus  
 sibi. Fortuna repugnat  
 ignavis precibus. Al-  
 tera succensatantocu-  
 pidine, gauderet jam-  
 dudum perdere quod-  
 cunque obstaret amori.  
 Et cur ulla foret for-  
 tior me? ausim ire  
 per ignes, per gladios:  
 tamen in hoc, neque  
 est opus ullis ignibus  
 aut gladiis. Opus est  
 mihi paterno crine. Il-  
 la est pretiosior mihi  
 auro: illa purpura est  
 factura me beatam,  
 potentemque mei voti.  
 Nox, maxima nutrix  
 curarum intervenit il-  
 li dicenti talia; auda-*

*suum parentem fatali  
crine: potitaque nefanda  
preda, fert spoliū sceleris secum:  
progressaque portā  
pervenit per medios  
hostes ad regem, tanta  
fiducia est meritis:  
quem regem parentem,  
affata est sic. Amor  
suasit facinus. Ego  
sum Scylla regia proles  
Nisi, trado tibi patri-  
osque meosque penates.  
Peto nullū prāmīa ni-  
si te. Cape purpu-  
reum crinem pignus  
amoris: nec crede me  
nunc tradere tantum  
crinem tibi, sed patri-  
um caput, porrexitque  
scelerata munera dex-  
tra. Minos refugit por-  
recta munera; turbatusque  
inagine novi  
facti, respondit: Dii  
submoveant te orbesuo,  
o infamia nostri facti,  
tellusque pontusque  
negentur tibi. Certē  
(dixit) ego non patiar  
tantum monstrum con-  
tingere Creten, incu-  
nabula Jovis, quæ est  
meus orbis. Et auctor  
justissimus, ut impo-  
suit leges captis hosti-  
bus, jussit retinacula  
classis solvi, et aratas  
puppes impelli remige.  
Scylla postquam videt  
carinas deductas nare  
freto, nec ducem præ-  
stare sibi prāmīa sceleris,  
precibus consumptis, transit in violentam iram: intendensque manus,  
furibunda sparsis capillis, exclamat: Quò fugis, o prelate meæ patriæ, prelate parenti, auctore  
tantorum meritorum relicta?*

Crine suum spoliat; prædâque potita nefandâ  
Fert secum spoliū sceleris; progressaque portâ  
Per medios hostes (meritis fiducia tanta est)  
Pervenit ad regem, quem sic affata parentem.  
Suasit amor facinus. Proles ego regia Nisi, 90  
Scylla, tibi trado patriosque meosque Penates:  
Præmia nulla peto, nisi te. Cape pignus amoris,  
Purpureum crinem. Nec me nunc tradere crinem,  
Sed patrium tibi crede caput. Scelerataque dextrâ  
Munera porrexit. Minos porrecta refugit: 95  
Turbatusque novi respondit imagine facti:  
Dî te submoveant, ô nostri infamia sæclî,  
Orbe suo: tellusque tibi pontusque negentur.  
Certè ego non patiar Jovis incunabula Creten,  
Quæ meus est orbis, tantum contingere mon-  
strum. 100

Dixit: et, ut leges captis justissimus auctor  
Hostibus imposuit, classis retinacula solvi  
Jussit; et æratas impelli remige puppes.  
Scylla, freto postquam deductas nare carinas,  
Nec præstare ducem sceleris sibi præmia vidit, 105  
Consumptis precibus violentam transit in iram:  
Intendensque manus, passis furibunda capillis,  
Quò fugis, exclamat, meritorum auctore relicta.  
O patriæ prælate meæ, prælate parenti?

## TRANSLATION.

the sacrilegious prize, carries off with her the spoil of her impiety; and issuing out by one of the gates, advances through the heart of the enemy to the monarch's tent (such is her confidence in the merit of her deed), whom, full of amazement, she thus addresses: "Love urged me to the deed; I am, Scylla, the royal issue of Nisus: I surrender into your hands my country and my father's palace, nor ask any reward but yourself. Take this purple lock as a pledge of my love; nor imagine that you receive only a lock of hair, but my father's head." She then made him an offer of the impious present, but Minos refused her gift, and shocked at the thought of so uncommon a crime, "Wretch! (says he) thou scandal and reproach of the age, may the gods banish thee the universe, may neither earth nor water afford thee a place of rest. Sure I will never suffer such a monster once to set foot in Crete, the birth-place of Jove, and my kingdom." Having then, like a just conqueror, imposed easy conditions on the vanquished, he ordered the cables to be loosed, and the fleet to be urged on by the oars. When she saw the launched ships skim the main, and that the prince gave her not the expected reward of her baseness, having in vain essayed the force of prayers, she falls into a violent rage. And wringing her hands, her hair dishevelled, wild and furious with despair; "Whither dost thou fly (cries she), leaving behind thee the author of thy success, thou whom I have preferred to my country, preferred to my father? Whither dost thou fly, barbarous man? whose victory is both my crime and merit. Can

Quo fugis, immitis? cujus victoria nostrum 110  
Et scelus et meritum est. Nec te data munera,  
nec te

Noster movit amor; nec quòd spes omnis in unum  
Te mea congesta est? nam quòd deserta revertar?  
In patriam? superata jacet. Sed finge manere:  
Proditione meâ clausa est mihi. Patris ad ora? 115  
Quæ tibi donavi. Cives odêre merentem:  
Finitimi exemplum metuunt. Obstruximus orbem  
Terrarum nobis, ut Crete sola pateret.

Hâc quoque sic prohibes? sic nos, ingrâte, relin-  
quis? 119

Non genitrix Europa tibi, sed inhospita Syrtis,  
Armeniæve tigres, Austrove agitata Charybdis.  
Nec Jove tu natus: nec mater imagine tauri  
Ducta tua est. Generis falsa est ea fabula vestri.  
Et ferus, et captus nullius amore juvencæ,  
Qui te progenuit, taurus fuit. Exige pœnas, 125  
Nise, pater. Gaudete malis modò prodita nostris.  
Mœnia: nam fateor, merui; et sum digna perire.  
Me tamen ex illis aliquis, quos impia læsi,  
Me perimat. Cur, qui vicisti crimine nostro,  
Insequeris crimen? scelus hoc patriæq; patriq; 130  
Officium tibi sit. Te verè conjuge digna est,  
Quæ torvum ligno deceptit adultera taurum;

tu qui vicisti nostro crimine insequeris illud erimen? hoc scelus patriæque patrique, sit officium tibi. Illa adultera est verè digna te conjuge, quæ deceptit torvum taurum ligno.

## TRANSLATION.

"neither my present, nor my ardent love, and hopes fixed on thee alone,  
"move thee to compassion? For whither, thus abandoned, shall I repair?  
"To my country? It is subdued, and rendered desolate by the calamities of war. But grant it remained: my treason has shut its gates  
"against me. Shall I return to my father, whom I have basely betrayed  
"to you? My native citizens deservedly hate me. Neighbouring nations  
"dread the example. I have shut up against me all other regions of the  
"earth, that Crete alone might be open to receive me. And do you forbide  
"bid me this too? Do you thus abandon me, ungrateful man? Sure  
"Europa never gave thee birth, but inhospitable Syrtis, some ravenous  
"tigress, or Charybdis agitated by the violent south winds. Thou art no  
"son of Jupiter, nor was thy mother deceived by the assumed figure of a  
"bull. That story of thy birth is false. A wild outrageous bull, charmed  
"with the love of a heifer, begot thee. Behold, O father Nisus, vengeance overtake me. And, ye bulwarks, lately betrayed, exult and triumph in my woes: It is, I own, the fate I deserve, I merit to perish.  
"But let me rather fall by some one of those whom I have so cruelly injured. Why shouldst thou pursue a crime to which thou owest thy  
"success? Though treason to my father and country, it was the highest  
"merit to you. She indeed deserved such a husband, who within a wooden  
"heifer courted a lowering bull, and bore in her womb an unshapely  
"birth. Do these my complaints reach thy ears, or do the winds bear

quo fugis immitis? cujus victoria est nostrum et scelus, et meritum. Nec data munera movere te, nec noster amor movit te, nec quod omnis mea spes est congesta in te unum? nam deserta, quo revertar? in patriam? jacet superata. Sed finge eam manere: clausa est mihi, meâ proditione. Ad ora patris? quæ donavi tibi. Cives odere me merentem odium eorum. Finitimi metuunt exemplum. Obstruximus orbem terrarum, ut Crete sola pateret nobis. Si prohibes me hâc quoque, si ingrâte relinquis nos, Europa non erat genitrix tibi, sed inhospita Syrtis, Armeniæve tigres, Charybdisve, agitata austrove. Nec tu es natus Jove: nec tua mater est ducta imagine tauri. Ea fabula vestri generis est falsa. Taurus qui progenuit te, et ferus fuit, et captus amore nullius juvencæ. Pater Nise, exige pœnas; mœnia modo prodita, gaudete nostris malis: nam fateor merui, et sum digna perire. Tamen aliquis ex illis quos ego impia læsi perimat me. Cur

*tulitque fatum dissortem utero. Ecquid mea dicta perveniunt ad tuas aures? an venti ferunt inania verba; idemque fert tuas carinas ingrate? jam jam non est mirabile Pasiphaën preposuisse taurum tibi: tu habebas plus feritatis. Me miseram! juvat properare: undaque divulsæ remis sonat. Ah me terra recedit simul necum. Agis nil, o frustra oblite meorum meritorum. Insequar invitum: amplexaque recurvam puppim, trahar per longa freta. Vix dixerat, insilit undas, consequiturque rates, cupidine faciente vires, hæretque comes invidiosa Gnossiacæ carinæ. Quam ut pater vidit, (nam jam pendebat in auras, et erat modo factus Halyætos fulvis alis.) Ibat, ut laniaret adunco rostro illam hærentem. Illa dimittit puppim metu: at aura levis visa est sustinuisse cadentem, ne tangeret aquora. Fuit pluma: mutata plumis in avem, vocatur Ciris, et adepta est hoc nomen a tonso capillo.*

*II. Minos, ut egressus ratibus contigit terram Curetida, solvit corpora centum taurorum vota Jovi; et regia est decorata spoliis fixis. Opprobrium generis creverat: fadumque adulterium matris patebat*

Dissortemque utero fœtum tulit. Ecquid ad aures Perveniunt mea dicta tuas? an inania venti Verba ferunt, idemque tuas, ingrate, carinas? 135 Jam jam Pasiphaën non est mirabile taurum Præposuisse tibi: tu plus feritatis habebas. Me miseram! properare juvat: divulsæque remis Unda sonat. Mecum simul, ah! mea terra recedit. Nil agis, ô frustrâ meritorum oblite meorum. 140 Insequar invitum: puppimque amplexa recurvam Per freta longa trahar. Vix dixerat, insilit undas: Consequiturque rates, faciente Cupidine vires. Gnossiacæ hæret comes invidiosa carinæ. Quam pater ut vidit (nam jam pendebat in auras, Et modo factus erat fulvis Halyætos alis) 146 Ibat, ut hærentem rostro laniaret adunco. Illa metu puppim dimittit: at aura cadentem Sustinuisse levis, ne tangeret æquora, visa est. Pluma fuit. Plumis in avem mutata vocatur 150 Ciris: et à tonso est hoc nomen adepta capillo.

II. Vota Jovi Minos taurorum corpora centum Solvit, ut egressus ratibus Curetida terram Contigit, et spoliis decorata est regia fixis. Creverat opprobrium generis: fœdumque patebat

#### TRANSLATION.

"away my unavailing words, and alike urge forward thy fleet, ungrateful monster. I wonder not now, I wonder not that Pasiphaë preferred a bull to thee, thou art of a nature still more savage. Wretch that I am, he speeds his course with joy, and the waves lashed by the oars resound. My country, alas! together with myself, retire from him. In vain thou flyest, ungrateful man. I will follow thee in spite, and grasping the crooked stern, shall be dragged through a length of seas." She said, and leaped into the waves, and love supplying her with strength, at last reached the fleet, and hung, an unwelcome companion, by Minos' ship. Whom, when her father saw (for he, now a sea-eagle, was suspended in air on tawny wings) he stooped from above to tear with his crooked bill. She quits her hold through fear; but the light air sustained her as she fell, nor touched she the surface of the sea. Wings bore her up; by these changed to a bird, she is called Ciris, a name derived from the ravished lock.

II. Minos, soon as he landed on the Cretan shore, offered up to Jupiter the bodies of an hundred bulls in performance of a vow, and adorned his palace with the spoils won in war. The reproach of his family was now

#### NOTES.

155. *Creverat opprobrium generis.*] The next story we meet with, is that of the Minotaur and Labyrinth, the particulars of which are well known to all. Theseus at last slew the monster, and, by the help

of a clue he received from Ariadne, unravelled the puzzling mazes of that intricate building, and thus freed his country from the heavy tribute that had been imposed upon them.

Matris adulterium monstri novitate biformis. 156

Destinat hunc Minos thalamis remove pudorem;

Multiplicique domo; cæsisque includere tectis.

Dædalus ingenio fabræ celeberrimus artis

Ponit opus: turbatque notas, et lumina flexum 160

Ducit in errorem variarum ambage viarum.

Non secus ac liquidus Phrygiis Meandros in arvis

Ludit, et ambiguo lapsu refluitque, fluitque:

Occurrensque sibi venturas aspicit undas:

Et nunc ad fontes, nunc in mare versus aper-  
tum, 165

Incertas exercet aquas. Ita Dædalus implet

Innumeras errore vias: vixque ipse reverti

Ad limen potuit; tanta est fallacia tecti.

Quo postquam tauri geminam juvenisque figuram

Clausit, et Actæo bis pastum sanguine monstrum

Tertia sors annis domuit repetita novenis; 171

Utque ope virgineâ nullis iterata priorum

Janua difficilis filo est inventa relecto;

Protinus Ægides, raptâ Minoïde, Dian

Vela dedit: comitemque suam crudelis in illo 175

Littore deseruit. Desertæ, et multa querenti,

Amplexus et opem Liber tulit. Utque perenni

Sidere clara foret, sumptam de fronte coronam

Immisit cælo. Tenues volat illa per auras,

*ber amplexus est, et tulit opem desertæ et querenti nulla, utque foret clara perenni sidere im-*  
*misit cælo coronam sumptam de fronte. Illa volat per tenues auras.*

*novitate biformis mon-*  
*stri. Minos destinat*  
*remove hunc pud-*  
*rem thalamis; inclu-*  
*dereque multiplici do-*  
*mo, cæsisque tectis.*  
*Dædalus celeberrimus*  
*ingenio fabra artis po-*  
*nit opus: turbatque*  
*notas, et ducit lumina*  
*in errorem flexum am-*  
*bage variarum via-*  
*rum. Non secus ac*  
*liquidus Meandrus*  
*ludit in Phrygiis ar-*  
*vis; et fluitque re-*  
*fluitque ambiguo lap-*  
*su, occurrensque sibi*  
*aspicit venturas un-*  
*das: et nunc versus*  
*ad fontes, nunc in*  
*apertum mare, exercet*  
*incertis aquas. Ita*  
*Dædalus implet innu-*  
*meras vias errore: vix-*  
*que ipse potuit reverti*  
*ad limen, fallacia tec-*  
*ti est tanta. Quo post-*  
*quam clausit geminam*  
*figuram tauri juvenis-*  
*que, et tertia sors re-*  
*petita novenis annis*  
*domuit monstrum bis*  
*pastum Actæo sangui-*  
*ne. Utque ope vir-*  
*ginæ janua difficilis*  
*iterata nullis priorum,*  
*est inventa filo relecto:*  
*protinus Ægides, Mi-*  
*noïde raptâ, dedit ve-*  
*la Dian; crudelisque*  
*deseruit suam comi-*  
*tem in illo littore. Li-*

#### TRANSLATION.

grown up, and the shameful adultery of the mother notorious, from the unnatural appearance of the doubled-formed monster. Minos therefore resolves to remove from the palace this scandal of his house, and enclose it in the numerous chambers of a mazy labyrinth. Dædalus, highly famed for his skill in architecture, plans out the work, confounds all marks of distinction, and leads the eyes into wild meanders, by a mazy train of various paths. As limpid Meander strays in the Phrygian plains, and rolls backward and forward its various stream, often *with wonder* surveying its former banks: now it points upward to its source, now glides downward to the sea, and fatigues in various toil its wandering current. Just so Dædalus forms innumerable paths into endless windings, inso-much that he himself can scarce find the way to the entrance, so manifold and intricate are the turnings. Here when he had shut in the doubled-formed monster, partly of human shape, partly resembling a bull: when twice fed with Attic blood, the third nonennial lot had at length subdued this devouring plague; and when, by aid of the virgin princess, the puzzling entrance, hitherto gained by no former adventurer, had been explored by a guiding thread, instantly the son of Ægeus, carrying with him the daughter of Minos, sails for Dia, and *afterward* barbarously abandoned the companion of his flight on that shore. Thus solitary, and complaining bitterly of her hard fate, Bacchus aided and cherished her, and, resolving to perpetuate her by a lasting star, snatches the crown from off her head, and darts it to heaven. It mounts the yielding air, and

*dumque volat, gemmæ  
vertuntur in subitos  
ignēs, consistuntque  
loco, specie coronæ re-  
manente, qui est me-  
dius nixique genu, te-  
nentisque anguem.*

*III. Interea Dæda-  
lus perosus Creten, lon-  
gumque exilium, trac-  
tusque amore natalis  
soli; erat clausus pe-  
lago. Inquit, licet Mi-  
nos obstruat terras et  
undas, at certè cælum  
patet. Ibimus illac.  
Minos possideat omnia,  
non possidet aëra. Dix-  
it: et demittit animum  
in ignotas artes: no-  
vatque naturam. Nam  
ponit in ordine pennas,  
captas à minimâ, bre-  
viore sequenti longam;  
ut putes crevisse clivo.  
Sic quondam fistula  
rustica, surgit paula-  
tim disparibus avenis.  
Tum alligat medias  
pennas lino, et imas  
ceris: atque flectit eas  
ita compositas parvo  
curvamine: ut imiten-  
tur veras aves. Puer  
Icarus stabat una: et  
ignarus se tractare  
sua pericla, ore renidenti modo captabat plumas, quas vaga aura moverat :*

Dumque volat, gemmæ subitos vertuntur in ignes, 180

Consistuntque loco, specie remanente Coronæ,  
Qui medius nixique genu est, anguemque tenentis.

III. Dædalus interea Creten, longumque pe-  
rosus

Exilium, tactusque soli natalis amore,  
Clausus erat pelago. Terras licet, inquit, et un-  
das 185

Obstruat, at cælum certè patet. Ibimus illac.

Omnia possideat; non possidet aëra Minos.

Dixit: et ignotas animum dimittit in artes:

Naturamque novat. Nam ponit in ordine pennas,  
A minimâ cæptas, longam breviore sequenti: 190

Ut clivo crevisse putes. Sic rustica quondam

Fistula disparibus paulatim surgit avenis.

Tum lino medias, et ceris alligat imas.

Atque ita compositas parvo curvamine flectit;  
Ut veras imitentur aves. Puer Icarus unâ 195

Stabat: et, ignarus sua se tractare pericla,

Ore renidenti, modò quas vaga moverat aura,

*Ore renidenti modo captabat plumas, quas vaga aura moverat :*

#### TRANSLATION.

in its flight the jewels change to sparkling fires, and settle in the place assigned (still retaining the form of a crown), between the constellation resting on his knee, and that which holds the snake.

III. Dædalus, mean time, hating Crete and his long exile, and impatient to revisit his native soil, is shut up by the sea. "If Minos (says he) beset land and sea, yet still the fields of air are open. Through them will I wing my flight. His dominion, it is true, extends over all beside, but these own not his sway." He said, and turns his thoughts to arts hitherto unknown, and attempts to vary the course of nature: for he ranges feathers in order, beginning with the least, and rising by degrees; a long succeeding the shorter, as if they grew on the ascending cliff. Thus often the rustic pipe gradually rises with unequal reeds. The middle pinions he binds together with thread, and secures the bottom stems with wax. Thus ranged, he forms them by a gentle bending into the figure of real wings. His son Icarus stood by him, and smiling, sometimes caught the feathers as they floated in the moving air, not aware of the danger

#### NOTES.

183. *Dædalus interea.*] Dædalus was an Athenian, of the race of Erechtheus, distinguished by his great skill in the mechanic arts. A mean jealousy pushed him on a crime that was the source of all his misfortunes. He had undertaken the education of his sister's son, a youth of a promising genius. Dædalus, fearing he might prove a dangerous rival, secretly murdered him. This being discovered, he fled to Minos, who being then at war

with Athens, received him favourably. Here he gave many proofs of his art, but after some time, being suspected of favouring the queen's gallantries, he was imprisoned by Minos; but he soon found means to escape, and embarking, to speed his flight, contrived the use of sails. This gave rise to the story of his flying from Crete on artificial wings. Icarus his son perished in the voyage, and gave his name to the Icarian sea.

Captabat plumas : flavam modò pollice ceram  
Mollibat ; lusuque suo mirabile patris  
Impediebat opus. [Postquam manus ultima cœp-  
tis 200

Imposita est ; geminas opifex libravit in alas  
Ipse suum corpus : motâque pependit in aurâ.  
Instruit et natum : Medioque ut limite curras,  
Icare, ait, moneo. Ne, si demissior ibis,  
Unda gravet pennas ; si celsior, ignis adurat. 205  
Inter utrumque vola : nec te spectare Boöten,  
Aut Helicen jubeo, strictumque Orionis ensem.  
Me duce carpe viam. Pariter præcepta volandi  
Tradit ; et ignotas humeris accommodat alas.  
Inter opus monitusque genæ maduère seniles : 210  
Et patriæ tremuère manus. ] Dedit oscula nato  
Non iterum repetenda suo : pennisque levatus  
Antè volat ; comitique timet, velut ales, ab alto  
Quæ teneram prolem produxit in aëra nido.  
Hortaturque sequi ; damnosasque erudit artes : 215  
Et movet ipse suas, et nati respicit alas.  
Hos aliquis, tremulâ dum captat arundine pisces,  
Aut pastor baculo, stivâve innixus arator,  
Vidit, et obstupuit, quique æthera carpere possent,  
Credidit esse Deos. ] Et jam Junonia lævâ 220  
Parte Samos fuerant, Delosque, Parosque relictæ :

*modo mollibat flavam  
ceram pollice, lusuque  
suo impediebat mira-  
bile opus patris. Post-  
quam ultima manus  
est imposita captis :  
ipse opifex libravit su-  
um corpus in geminas  
alas : pependitque in  
nota aurâ. Instruit et  
natum : aitque, Icare,  
moneo ut curras me-  
dio limite ; ne, si ibis  
demissior, unda gra-  
vet pennas ; si celsior,  
ignis adurat eas. Vola  
inter utrumque : nec  
jubeo te spectare Boö-  
ten, aut Helicen, stric-  
tumque ensen Orionis.  
Carpe viam, me duce ;  
pariter tradit præcep-  
ta volandi, et accom-  
modat ignotas alas hu-  
meris. Genæ seniles  
maduere : inter opus  
monitusque : et patriæ  
manus tremuere. De-  
dit oscula suo nato,  
non iterum repetenda :  
levatusque pennis vo-  
lat antè ; timetque co-  
miti. Velut ales quæ  
prodit teneram pro-  
lem ab alto nido in  
aëra. Hortaturque se-  
qui, eruditque damno-  
sas artes : et ipse mo-  
vet suas alas, et respi-  
cit alas nati. Aliquis,  
dum captat pisces tre-  
mula arundine, aut  
pastor innixus baculo,  
aratorve innixus sti-*

*va, vidit hos, et obstupuit : crediditque eos esse deos, qui possent carpere æthera. Et jam Juno-  
nia Samos, Delosque, Parosque, fuerant relictæ lævâ parte.*

## TRANSLATION.

from them impending ; sometimes softened with his thumb the pliant wax, and with his childish play retarded the wonderful work of his father. When now the last hand was put to the design, the ingenious contriver poised his body on equal wings, and hung suspended in the beaten air. He then instructs his son : " Remember, Icarus, to keep the middle " tract ; lest, flying low, the waves should clog thy wings, or, soaring " high, the fiery rays of Phæbus burn them : fly between both. Nor " mark your course by Boötes, or Helice, or Orion's naked sword, but " follow me as your guide." At the same time he gave him precepts for flying, and fits the untied wings to his shoulders. While thus engaged, and amid his admonitions, his aged cheeks are wet with tears, and the hands of the father trembled. He gave kisses to his son, never again to be repeated ; and, poised on his pinions, flies before, anxious for his companion ; like a parent-bird, when first from the towering nest she leads forth her tender young to tempt the airy way. Thus he cheers him on, and instructs him in the fatal art, nimbly moving his own wings, and with attentive regard eyeing those of his son. These the angler, as with his trembling reed he ensnares the finny prey, or shepherd leaning on his crook, or peasant guiding the plough, describes, and with amazement views ; imagining they must be gods, who thus through the ethereal skies cut the liquid way. And now they had passed Samos sacred to Juno, and Delos and Paros on their left : on the right was Lebynthos, and Calymne

*Lebynthia, Calymne-  
que facunda melle e-  
rant à dextra. Cum  
puer caput gaudere  
audaci volatu, deseru-  
itque ducem; tractus-  
itque cupidine cali, egit  
altius iter. Vicinia rapi-  
di solis mollit odora-  
tas ceras, vincula pen-  
narum. Cerae tabue-  
rant, ille quatit nudos  
lacertos: carensque  
remigio alarum, non  
percepit ulla auras.  
Oraque clamantia pa-  
trium nomina, excipi-  
untur carulea aqua;  
quæ traxit nomen ab  
illo. At infelix pater,  
nec jam pater, dixit  
Icare, Icare dixit, ubi  
es? quâ regione requi-  
ram te? Icare, di-  
cebat: adspexit pen-  
nas in undis, devorit-  
que suas artes; condi-  
ditque corpus sepul-  
chro, et tellus est dic-  
ta à nomine sepulti  
pueri. Garrula perdix  
prospexit ab ramosâ  
ilice, hunc ponentem  
corpora miseri nati tu-  
mulo: et plausit pen-  
nis: testataque est  
gaudia cantu; tunc  
unica volucris; nec  
visa prioribus annis,  
factaque avis nuper,  
longum crimen tibi  
Dædale. Namque ger-  
mana ejus ignara fa-  
torum, tradiderat huic  
suam progeniem docen-  
dam, puerum animi  
capacis ad præcepta,  
bis senis natalibus actis. Ille etiam traxit spinas notatas in medio pisce in exemplum: incidit-  
que perpetuos dentes, ferro acuto, et reperit usum serræ.*

Dextra Lebynthia erat, facundaque melle Ca-  
lymne.

Cum puer audaci cœpit gaudere volatu;  
Deseruitque ducem: cœlique cupidine tactus  
Altiùs egit iter. Rapidi vicinia Solis 225

Mollit odoratas pennarum vincula ceras.

Tabuerant ceræ: nudos quatit ille lacertos:

Remigioque carens non ulla percipit auras.

Oraque cœruleâ patrium clamantia nomen

Excipiuntur aquâ: quæ nomen traxit ab illo. 230

At pater infelix, nec jam pater, Icare, dixit,  
Icare, dixit, ubi es? quâ te regione requiram,

Icare, dicebat? Pennas aspexit in undis;

Devovitque suas artes; corpusque sepulchro

Condidit; et tellus à nomine dicta sepulti. 235

Hunc miseri tumulto ponentem corpora nati

Garrula ramosâ prospexit ab ilice perdix:

Et plausit pennis: testataque gaudia cantu est;

Unica tunc volucris; nec visa prioribus annis;

Factaque nupèr avis, longum tibi, Dædale, cri-  
men. 240

Namque huic tradiderat, fatorum ignara, docendam

Progeniem germana suam, natalibus actis

Bis puerum senis, animi ad præcepta rapacis.

Ille etiam medio spinas in pisce notatas

Traxit in exemplum: ferroque incidit acuto 245

Perpetuos dentes; et serræ repperit usum.

#### TRANSLATION.

abounding in honey. When the youth began to aspire at a more daring flight, forsook his guide, and fond to trace the skies, soars aloft in air. The rapid sun, now nearer, softened the fragrant wax that held together his pinions: it melts away; he shakes his naked arms, and, stripped of his oary wings, feels no resistance from the air. Then, calling his father, plunges in the sea-green waves, which from him derived their name. But the unhappy father, now no more a father, calls upon his Icarus. "Where, where art thou, O Icarus? In what region of the world shall I search for thee?" When he beheld his pinions in the deep, and cursed his own pernicious art. He next repositied the body in a tomb, and called the country by the name of the youth interred. A partridge, from a branching oak, beheld him paying these last duties to the body of his ill-fated son; and, with fluttering wings and chirping notes, testified her joy. A single bird then, not known to former times, for but late it was transformed, a heavy crime against thee, Dædalus. For his sister, ignorant of the fates, had to him committed her son for instruction, a youth of twice six years, and of a genius for the finest arts. He, from the spiny bone observed in the backs of fishes, took the hint of a noble invention, cut a continued range of teeth in edged iron, and found out the use of the saw. He too was the first, who bound two branches of iron to one hinge,



Primus et ex uno duo ferrea brachia nodo  
 Vinxit; ut, æquali spatio distantibus illis,  
 Altera pars staret, pars altera duceret orbem.  
 Dædalus invidit; sacrâque ex arce Minervæ 250  
 Præcipitem mittit, lapsum mentitus. At illum,  
 Quæ favet ingeniis, exceperit Pallas; avemque  
 Reddidit: et medio velavit in aëre pennis.  
 Sed vigor ingenii, quondam velocis, in alas, 254  
 Inque pedes abiit; Nomen quod et antè, remansit.  
 Non tamen hæc altè volucris sua corpora tollit,  
 Nec facit in ramis altoque cacumine nidos;  
 Propter humum volitat: ponitque in sepibus ova;  
 Antiquique memor metuuit sublimia casûs.

IV. Jamque fatigatum tellus Ætnæa tenebat 260  
 Dædalon: et sumptis pro supplice Cocalus armis,  
 Mitis habebatur. Jam lamentabile Athenæ  
 Pendere desiêrant Theseâ laude tributum.  
 Templâ coronantur: bellatricemque Minervam  
 Cum Jove Disque vocant aliis, quos sanguine voto,  
 Muneribusque datis, et acerris thuris adorant. 266  
 Sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga Fama per urbes  
 Theseos: et populi, quos dives Achaia cepit,  
 Hujus opem magnis imploravere periclis:  
 Hujus opem Calydon, quamvis Meleagron haberet,  
 Sollicitâ supplex petit prece. Causa petendi 271

*acerris, thuris. Vaga fama sparserat nomen Theseos per Argolicas urbes: et populi quos dives Achaia cepit, imploravere opem hujus magnis periclis. Calydon supplex petiit opem hujus sollicita prece, quamvis haberet Meleagron. Causa petendi*

*Et primus vinxit duo ferrea brachia ex uno nodo; ut illis distantibus æquali spatio, altera pars staret, altera pars duceret orbem. Dædalus invidit, mittitque eum præcipitem ex sacrâ arce Minervæ, mentitus esse lapsum. At Pallas quæ favet ingeniis exceperit eum: reddiditque avem, et velavit eam pennis in medio aëre. Sed vigor ingenii quondam velocis, abiit in alas, inque pedes. Nomen, quod et erat illi antè, remansit. Tamen hæc volucris non tollit sua corpora altè, nec facit nidos in ramis altoque cacumine; volitat propter humum: ponitque ova in sepibus: memorque antiqui casûs metuuit sublimia.*

*IV. Jamque Ætnæa tellus tenebat Dædalon fatigatum: et Cocalus, armis sumptis pro supplice, habebatur mitis: jam Athenæ, Theseâ laude, desierant pendere lamentabile tributum. Templâ coronantur: vocantque Minervam bellatricem, cum Jove aliisque diis: quos adorant voto sanguine, datisque muneribus, et*

## TRANSLATION.

that extending with ease, while one part stood fixed, the other might describe an equi-distant orb all around. Dædalus, jealous of his superior talents, precipitated him from the sacred tower of Minerva, pretending it was an accidental fall. But Pallas, the patroness of ingenious men, bore him up, and changed him to a bird, that through mid-air with pinions winged his way. But the vigour of his genius, once so penetrating, passed into his feet and wings; his name too remained the same as before. Yet this bird raises not his body high, nor builds his nest in boughs, or towering tops of trees, but with low flight sweeps the ground, shelters its eggs in hedges, and, mindful of its former fall, dreads to soar aloft in air.

IV. And now the Ætnean land receives Dædalus fatigued with his long flight; and Cocalus taking up arms for his suppliant guest, was commended by all for his mildness and humanity. Athens had now ceased to pay her mournful tribute by the gallant behaviour of Theseus. The temples are crowned, and they invoke warlike Minerva, with Jupiter and all the other gods, whom they adore with the blood of victims, vowed rich offerings, and censers of frankincense. Winged fame had now spread the renown of Theseus through all the Grecian cities, and the nations of populous Achaia applied to him in threatening dangers. Calydon too, though guarded by Meleager, in suppliant terms implored his aid. The cause of this request was a boar, the avenging minister of Diana's wrath.

*erat sus, famulus vindexque infestæ Diana. Namque ferunt Æneæ, pro successibus pleni anni, libasse primitias, frugum Cereri, sua vina Lyæo, Palladios latices flavæ Minervæ. Cæptus ab agricolis Superos pervenit ad omnes Invidiosus honos: solas sine thure relictas Præteritæ cessâsse ferunt Latoïdos aras. Tangit et ira Deos. At non impunè feremus; Quæque inhonoratæ, non et dicemur inultæ, Inquit: et Æneos ultorem sprete per agros Misit aprum: quantò majores herbida tauros Non habet Epiros: sed habent Sicula arva minores. Sanguine et igne micant oculi, riget horrida cervix: Et setæ densis similes hastilibus horrent, Stantque velut vallum, velut alta hastilia setæ. Fervida cum rauco latos stridore per armos Spuma fluit: dentes æquantur dentibus Indi. Fulmen ab ore venit: frondes afflatibus ardent. Is modò crescenti segetes proculcat in herbâ: Nec matura metit fleturi vota coloni. Et Cererem in spicis intercipit. Area frustrâ, Et frustrâ expectant promissas horrea messes. Sternuntur gravidæ longo cum palmite fœtus, Baccaque cum ramis semper frondentis olivæ Sævitur et in pecudes. Non has pastoresve, canesve,*

Sus erat, infestæ famulus, vindexque Dianæ.  
 Æneæ namque ferunt, pleni successibus anni  
 Primitias frugum Cereri, sua vina Lyæo,  
 Palladios flavæ latices libâsse Minervæ. 275  
 Cæptus ab agricolis Superos pervenit ad omnes  
 Invidiosus honos: solas sine thure relictas  
 Præteritæ cessâsse ferunt Latoïdos aras.  
 Tangit et ira Deos. At non impunè feremus;  
 Quæque inhonoratæ, non et dicemur inultæ, 280  
 Inquit: et Æneos ultorem sprete per agros  
 Misit aprum: quantò majores herbida tauros  
 Non habet Epiros: sed habent Sicula arva minores.  
 Sanguine et igne micant oculi, riget horrida cervix:  
 Et setæ densis similes hastilibus horrent, 285  
 Stantque velut vallum, velut alta hastilia setæ.  
 Fervida cum rauco latos stridore per armos  
 Spuma fluit: dentes æquantur dentibus Indi.  
 Fulmen ab ore venit: frondes afflatibus ardent.  
 Is modò crescenti segetes proculcat in herbâ: 290  
 Nec matura metit fleturi vota coloni.  
 Et Cererem in spicis intercipit. Area frustrâ,  
 Et frustrâ expectant promissas horrea messes.  
 Sternuntur gravidæ longo cum palmite fœtus,  
 Baccaque cum ramis semper frondentis olivæ 295  
 Sævitur et in pecudes. Non has pastoresve, canesve,

*Area frustra, et horrea frustra, expectant promissas messes. Fœtus gravidæ cum longo palmite sternuntur. Baccaque cum ramis olivæ semper frondentis. Sævitur et in pecudes; non pastoresve canesve,*

## TRANSLATION.

For, they tell us, that Æneus, in gratitude for the blessings of a plenteous year, had made an offering of the first fruits of his grain to Ceres, of wine to Bacchus, and the Palladian juice of olives to yellow-haired Minerva. This honour, beginning with the rural gods, was continued to all the heavenly divinities, only, they tell us, that Diana's altars were inviously neglected, and no incense offered at her shrine. Wrath touches even the goddess. "This daring insult (says she) shall not escape with impunity; unhonoured though I am, at least I shall not be all unrevenged." The neglected goddess soon sent an avenging boar into the lands of Æneus; no bulls of larger size feed in the fertile plains of Epirus, nor do any so large crop the Sicilian meads. His eyes glare with blood and fire, his neck is rough with pointed thorns, and his back shoots up in horrid spikes, that stand like an impenetrable rampart, guarded with rows of spears. The foam in waves flies round his sounding flanks, his tusks rival the Indian elephant; thunder guards his horrid jaws, and the fields are scorched with the steams issuing from his mouth. Now he tramples down the growing blade of corn, or crops the yet unripe hopes of the disconsolate swain; devours the ripening ears, and intercepts the labour of the year. In vain the threshing-floor, in vain the barns expect the promised harvests. The grapes in clusters strew the fields, and laden boughs of the ever-green olive. He rages too amid the folds, neither dogs

Non armenta truces possunt defendere tauri.  
 Diffugiunt populi: nec se, nisi mœnibus urbis,  
 Esse putant tutos: donec Meleagros, et unâ  
 Lecta manus juvenum coïre cupidine laudis. 300  
 Tyndaridæ gemini, spectatus cestibus alter,  
 Alter equo; primæque ratis molitor Iäson,  
 Et cum Pirithoö felix concordia Theseus,  
 Et duo Thestiadæ, prolesque Aphareïa, Lynceus,  
 Et velox Idas; et jam non fœmina, Cæneus, 305  
 Leucippusque ferox, jaculoque insignis Acastus,  
 Hippothoösque, Dryasque, et cretus Amyntore  
 Phœnix,

Actoridæque pares, et missus ab Elide Phyleus:  
 Nec Telamon aberat, magnique creator Achilles:  
 Cumque Pheretiade, et Hyanteo Iolao 310  
 Impiger Eurytion, et cursu invictus Echion,  
 Naryciusque Lelex, Panopeusque, Hyleusque, fe-  
 roxque

Hippasus, et primis etiamnum Nestor in annis.  
 Et quos Hippocoön antiquis misit Amyclis;  
 Penelopesque socer, cum Parrhasio Ancæo, 315  
 Ampycidesque sagax, et adhuc à conjugē tutus  
 Cœclides, nemorisque decus Tegeæa Lycæi.

*Penelopes, cum Parrhasio Ancæo, Ampycidesque sagax, et Cœclides adhuc tutus à conjugē, Tegeæaque decus Lycæi nemoris.*

## TRANSLATION.

nor shepherds can defend them; even the stern bulls are unable to guard the herds. The people fly, nor think themselves secure but when shut up within their walls: until Meleager and a chosen band of youths draw together from thirst of fame. The two sons of Tyndarus, one renowned at the rigid gauntlet, the other for managing the horse; Jason the first who built a ship, and Theseus happy in his friendship for Pirithous, and the two sons of Thestius, and Lynceus, the son of Aphareus, and swift Idas, and Cæneus now no more a woman, brave Leucippus, and Acastus famed at the dart, Hippothoös, Dryas, and Phœnix, the son of Amyntor, and the twin sons of Actor, and Phyleus sent from Elis. Telamon too was there, and the father of the great Achilles; and the son of Pheres, and Hyantian Iolaus, with gallant Eurytion, and Echion invincible in the race; Narycian Lelex, Panopeus, bold Hyleus, Hippasus, and Nestor then in his first years. And those whom Hippocoön sent from ancient Amyclæ; the father-in-law too of Penelope, and Parrhasian Ancæus, Mopsus, the sage son of Ampycus, and Amphiaræus of Cœclus' line, as yet unsold by his wife; and Tegæan Atalanta, the glory of the Lycæan

## NOTES.

304. *Duo Thestiadæ.*] Toxeus and Plexippus, the sons of Thestius, brothers to Althea, the mother to Meleager.

308. *Actoridesque pares.*] Eurytus and Creatus, two brothers, the sons of Actor of Elis. They were afterward slain by Hercules.

316. *Ampycidesque sagax.*] Mopsus, the son of Ampycus, therefore called sagax, because he had the gift of foresight.

*Ibid. Et adhuc à conjugē tutus Cœclides.*] Amphiarus, the son of Cœclus. He was one greatly renowned for his prophetic gifts. It is related of him, that

*possunt defendere has; non truces tauri possunt defendere armenta. Populi diffugiunt, nec putant se esse tutos, nisi manibus urbis: donec Meleagros, et una, lecta manus juvenum coïre cupidine laudis. Gemini Tyndaridæ, alter spectatus cestibus, alter equo, Iäsonque molitor primæ ratis, et Theseus, felix concordia cum Pirithoö, et duo Thestiadæ, Lynceusque proles Aphareïa, et velox Idas: et Cæneus jam non fœmina, feroxque Leucippus, Acastusque insignis jaculo, Hippothoösque, Dryasque, et Phœnix cretus Amyntore, paresque Actoridæ, et Phyleus missus ab Elide. Nec Telamon aberat, creatorque magni Achillis: cumque Pheretiade, et Hyanteo Iotao, impiger Eurytion, et Echion invictus cursu, Naryciusque Lelex, Panopeusque, Hyleusque, feroxque Hippasus, et Nestor etiamnum in primis annis; et quos Hippocoön misit antiquis Amyclis, socerque Te-*

*Huic rasilis fibula mordebat summam restem: erinis erat simplex collectus in unum nodum. Eburnea custos telorum, pendens ex laevo humero, resonabat: læva quoque tenebat arcum. Cultus erat talis; facies erat, quam possis verè dicere virginem in puero, puerilem in virgine. Calydonius heros pariter vidit, pariterque optavit hanc, deo renuente: hausitque latentes flammæ, et inquit, ô felix, si ista dignabitur qucum virum! nec tempusque, pudorq; sinunt dicere; plura majus opus magni certaminis urget. Silva frequens trabibus, quam nulla ceciderat ætas, Incipit à plano: devexaque prospicit arva. 330 Quò postquam venêre viri; pars retia tendunt; Vincula pars adimunt canibus: pars pressa sequuntur*

*Signa pedum: cupiuntque suum reperire periculum. Concava vallis erat: quâ se demittere rivi Assuerant pluvialis aquæ. Tenet ima lacunæ 335 Lenta salix, ulvæque leves, juncique palustres, Viminaque, et longâ parvæ sub arundine cannæ. Hinc aper excîtus medios violentus in hostes Fertur, ut excussis elisi nubibus ignes.*

*Hinc per violentus excitus, fertur in medios hostes, ut ignes elisi excussis nubibus.*

Rasilis huic summam mordebat fibula vestem;  
 Crinis erat simplex nodum collectus in unum:  
 Ex humero pendens resonabat eburnea lævo 320  
 Telorum custos: arcum quoque læva tenebat.  
 Talis erat cultus: facies, quam dicere verè  
 Virgineam in puero, puerilem in virgine posses.  
 Hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calydonius heros  
 Optavit renuente Deo: flammasque latentes 325  
 Hausit, et, O felix, si quem dignabitur, inquit,  
 Ista virum! nec plura sinunt tempusque pudorque  
 Dicere; majus opus magni certaminis urget.  
 Silva frequens trabibus, quam nulla ceciderat ætas,  
 Incipit à plano: devexaque prospicit arva. 330  
 Quò postquam venêre viri; pars retia tendunt;  
 Vincula pars adimunt canibus: pars pressa se-

## TRANSLATION.

groves. A polished buckle bound her robe, and her hair was tied up in a simple knot. An ivory quiver rattled on her left shoulder, and in her left hand she held a bow: such was her dress. Her face, what in a boy, you might truly say, was that of a blushing maid, in a maid, that of a lovely boy. The Calydonian chief at once beheld, and at once wished for the dame, with gods averse, and drew in the latent fire. O happy, says he, the man by fate reserved for her embraces. Time and glory suffer not more; a mightier work of mighty praise rouses his soul.

A wood thick of trees, which no age had cut down, rises from a plain, and overlooks the shaded fields below. When here the heroes were arrived, some spread around the toils, some unbind and set on the dogs, while part explore the monster's steps, and are impatient to trace their own danger. There was a hollow valley whither rivulets of rain-water were wont to roll: in its marshy bottom sprung up the limber willow, smooth sedges, and slimy rushes, with osiers, and lengthened stalks of trembling reeds. Hence the boar roused, rushes violent amid his foes, like lightning darted from the bursting clouds. In his career he levels the grove, and bears down the wood with a crashing noise. The youths

## NOTES.

foreseeing if he went to the Theban war he should never return, to avoid being compelled to it, he kept out of the way. His wife Eriphyle was the only person intrusted with the secret, as he believed her fidelity impregnable. But being won

over by Adrastus, who presented her with a fine necklace, she betrayed her husband. He was therefore obliged to accompany the other leaders to the Theban war, and, we are told, was swallowed up with his chariot by the earth.

Sternitur incursu nemus; et propulsa fragorem 340  
Silva dat. Exclamant juvenes; prætentaque forti  
Tela tenent dextrâ, lato vibrantia ferro.

Ille ruit; spargitque canes, ut quisque ruenti  
Obstat; et obliquo latrantes dissipat ictu.

Cuspis Echionio primùm contorta lacerto 345

Vana fuit, truncoque dedit leve vulnus acerno.

Proxima, si nimiis mittentis viribus usa

Non foret, in tergo visa est hæsurâ petito;

Longiùs it: auctor teli Pegaseus Iäson.

Phæbe ait Ampycides, si te coluique coloque; 350

Da mihi, quod petitur, certo contingere telo.

Quà potuit, precibus Deus annuit. Ictus ab illo,

Sed sine vulnere aper: ferrum Diana volanti

Abstulerat jaculo; lignum sine acumine venit.

Ira feri mota est: nec fulmine leniùs arsit: 355

Lux micat ex oculis, spiratque è pectore flamma.

Utque volat moles adducto concita nervo,

Cùm petit aut muros, aut plenas milite turres;

In juvenes certo sic impete vulnificus sus

Fertur; et Eupalamon, Pelagonaque dextra tu-

entes

360

Cornua prosternit. Socii rapuère jacentes.

At non letiferos effugit Enæsimus ictus

Hippocoönte satus. Trepidantem, et terga parantem

Vertere, succiso liquerunt poplite nervi.

*entes dextra cornua. Socii rapuère jacentes. At Enæsimus satus Hippocoönte non effugit letiferos ictus: nervi, poplite succiso liquerunt eum trepidantem, et parantem vertere terga.*

#### TRANSLATION.

shout, and presenting their spears with nervous arm, brandish the broad-pointed steel. He rushes impetuous, and disperses the dogs that oppose him, repelling with slanting wounds the clamorous crew. The first spear, launched by Echion with unavailing aim, slightly wounded a maple-tree trunk. The next seemed to threaten the monster's back, but, darting with too much force, it went beyond the mark: Pegasean Jason aimed the stroke. "Phæbus, (says the son of Ampycus), if I adore, and ever have "adored thee, grant me with unerring aim to reach the mark." The god consented, as far as fate allowed; he struck the savage but without a wound; Diana disarmed the flying javelin, which whizzed along a pointless shaft. At this the monster's rage redoubles, quick as the winged lightning; fire flashes from his eye-balls, and flames expire from his breast. As a stone, launched from an engine against walls or guarded towers, flies with rapid force; just so with outrageous pace the destroying boar rushes on the youthful band, and beats down Eupalamos and Pelagon who guarded the right wing: their companions raised and bore them off as they lay. But Enæsimus, the son of Hippocoön, escaped not a mortal wound, for pierced in the ham, his nerves give way, nor sustain him trembling and preparing to fly. Perhaps the Pylian chief too had here perished before the Trojan war, but that with violent effort aided

*Forsitan et Pylus per-  
risset citra tempora  
Trojana: sed conamine  
sumpto ab hastâ positâ,  
insiluit ramis arboris  
quæ stabat proxima,  
latusque loco, despez-  
it hostem quem fuge-  
rat. Ille ferox dentibus  
tritis in querno stipite,  
imminet exitio, sidens-  
que recentibus armis,  
hansit femur magni  
Othriadæ rostro adun-  
co. At gemini fratres,  
nondum cælestia side-  
ra, erant ambo conspi-  
cui, ambo ectabantur  
equis candidioribus ni-  
ve, ambo quatiebant  
per auras spicula hastu-  
rum vibrata tremu-  
lomotu. Fecissent vul-  
nera, nisi setiger isset  
inter opacas silvas, lo-  
co pervia nec jacuitis,  
nec equo. Telamon per-  
sequitur, incautusque  
studio eundi, cecidit  
pronus, retentus ab  
arboreâ radice. Dum  
Peleus levat hunc, Te-  
geæ imposuit celerem  
sagittam nervo, expul-  
sitque sinuato arcu.  
Arundo fixa sub aure  
feri distrinxit sum-  
mum corpus; et rube-  
fecit setas exiguo san-  
guine. Nec tamen il-  
la erat latior succes-  
su sui ictus, quam  
Meleagros. Primus  
putatur vidisse, et pri-  
mus ostendisse visum  
cruorem sociis, et dixisse feres meritum honorem virtutis. Viri erubescere, exhortanturque se, et  
addunt animos cum clamore; jaciuntque tela sine ordine. Turba nocet jactis, et impedit ictus  
quos petit.*

Forsitan et Pylus citra Trojana perisset 365  
Tempora; sed sumpto positâ conamine ab hastâ,  
Arboris insiluit, quæ stabat proxima, ramis:  
Despexitque loco tutus, quem fugerat, hostem.  
Dentibus ille ferox in querno stipite tritis  
Imminet exitio, sidensque recentibus armis 370  
Othriadæ magni rostro femur hausit adunco.  
At gemini, nondum cælestia sidera, fratres,  
Ambo conspiciui nive candidioribus albâ  
Vectabantur equis; ambo vibrata per auras  
Hastarum tremulo quatiebant spicula motu, 375  
Vulnera fecissent; nisi setiger inter opacas  
Nec jaculis isset, nec equo loca pervia silvas.  
Persequitur Telamon; studioque incautus eundi,  
Pronus ab arboreâ cecidit radice retentus;  
Dum levat hunc Peleus, celerem Tegeæa sagittam  
Imposuit nervo, sinuatoque expulit arcu. 381  
Fixa sub aure feri summum distrinxit arundo  
Corpus; et exiguo rubefecit sanguine setas.  
Nec tamen illa sui successu lætior ictus,  
Quàm Meleagros erat. Primus vidisse putatur; 385  
Et primus sociis visum ostendisse cruorem:  
Et, meritum, dixisse, feres virtutis honorem.  
Erubuere viri; seque exhortantur, et addunt  
Cum clamore animos; jaciuntque sine ordine tela.  
Turba nocet jactis, et, quos petit, impedit ictus. 390

## TRANSLATION.

by his spear, he vaulted on a tree that stood by him, and secure by his situation, looked down on the foe he had escaped. He whetting his tusks on an oaken trunk, stands ready for destruction; and trusting to his newly-pointed weapons, with crooked jaws ranched the thigh of the great Othryades. But the two brothers, not yet celestial constellations, rode distinguished from the rest, on horses whiter than the driven snow. Both with trembling motion brandished in air their pointed spears, and both had wounded the bristly monster, but that he rushed into the shady woods, impenetrable to horses or the winged steel. Telamon presses on, and heedless in the eager pursuit, is stopped by the branching root of a tree, and tumbles on the ground. While Peleus raises him up, the Tegean maid fits an arrow to the string, and drives it from the straightened bow. The shaft grazing under the ear, pierced the skin, and dyed the bristles around with scanty blood: nor did she herself rejoice more at the successful stroke than Meleager. He first observed the wound, and first pointed it out to his companions; nor, added he, shall thy valour want its due reward. The heroes blush through a noble emulation; they encourage and animate each other by joint acclamations, and pour in volleys their undistinguished darts: but their multitude impede the aim, and mutually baffle the commissioned strokes. When lo, Arcadian Ancæus with

Ecce furens contra sua fata bipennifer Arcas,  
 Discite fœmineis quàm tela virilia præsent.  
 O juvenes, operique meo concedite, dixit.  
 Ipsa suis licet hunc Latonia protegat armis;  
 Hunc tamen invitâ perimet mea dextra Dianâ. 395  
 Talia magniloquo tumidus memoraverat ore;  
 Ancipitemque manu tollens utrâque securim,  
 Institerat digitis primos suspensus in artus;  
 Occupat audacem, quâque est via proxima leto,  
 Summa ferus geminos direxit in inguina dentes. 400  
 Concidit Ancæus; glomerataque sanguine multo  
 Viscera lapsa fluunt; madefactaque terra cruore est.  
 Ibat in adversum proles Ixionis hostem  
 Pirithous, validâ quatiens venabula dextrâ.  
 Cui procul Ægides, O me mihi carior, inquit, 405  
 Pars animæ consistit meæ; licet eminus esse  
 Fortibus: Ancæo nocuit temeraria virtus.  
 Dixit; et æratâ torsit grave cuspidem cornum:  
 Quo bene librato, votique potente futuro,  
 Obstitit esculeâ frondosus ab arbore ramus. 410  
 Misit et Æsonides jaculum; quod casus ab illo  
 Vertit in immeriti fatum latrantis, et inter  
 Ilia conjectum, tellure per ilia fixum est.  
 At manus Cœnidæ variat; missisque duabus,  
 Hasta prior terrâ, medio stetit altera tergo. 415  
 Nec mora; dum sævit, dum corpora versat in orbem,

*latrantis, et conjectum inter ilia, fixum est in tellure per ilia. At manus Cœnidæ variat, duabusque missis, hasta prior stetit terrâ, altera medio tergo. Nec mora, dum sævit, dum versat corpora in orbem,*

*Ecce Arcas bipennifer, furens contra sua fata, dixit, O juvenes, discite quid virilia tela præsent fœmineis, concedite meo operi. Licet ipsa Latonia protegat hunc invitâ Dianâ. Ille tumidus memoraverat talia magniloquo ore, tollensque ancipitem securim utrâque manu, institerat digitis, suspensus in primos artus. Ferus occupat audacem, direxitque geminos dentes in summa inguina, qua est proxima via letho. Ancæus concidit; visceraque glomerata fluunt lapsa multo sanguine, terraque est madefacta cruore. Pirithous proles Ixionis ibat in adversum hostem, quatiens venabula valida dextrâ. Cui Ægides procul, inquit, O carior mihi me, o pars meæ animæ consistit; licet nobis esse fortibus eminus, temeraria virtus nocuit Ancæo. Dixit, et torsit cornum grave æratâ cuspidem, quo bene librato, futuroque potente voti, ramus frondosus ab arbore esculeâ obstitit. Æsonides et misit jaculum, quod casus vertit ab illo in fatum immeriti*

## TRANSLATION.

his battle-axe rushing forward to his fate: "Mark, O noble youths, (says he), the difference between a manly weapon, and that sent by a female hand, and give way to my assault. Did Diana herself protect this stern savage, yet, even in spite of Diana, shall he fall by my right hand." These fierce boasts he uttered with a vain-confident air, and raising with both hands the double-edged axe, stood stretched on his tip-toes. But the boar prevents him, and aiming at a speedy death, tears open his groin with both his tusks. Down falls Ancæus, and his bowels gathering in a knot, rush out in torrents of blood, and drench the earth with gore. Pirithous, the son of Ixion, advances next against the foe, brandishing his spear with strong arm; to whom from far the son of Ægeus, "O dearer to me than myself, thou better part of my soul, stay; we may shew bravery at a distance. Ancæus fell a victim to his rash courage." He said, and hurled his cornet spear, ponderous with massy brass; which well poised, and urging its unerring way, was checked by the arm of a branching oak. Jason too launched his spear, which fortune averting from the boar, lodged in the bowels of a harmless dog, and piercing them, it stuck fast in the ground. But the son of Cœneus aims with various event, for discharging two javelins, the one stood fixed in the ground, the other pierced the middle of his back. Instantly, while

*funditque spumam stridentem cum novo sanguine; auctor vulneris adest, irritatque hostem ad iram, condiditque splendida venabula in adversos armos. Socii testantur gaudia secundo clamore, petuntque conjungere victricem dextram suæ dextræ. Mirantesque spectant immanem ferum, jacentem multâ tellure, neque adhuc putant esse tutum contingere; sed tamen quisque cruentant sua tela. Ipse pressit exitiabile caput pede imposito, atque dixit ita: Nonacria, sume spoliū mei juris, et gloria veniat mihi in partem tecum. Protinus dat illi exuvias terga horrenda rigidis setis, et ora insignia magnis dentibus. Auctor muneris, cum munere, est lætitiæ illi. Alii invidere, murmurque erat toto agmine. E quibus Thesiadæ, tendentes brachia, clamant ingenti voce, age, pone fœmina, nec intercipe nostros titulos, nec fiducia formæ decipiat te, auctorque captus tuo amore sit longe: et adimunt huic munus, illi jus muneris. Heros Mavortius non tulit, et frendens tumida irâ, dixit discite raptores alieni honoris, quantum facta distent minis. Haussitque pectora Plexippi, timentia nil tale nefando ferro.*

Stridentemque novo spumam cum sanguine fundit,  
Vulneris auctor adest, hostemque irritat ad iram;  
Splendidaque adversos venabula condidit in armos.  
Gaudia testantur socii clamore secundo; 420  
Victricemque petunt dextræ conjungere dextram;  
Immanemque ferum multâ tellure jacentem  
Mirantes spectant; neque adhuc contingere tutum  
Esse putant: sed tela tamen sua quisque cruentant.  
Ipse pede imposito caput exitiabile pressit; 425  
Atque ita, Sume mei spoliū, Nonacria, juris:  
Dixit; et in partem veniat mihi gloria tecum.  
Protinus exuvias rigidis horrentia setis  
Terga dat, et magnis insignia dentibus ora.  
Illi lætitiæ est cum munere, muneris auctor: 430  
Invidere alii; totoque erat agmine murmur.  
E quibus ingenti tendentes brachia voce,  
Pone, age, nec titulos intercipe fœmina nostros,  
Thesiadæ clamant: neu te fiducia formæ  
Decipiat; longèque tuo sit captus amore 435  
Auctor; et huic adimunt munus, jus muneris illi.  
Non tulit, et tumida frendens Mavortius irâ,  
Discite raptores alieni, dixit, honoris,  
Facta minis quantum distent. Haussitque nefando  
Pectora Plexippi, nil tale timentia, ferro. 440

## TRANSLATION.

yet he rages, and wheels his body round disgorging blood and foam, the author of the wound advances, and provokes his adversary anew, and buries his shining spear in his opposed shoulders. His companions in applauding shouts testify their joy, and hasten in congratulation to seize his victorious right hand. They behold with wonder the huge monster extended on a breadth of earth, and scarce yet think it safe to touch him; yet all tinge their weapons in his blood. Meleager, with his foot impressed on the monster's baleful head, said: "Take, Nonacrian nymph, these spoils by conquest mine, and share in my glory." Immediately he gives her the skin rough with horrid bristles, and head distinguished by the huge tusks. She joyfully receives the gift, nor is less pleased with the giver. The rest envied her, and a murmur ran through the whole company. Above all, the sons of Thestus, stretching out their arms, exclaim with loud noise: "Lay down these spoils, nor think, a weak woman as thou art, to intercept the honours due to us. Let not a vain confidence in thy beauty deceive thee, nor hope for protection from the giver infatuated by thy charms." They said, and snatch from her the spoil, and from him the right of disposing of it. The hero could not bear it, but swelling with martial rage, "Learn, (said he), ye ravishers of another's praise, how much deeds differ from threats," and pierced with his cruel sword the breast of Plexippus, dreading no such fate.



Toxea, quid faciat, dubium, pariterque volentem  
 Ulcisci fratrem, fraternaue fata timentem,  
 Haud patitur dubitare diu; calidumque priori  
 Cæde recalfecit consorti sanguine telum.  
 Dona Deûm templis nato victore ferebat; 445  
 Cùm videt extinctos fratres Althæa referri.  
 Quæ plangore dato, mœstis ululatibus urbem  
 Implet; et auratis mutavit vestibus atras.  
 At simul est auctor necis editus; excidit omnis  
 Luctus: et à lachrymis in pœnæ versus amorem est.  
 Stipes erat, quem, cùm partus enixa jaceret 451  
 Thestias, in flammam triplices posuere sorores;  
 Staminaque impresso fatalia pollice nentes,  
 Tempora, dixerunt, eadem lignoque, tibique,  
 O modò nate, damus. Quo postquam carmine dicto  
 Excessere Deæ; flagrantem mater ab igne 466  
 Eripuit torrem: sparsitque liquentibus undis,  
 Ille diu fuerat penetralibus abditus imis;  
 Servatusque tuos, juvenis, servaverat annos.  
 Protulit hunc genitrix, tædasque in fragmina poni  
 Imperat; et positis inimicos admovet ignes. 461  
 Tum conata quater flammis imponere ramum  
 Cœpta quater tenuit. Pugnant materque, sororque,  
 Et diversa trahunt unum duo nomina pectus.  
 Sæpe metu sceleris pallebant ora futuri: 465

*Haud patitur Toxea, (dubium quid faciat, pariterque volentem ulcisci fratrem, fraternaue fata) dubitare diu: recalfecitque telum calidum priori cæde, sanguine consorti. Althæa ferebat dona templis deûm pro nato victore, cum videt fratres extinctos referri. Quæ, plangore dato, implet urbem mœstis ululatibus, et mutavit auratas vestes vestibus atris. At simul auctor necis est editus, omnis luctus excidit, et est versus a lachrymis in amorem pœnæ. Erat stipes, quem cum Thestias jaceret enixa partus, triplices sorores poluere in flammam, nentesque fatalia stamina impresso pollice, dixerunt, O modò nate, damus eadem tempora tibique lignoque. Quo carmine dicto, postquam deæ excessere, mater eripuit flagrantem torrem ab igne, sparsitque liquentibus undis. Ille fuerat diu abditus imis penetralibus, servatusque, servaverat tuos annos, o juvenis. Genitrix protulit hunc, imperatque tædas poni in fragmina, et admovet inimicos.*

*cos ignes positus. Tum quater conata imponere ramum flammis, quater tenuit capta. Materque sororque pugnant, et duo nomina, trahunt unum pectus in diversa. Sæpe ora pallebant metu futuri sceleris;*

## TRANSLATION.

Nor suffers he Toxeus, who seemed to waver between the fear of a like fate, and a desire to avenge his brother's death, long to deliberate; but again died in kindred blood his sword, yet warm with the late slaughter.

Althæa was bearing offerings to the temples of the gods for her son's victory, when she sees her brothers brought off dead *from the field*. Fetching a mournful groan, she fills the city with her lamentations, and changes her embroidered robes to the sable weeds of sorrow. But when she heard the author of their death, her grief vanished at once, and from tears her soul is bent upon revenge. There was a billet, which, as the daughter of Thestius lay labouring in the throes of birth, the triple sisterhood cast upon the fire; and spinning with thumbs impressed the fatal thread; "To thee (they said), O new-born babe, and this brand we give the same "destiny." Thus sung, the *three* goddesses departed. The mother snatched from the fire the flaming wood, and sprinkled it with water. Long it had been kept in her most retired apartment, and thus preserved, had preserved too the life of the young hero. This the mother now brought out, and ordered a pile of split torches to be raised, and applies to it, when raised, the hostile flames. Then four times essaying to cast the branch upon the flaming pile, and four times repressed her hand. The mother and sister struggle long within her, and these different titles draw different ways one and the same breast. Often her looks were pale from an

*sæpe fervens ira dabat suum ruborem oculis. Et modo vultus erat similis minanti nescio quid crudele, modo erat quem posses credere misereri. Cumque ferus ardor animi siccaverat lachrymas, tamen lachrymæ inveniebantur. Utque carina, quam ventus, æstusque contrarius vento, rapit, sentit geminam vim, incertaque paret duobus; haud aliter Thestias errat dubiis affectibus, ponitque, resuscitatque positam iram in viccs. Tamen germana incipit esse melior parente, et ut leniat consanguineas umbras sanguine est pia impietate. Nam postquam pestifer ignis convuluit, dixit, iste rogos cremet mea viscera. Utque tenebat fatale lignum dirâ manu, infelix adstitit ante sepulchrales aras, inquitque Eumenides, triplices deæ panarum, advertite vestros vultus furialibus sacris. Ulcisor, facioque nefas. Mors est pianda morte, scelus est addendum in scelus, funus in funera. Domus impia pereat per coacervatos luctus. An Cæneus felix fruatur nato victore, Thestius erit orbus? ambo lugebitis meliùs. Vos modo fraterno manes, animaque recentes, sentite meum officium, accipiteque inferias paratas magno pretio, mala pignora nostri uteri. Hei mihi! quo rapior? fratres ignoscite matri.*

Sæpe suum fervens oculis dabat ira ruborem.  
 Et modò nescio quid similis crudele minanti  
 Vultus erat; modò quem misereri credere posses.  
 Cùmque ferus lachrymas animi siccaverat ardor;  
 Inveniebantur lachrymæ tamen. Utque carina, 470  
 Quam ventus, ventoque rapit contrarius æstus,  
 Vim geminam sentit, paretque incerta duobus:  
 Thestias haud aliter dubiis affectibus errat,  
 Inque vices ponit, positamque resuscitat iram.  
 Incipit esse tamen melior germana parente; 475  
 Et, consanguineas ut sanguine leniat umbras,  
 Impietate pia est. Nam postquam pestifer ignis  
 Convaluit: Rogus iste cremet mea viscera, dixit.  
 Utque manu dirâ lignum fatale tenebat;  
 Ante sepulchrales infelix adstitit aras. 480  
 Pænarumque Deæ triplices furialibus inquit,  
 Eumenides, sacris vultus advertite vestros.  
 Ulcisor, facioque nefas. Mors morte pianda est;  
 In scelus addendum scelus est, in funera funus:  
 Per coacervatos pereat domus impia luctus. 485  
 An felix Cæneus nato victore fruatur;  
 Thestius orbus erit? meliùs lugebitis ambo.  
 Vos modò, fraterni manes animæque recentes,  
 Officium sentite meum; magnoque paratas  
 Accipite inferias, uteri mala pignora nostri. 490  
 Hei mihi! quo rapior? fratres ignoscite matri.

## TRANSLATION.

apprehension of the future crime, often rage glowing in her eyes, inflamed her countenance. Now her looks threatened some cruel purpose, now they wore an air of compassion; and when the fierce passionate ardour of her soul had dried up her tears, still fresh tears would trickle down. And as a ship tossed by the wind and contrary tide, sustains a double assault, and fluctuates between both; just so the daughter of Thestius wavers between repugnant affections, and sometimes banishes, sometimes rouses her banished wrath. Yet the sister begins to prevail over the mother; and, to appease her kindred ghosts by blood, she aims at being pious by an act of impiety. For when the pernicious flames began to rise, Let that pile, said she, consume my bowels. And holding in her hand the fatal branch, as she stood before the sepulchral altars; "Sister goddesses (said she), "ye avenging furies, avert your look from these baleful rites: I avenge "and commit a crime; death is to be expiated by death, crime heaped "upon crime, and funeral upon funerals. Let the impious race perish by "accumulated calamities. Shall Cæneus be happy in his victorious son, "and Thestius be spoiled of his? It is better that both mourn. Do you "only, my brother's ghosts, ye recent shades, regard this my last duty, and "accept kindly these funeral sacrifices that cost me so dear, the guilty "pledge of my unhappy womb. Alas! whither am I hurried? Pardon,

Deficiunt ad cœpta manus. Meruisse fatemur  
 Illum, cur pereat : mortis mihi displicet auctor.  
 Ergo impunè feret ; vivusque, et victor, et ipso  
 Successu tumidus regnum Calydonis habebit? 495  
 Vos cinis exiguus, gelidæque jacebitis umbræ?  
 Haud equidem patiar. Pereat sceleratus ; et ille  
 Spemque patris, regnique trahat, patriæq; ruinam.  
 Mens ubi materna est ; ubi sunt pia jura parentum?  
 Et, quos sustinui, bis mensûm quinque labores? 500  
 O utinam primis arsisses ignibus infans ;  
 Idque ego passa forem ! vixisti munere nostro :  
 Nunc merito moriere tuo. Cape præmia facti ;  
 Bisque datam, primûm partu, mox stipite raptò,  
 Redde animam ; vel me fraternis adde sepulchris.  
 Et cupio, et nequeo. Quid agam? modò vulnera  
 fratrum 506

Ante oculos mihi sunt, et tantæ cædis imago ;  
 Nunc animum pietas, maternaque nomina frangunt.  
 Me miseram ! malè vincetis, sed vincite, fratres :  
 Dummodo, quæ dederò vobis solatia, vosque 510  
 Ipsa sequar, dixit : dextrâque aversa trementi  
 Funereum torrem medios conjecit in ignes.  
 Aut dedit, aut visus gemitus est ille dedisse,  
 Stipes ; et invitis correptus ab ignibus arsit.  
 Inscius atque absens flammâ Meleagros ab illâ 515  
 Uritur ; et cæcis torrerì viscera sentit

*Manus deficiunt ad cœpta : fatemur illum meruisse cur pereat ; auctor mortis displicet mihi. Ergo firet impunè ; vivusque, et victor, et tumidus ipso successu, habebit regnum Calydonis? Vos jacebitis exiguus cinis, gelidæque umbræ. Equidem haud patiar. Sceleratus pereat ; et ille trahat secum, spemque patris, ruinamque regni, patriæque. Ubi est mens materna? ubi nunc pia vota parentum? et labores bis quinque mensium quos sustinui? autinam arsisses infans primis ignibus, egoque forem passa id! vixisti nostro munere, nunc moriere tuo merito. Cape præmia facti ; reddeque animum bis datum, primûm partu, mox raptò stipite, vel adue me fraternis sepulchris. Et cupio, et nequeo, quid agam? modo vulnera fratrum sunt ante oculos mihi, et imago tantæ cædis ; nunc pietas, maternaque nomina frangunt animum. Me miseram! malè vincetis ô fratres, sed vincite ; dummodo ipsa sequar vos, solatiæque quæ dederò vobis. Dixit : aversaque conjecit funereum tor-*

*rem in medios ignes trementi dextrâ. Ille stipes, aut dedit, aut visus est dedisse gemitus et correptus ab invitis ignibus, arsit. Meleagros inscius atque absens uritur in illâ flammâ, et sentit viscera torrerì cæcis*

## TRANSLATION.

" brothers, the feelings of a mother. My hands fail me in the attempt.  
 " I own he deserves to perish, but he ought not to perish by a mother's  
 " hands. Shall he then escape ; shall he alive, victorious and elated with  
 " success, possess the kingdom of Calydon ; while you are reduced to  
 " mere ashes, and cold lifeless shades ? I cannot bear it ; let the wretch  
 " perish, and involve in his fall his father's hopes, his country, and his  
 " kingdom. But where is the mother? Where the pious affections of pa-  
 " rents, and all the pangs I for twice five months sustained ? O that you  
 " had perished in the flames when yet an infant, nor I opposed your fate.  
 " You was preserved by my indulgence, but now must die by your own  
 " guilt. Resign to me your life, mine by a double title ; given you first  
 " at your birth, and then preserved from the flames : or add me too to the  
 " funerals of my brothers. I would, but cannot : what shall I do ? Now  
 " my brothers' wounds stand before my eyes, and the idea of the horrid  
 " murder : now piety and a mother's name disarm my soul. Wretch that  
 " I am ! It is an unnatural conquest, yet conquer ; my brothers, if so be  
 " that I follow you, and that son whom I sacrifice to appease your injured  
 " ashes." She said ; and averting her eyes, tossed the fatal brand into  
 the midst of the flames. It gave, or at least seemed to give, a groan ; and,  
 caught by the reluctant fire, was gradually consumed. Meleager, absent  
 and unsuspecting, wastes in that flame, and feels the contagion rage in

*ignibus; at superat magnos dolores virtute. Tamen mæret quod cadat lecto ignavo et sine sanguine, et dicit vulnere Ancæi felicia. Vocatque supremo ore cum gemitu, grandævum patrem fratremque, pias sorores, sociamque tori forsitan et matrem. Ignisque dolorque crescunt, iterumque languescunt. Uterque est simul extinctus, spiritusque abiit paulatim in leves auras: Alta Calydon jacet. Juvenesque, senesque lugent, vulgusque proceresque gemunt: scissæque capillos Planguntur matres Calydonides Eveninæ. Eveninæ scissæ quoad capillos, planguntur. Genitor fusus humi, fœdat canitiem vultusque seniles pulvere; increpatque spatiosum ævum. Nam manus conscia sibi diri facti exegit pœnas de matre, ferro acto per viscera. Si deus dedisset mihi ora sonantia centum linguis, ingeniumque capax totumque Helicon non persequerer tristia dicta miserarum sororum. Immemores decoris, tundunt liventia pectora; dumque corpus manet, foventque, refoventque corpus: dant oscula ipsi, dant oscula lecto posito. Post cinerem versant haustos cineres ad pectora, jacentque affusæ tumulo: complexæque saxo signata nomine, fundunt lachrymas in nomina. Quas (præter Gorgenque, nurumque nobilis Alcmenæ) Latonia, tandem exsatiatâ clade Parthaoniæ domus,*

Ignibus: at magnos superat virtute dolores.  
 Quòd tamen ignavo cadat, et sine sanguine lecto,  
 Mœret; et Ancæi felicia vulnera dicit. 519  
 Grandævumq; patrem, fratremque, piasq; sorores  
 Dum gemitu, sociamque tori vocat ore supremo;  
 Forsitan et matrem. Crescunt ignisque, dolorque;  
 Languescuntque iterum. Simul est extinctus uter-  
 que,  
 Inque leves abiit paulatim spiritus auras: 524  
 Alta jacet Calydon. Lugent juvenesque senesque,  
 Vulgusque, proceresque gemunt: scissæque capillos  
 Planguntur matres Calydonides Eveninæ.  
 Pulvere canitiem genitor, vultusque seniles  
 Fœdat humi fusus; spatiosumque increpat ævum.  
 Nam de matre manus diri sibi conscia facti 530  
 Exegit pœnas, acto per viscera ferro.  
 Non mihi si centum Deus ora sonantia linguis,  
 Ingeniumque capax, totumque Helicon dedisset;  
 Tristia persequerer miserarum dicta sororum.  
 Immemores decoris liventia pectora tundunt: 535  
 Dumq; manet corpus, corpus refoventq; foventque:  
 Oscula dant ipsi, posito dant oscula lecto.  
 Post cinerem, cineres haustos ad pectora versant:  
 Affusæque jacent tumulo: signataque saxo  
 Nomina complexæ, lachrymas in nomina fundunt:  
 Quas, Parthaoniæ tandem Latonia clade 541  
 Exsatiatâ domûs, præter Gorgenque nurumque

## TRANSLATION.

his bowels, and with heroic patience supports the mighty pains. Yet he grieves to fall by an inglorious death, without a wound, and thinks Ancæus happy in his hasty fate. And now expiring with a sigh, he calls upon his aged father, his brothers, his pious sisters, and the partner of his bed; perhaps too his mother. The flames and his pain increase, and again languish; both are extinguished together, and his breath by degrees blends with the thin air. Lofty Calydon is now sunk in sorrow; young and old, nobles and people mourn; the Calydonian matrons, with hair dishevelled, lament his fate. His wretched father, prostrate on the ground, defiles his silver locks and aged face with dust, and chides his lingering years. For the mother, conscious of her direful deed, with her own hand exacted punishment, and thrust a sword through her bowels. Had I a mouth sounding with a hundred tongues, an imagination the most enlarged, and all the gifts that Helicon inspires, I could not yet describe the mournful complaints of his wretched sisters. Regardless of decency, they beat their breasts till they turn livid; and while the body remains, cherish, and cherish it again; cling to it in embraces, and even to the couch on which it was laid. And when reduced to ashes, pressed the ashes enclosed in an urn to their breasts, and lie prostrate round the tomb, and kiss his name graved upon the stone, bedewing it with tears. Whom at

Nobilis Alcmenæ, natis in corpore pennis,  
 Allevat : et longas per brachia porrigit alas,  
 Corneaque ora facit, versasque per aëra mittit. 545

V. Interea Theseus sociati parte laboris  
 Functus, Erechtheas Tritonidos ibat ad arces.  
 Clausit iter, fecitque moras Achelous eunti,  
 Imbre tumens. Succede meis, ait, inclyte, tectis,  
 Cecropida ; nec te committe rapacibus undis. 550  
 Ferre trabes solidas, obliquaque volvere magno  
 Murmure saxa solent. Vidi contermina ripæ  
 Cum gregibus stabula alta trahi : nec fortibus illic  
 Profuit armentis, nec equis velocibus esse.

Multa quoque hic torrens, nivibus de monte solutis,  
 Corpora turbineo juvenilia vortice mersit.  
 Tutior est requies ; solito dum flumina currant  
 Limite ; dum tenues capiat suus alveus undas.  
 Annuit Ægides : utarque, Acheloë, domoque,  
 Consilioque tuo, respondit : et usus utroque est.  
 Pumice multicavo, nec lævibus atria tophis 561  
 Structa subît. Molli tellus erat humida musco,  
 Summa lacunabant alterno murice conchæ.

Jamque duas lucis partes Hyperione menso,  
 Discubuêre toris Theseus comitesque laborum :  
 Hâc Ixionides, illâ Træzenius heros 566  
 Parte Lelex, raris jam sparsus tempora canis :

*chæ lacunabant summa alterno murice. Jamque Hyperione menso duas partes lucis, Theseus comitesque laborum discubuêre toris ; hâc parte Ixionides, illâ Lelex Træzenius heros, jam sparsus tempora raris canis :*

## TRANSLATION.

length the daughter of Latona, now satiated with the miseries of Parthaon's house, bore up on wings, all except Gorge, and the daughter-in-law of noble Alcmena, covers their arms with long pinions, furnishes them with horny beaks, and sends them thus transformed to fleet in air.

V. Mean while Theseus, having discharged his part of this confederate labour, repaired to the Erechthean towers of Pallas. But Achelous, swelled with rains, opposed his journey, and stopped him on his way. " Illustrious Cecropian (says he), come under my roof, nor trust the rapid floods. They sometimes with roaring noise bear down huge beams, and roll along ponderous rocks. I have seen them sweep away the high folds and contiguous banks, with all the herds and cattle : nor did his strength avail the bulky steer, or his swiftness the prancing steed. Often, when swelled with melted snows from the mountains, it swallows in its whirling eddies the bodies of *strongest* youths. It is better to repose here, till the river returns to its wonted track, and glides smoothly along its own channel." The son of Ægeus assented : " I embrace (says he), Achelous, your counsel, and accept the offer of your house ;" and he accordingly accepted both. He enters the grot formed of pumice-stone, and rough sand-stone : the floor was of soft moss, the roof arched, and chequered with various shells. And now the declining sun had measured two-thirds of his course, Theseus and his companions took each their place on couches. Here the son of Ixion, there Lelex the Træzenian hero, his temples now thinly covered with the silver locks of

*allevat pennis natis in corpore ; et porrigit longas alas per brachia, facitque ora cornea, mittitque eas versas per aëra.*

*V. Interea Theseus, functus parte sociati laboris, ibat ad Erechtheas arces Tritonidos. Achelous tumens imbre clausit iter, fecitque moras eunti. Inclyte Cecropida ait, succede meis tectis ; nec committe te rapacibus undis. Solent ferre solidas trabes, volvere que obliqua saxa magno murmure. Vidi alta stabula contermina ripæ, trahi cum gregibus : nec illic profuit armentis esse fortibus, nec equis esse velocibus. Hic quoque torrens, nivibus solutis de monte, mersit multa juvenilia corpora turbineo vortice. Requies est tutior, dum flumina currant solito limite ; dum suus alveus capiat tenues undas. Ægides annuit, responditque, Acheloë, utar domoque, tuoque consilio, et est usus utroque. Subît atria structa multicavo pumice, et tophis nec lavibus. Tellus erat humida molli musco. Conchæ lacunabant summa alterno murice. Jamque Hyperione menso duas partes lucis, Theseus comitesque laborum discubuêre toris ; hâc parte Ixionides, illâ Lelex Træzenius heros, jam sparsus tempora raris canis :*

quosque alios annis  
 Acarnanum, lætissimus hospite tanto.  
 Protinus appositas nudæ vestigia Nymphæ  
 Instruxêre epulis mensas: dapibusque remotis  
 In gemmâ posuêre merum. Tum maximus heros  
 Æquora prospiciens oculis subjecta, Quis, inquit,  
 Ille locus? digitoque ostendit, et, Insula nomen  
 Quod gerat illa, doce. Quanquam non una videtur.  
 Amnis ad hæc, Non est, inquit, quod cernimus,  
 unum.  
 Quinque jacent terræ: spatii discrimine fallunt.  
 Quodque minùs spretæ factum mirere Dianæ;  
 Naiades hæ fuerant: quæ, cùm bis quinque juvencos  
 Mactâssent, rurisque Deos ad sacra vocâssent,  
 Immemores nostri festas duxêre choreas.  
 Intumui: quantusq; feror, cùm plurimus, unquam  
 Tantus eram: pariterq; animis immanis et undis,  
 A silvis silvas, et ab arvis arva revelli.  
 Cùmque loco Nymphas, memores tum denique nos-  
 tri,  
 In freta provolvi. Fluctus nosterque, marisque  
 Continuum diduxit humum; partesque resolvit  
 In totidem, mediis quot cernis Echinadas undis.

VI. Ut tamen ipse vides, procul, en procul una  
 recessit,  
 Insula grata mihi. Perimelen navita dicit. 590  
 Huic ego virgineum dilectæ nomen ademi.

VI. Ut tamen ipse vides, procul, en una insula grata mihi, recessit procul. Navita dicit Pe-  
 rimelen. Ego ademi huic dilectæ nomen virgineum.

## TRANSLATION.

age; and the rest whom the Acarnanian river, proud of so renowned a guest, had graced with the like honour. Nymphs bare-footed served up in order the several courses, and when the tables were removed, poured wine into a bowl adorned with gems. Then the great hero surveying the sea subjected to his eyes, "What place (says he) is that? and points "to it with his finger: inform me what name that island bears: and yet "methinks it seems not one." To this the River replies; "It is not in-  
 deed one, but five distinct islands we see; their distance deceives the  
 "sight. And that you may cease wondering at the late instance of in-  
 "jured Diana's vengeance, these were once Naiads; who offering a sa-  
 "crifice of twice five bullocks, and inviting all the rural gods to the so-  
 "lemnity, celebrated the rural dance, regardless of me. I swelled, and  
 "with redoubled rage, as when my stream rises highest, poured along  
 "with a torrent mighty as my resentment, and tore woods from woods,  
 "and fields from fields; and the nymphs (then at last mindful of me)  
 "with the place of their festival, I hurried headlong to the sea. My waves,  
 "with those of the main, rent the land before continued, and divided it  
 "into as many parts, as you see the isles Echidnides amid the waves."

VI. "Yet, as you see, one is removed far, far from the rest, an island  
 "grateful to me: mariners call it Perimele. From this beloved nymph

Quod pater Hippodamas ægrè tulit: inque profundum

Propulit è scopulo parituræ corpora natæ.  
 Excepi; nantemque ferens, O proxima cœlo  
 Regna vagæ, dixi, sortite, tridentifer, undæ, 595  
 In quo desinimus, quo sacri currimus amnes,  
 Huc ades, atq; audi placidus, Neptune, precantem.  
 Huic ego, quam porto, nocui. Si mittis, et æquus.  
 Si pater Hippodamas, aut si minùs impius esset;  
 Debuit illius misereri; ignoscere nobis. 600

Affer opem; mersæque precor feritate paterna  
 Da, Neptune, locum: vel, sit locus ipsa, licebit.  
 Hanc quoque complectar. Movit caput æquoreus  
 rex:

Concussitque suis omnes assensibus undas 604  
 Extimuit Nymphæ, nabat tamen. Ipse natantis  
 Pectora tangebam trepido salientia motu:  
 Dùmque ea contrecto, totum durescere sensi  
 Corpus; et inductâ condi præcordia terrâ.  
 Dum loquor: amplexa est artus nova terra natantes,  
 Et gravis increvit mutatis insula membris. 610

VII. Amnis ab his tacuit. Factum mirabile cunctos

Moverat. Irridet credentes, utque Deorum  
 Spretor erat, mentisque feròx Ixione natus,  
 Ficta refers, nimiumque putas, Acheloë, potentes  
 Esse Deos, dixit, si dant, adimuntque figuras. 615

*Natus Ixione irridet credentes; utque erat spretoꝝ Deoꝝ, feroꝝque mentis, dixit; Acheloë refert ficta, putasque Deos esse nimium potentes, si dant adimuntque figuras.*

#### TRANSLATION.

“ I took the name of a virgin, which her father Hippodamas bore with  
 “ impatience, and pushed the body of his pregnant daughter from a rock  
 “ into the sea. I received her, and bearing up her swimming weight; O  
 “ Neptune, said I, who wields the trident, to whom belongs the kingdom  
 “ of the waters encompassing the earth, in whom we sacred rivers end,  
 “ and whither we direct our streams, attend, and propitious hear my  
 “ prayer. It is I that have injured her whom I bear. Had her father  
 “ been more mild and just, or less unnatural, he ought to have pitied her,  
 “ and been reconciled to me. Aid us, O Neptune, and grant this unhappy  
 “ nymph, plunged into the sea by her father’s cruelty, some place in thy  
 “ realms, or change her to a place. Her even thus I shall embrace. The  
 “ ruler of the sea bent his head, and shook all his waters with his assent.  
 “ The nymph was afraid, yet still swam: I bore her up, and felt her  
 “ heart leap trembling in her breast; and as I felt it, perceived her whole  
 “ body to grow hard, and her chest to be crusted over with earth. While  
 “ I speak, new earth enclosed her swimming limbs, and a bulky island  
 “ grew upon her transformed members.”

VII. Here the River was silent. The wonderful story made an impression on them all: only the son of Ixion, a contemner of the gods, and of a mind untamed, laughs at their credulity. “ These are mere fictions  
 “ (said he), Achelous, you attribute too much to the power of the gods, in

*Quod pater Hippodamas tulit ægrè, propulitque corpora parituræ natæ è scopulo in profundum. Excepi; nantemque ferens, dixi, o tridentifer, sortite regna vagæ unda proxima cœlo, in quo nos sacri amnes desinimus, quo currimus (Neptune, huc ades atque placidus audi me precantem). Ego nocui huic quam porto: si pater Hippodamas esset mitis et æquus, aut si esset minus impius, debuit eum misereri illius, et ignoscere nobis. Affer opem: precorque Neptune da locum illi mersæ paternâ feritate; vel licebit ut ipsa sit locus. Complectar hanc quoque. Rex æquoreus movit caput; concussitque omnes undas suis assensibus. Nymphæ extimuit, tamen nabat: ipse tangebam pectora natantis salientia trepido motu. Dùmque contrecto ea, sensi totum corpus durescere, et præcordia condi inductâ terrâ. Dum loquor nova terra est amplexa artus nutantes, et gravis insula increvit mutatis membris.*

*VII. Amnis tacuit ab his. Factum mirabile moverat cunctos.*

*Omnes obstupescere, nec  
probarunt talia dicta ;  
Lelexque ante omnes,  
maturus animo et ævo,  
ait sic : Potentia cæli  
est immensa, que non  
habet finem, et quic-  
quid superi voluere,  
est peractum. Quod-  
que minus dubites, est  
in collibus Phrygiis  
quercus contermina  
tiliæ, circumdata mo-  
dico muro. Ipse vidi  
locum : nam Pittheus  
misit me in Pelopeia  
arva, quondam regna-  
ta suo parenti. Haud  
procul hinc est stag-  
num ; olim tellus ha-  
bitabilis ; nunc undæ,  
celebres mergis, fuli-  
cisq; palustribus.  
Jupiter venit huc  
specie mortali, cum-  
que parente Atlanti-  
ades caducifer positis  
alīs. Adiere mille do-  
mos, petentes locum  
requiemque ; seræ  
clausere mille domos.  
Tamen una recepit eos,  
parva quidem, tectæ-  
que stipulis et cannâ  
palustri. Sed Baucis  
pia anus, Philemonque  
parili ætate, sunt  
juncti illâ annis juve-  
nilibus, consensuere il-  
lâ casâ ; fatendoque  
paupertatem, effecere levem, et ferendam nec iniquâ mente. Nec refert utrum requiras illic do-  
minos famulosve, tota domus sunt duo : idem parentque, jubentque. Ergo ubi cœlicolæ tetigere  
parvos penates ;*

Obstupescere omnes, nec talia dicta probârunt :  
Ante omnesque Lelex, animo maturus et ævo,  
Sic ait : Immensa est, finemque potentia cœli  
Non habet : et quicquid Superi voluere, peractum  
est.

619

Quodque minùs dubites ; tiliæ contermina quercus  
Collibus est Phrygiis, modico circumdata muro.  
Ipse locum vidi : nam me Pelopeia Pittheus  
Misit in arva, suo quondam regnata parenti.  
Haud procul hinc stagnum ; tellus habitabilis olim ;  
Nunc celebres mergis, fulicisq; palustribus undæ.  
Jupiter huc, specie mortali, cumque parente 626  
Venit Atlantiades positis caducifer alis.  
Mille domos adiære, locum, requiemque petentes :  
Mille domos clausære seræ. Tamen una recepit ;  
Parva quidem, stipulis et cannâ tecta palustri : 630  
Sed pia Baucis anus, pariliq; ætate Philemon,  
Illâ sunt annis juncti juvenilibus, illâ  
Consensuere casâ : paupertatemque fatendo  
Effecere levem, nec iniquâ mente ferendam.  
Nec refert, dominos illic, famulosve requiras ; 635  
Tota domus duo sunt : idem parentque, jubentque.  
Ergo ubi Cœlicolæ parvos tetigere penates ;

## TRANSLATION.

“ thinking they can alter at pleasure the forms of things.” All were amazed, nor approved his rash expressions ; especially Lelex, ripe in age and understanding. “ The power of heaven (says he) is immense and boundless, nor can any thing resist the will of the gods. And to leave no ground of doubt, among the mountains of Phrygia is an oak contiguous to a lime-tree, enclosed with a low wall. I myself have seen the place : for Pittheus sent me into the Phrygian realms, formerly subject to his father Pelops. Near this is a lake, formerly habitable land, but now a collection of waters, the resort of cormorants, and coots, that delight in fens. Hither came Jove in human shape. Mercury too, the grandson of Atlas, the bearer of the mystic rod, putting off his wings, accompanied his father. They went to thousands of houses, begging admittance and shelter, but found all the thousands locked against them. Yet one received them, small indeed, and thatched with straw and marshy reeds : yet in this homely cottage dwelt pious Baucis and Philemon, both in years. Here had they been united in their younger days, here had they grown old together ; and by owning their poverty made it easy, and bore it with contented minds. It was all the same to call for master or servant here ; the whole family were but two, both command, and both obey. When therefore the heavenly guests were

## NOTES.

626. *Jupiter huc, specie mortali.*] The fable of Philemon and Baucis, which our poet here recounts in a strain so elegant and natural, is one of those that teach us

how acceptable hospitality is to heaven, and how sure of a recompense from the gods.



Submissoque humiles intrârunt vertice postes ;  
 Membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili :  
 Quo superinjecit textum rude sedula Baucis. 640  
 Inde foco tepidum cinerem dimovit : et ignes  
 Suscitât hesternos ; foliisque et cortice sicco  
 Nutrit : et ad flammâ animâ producit anili :  
 Multifidasque faces, ramaliaque arida tecto  
 Detulit, et minuit, parvoque admovit aheno. 645  
 Quodque suus conjux riguo collegerat horto,  
 Truncat olus foliis. Furcâ levât ille bicorni  
 Sordida terga suis, nigro pendentia tigno :  
 Servatoque diu resecat de tergore partem  
 Exiguam ; sectamque domat ferventibus undis :  
 Interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas : 651  
 Sentirique moram prohibent. Erat alveus illic  
 Fagineus, curvâ clavo suspensus ab ansâ :  
 Is tepidis impletur aquis ; artusque fovendos  
 Accipit. In medio torus est de mollibus ulvis 655  
 Impositus lecto, spondâ pedibusque salignis.  
 Vestibus hunc velant, quas non nisi tempore festo  
 Sternere consuêrant : sed et hæc vilisque vetusque  
 Vestis erat, lecto non indignanda saligno :  
 Accubuêre Dei. Mensam succincta tremensq ; 660  
 Ponit anus. Mensæ sed erat pes tertius impar :  
 Tecta parem fecit. Quæ postquam subdita clivum  
 Sustulit, æquatam mentæ tersêre virentes.

*vetusque non indignanda lecto saligno. Dei occubere. Anus succincta tremensque ponit mensam : sed pes tertius mensæ erat impar. Tecta fecit parem. Quæ postquam subdita sustulit clivum ; virentes mentæ tersêre æquatam.*

## TRANSLATION.

" come to this homely habitation, and, stooping, entered through the little  
 " door, the old man begged them to rest their limbs upon a bench, over  
 " which officious Baucis threw a coarse covering ; then spreads the ashes  
 " upon the hearth, and rouses the fire they had had the day before, and  
 " nourishes it with leaves and dry bark, and with her aged breath blows  
 " it into a flame ; then bringing split fagots and dry chips, breaks them,  
 " and puts them under a small kettle. She next strips the leaves from  
 " some plants, which her husband had gathered in his well-watered gar-  
 " den. Philemon with a two-grained fork took down a rusty chine of  
 " bacon, which hung on a sooty beam, and cut a slice from it, and plunges  
 " it into boiling water. Mean time they pass the hours in various dis-  
 " course, and by pleasing chat shorten the delay. There was a beechen  
 " pail that hung by its crooked handle on a peg ; that is filled with warm  
 " water, and offered to the guests, in which they might bathe their feet.  
 " In the middle of the room was a bed, the feet and borders of sawdust :  
 " on this a heap of sedges were laid and covered with garments used only  
 " on festival occasions. These too were coarse and old, yet might serve  
 " for a willow bed. The gods lie down. Baucis, her gown tucked up, and  
 " trembling through age, sets before them a table. Unhappily one of its  
 " feet was too short, which she remedied by thrusting under it a shell.  
 " The unevenness thus removed, she wiped the level table with green

*intraruntque humiles postes submisso vertice, senex jussit eos relevare membra posito sedili, quo sedula Baucis super iniecit rude textum. Inde dimovit tepidum cinerem foco, et suscitât hesternos ignes, nutritque foliis et sicco cortice, et producit ad flammâ animâ anili ; detulitque tecto multifidas faces, aridaque ramalia et minuit, admovitque parvo aheno: truncatque olus quod suus conjux collegerat riguo horto, foliis. Ille levât sordida terga suis, pendentia nigro tigno, bicorni furcâ ; resecatque exiguam partem de tergore diu servato, domatque sectam undis ferventibus. Interea fallunt medias horas sermonibus, prohibentque moram sentiri. Alveus fagineus erat illic, suspensus clavo ab ansâ curvâ. Is impletur tepidis aquis ; accipitque artus fovendos. In medio est torus de mollibus ulvis impositus lecto, spondâ, pedibusque salignis. Velant hunc vestibus, quas non consuêrant sternere nisi festo tempore ; sed et hæc vestis erat vilisque,*

*Bicolor bacca sincera Minervæ ponitur hic, corinaque autumnalia condita in liquidâ facie, intubaque, et radix, et massa coacti lactis, ovaq; leviter versatu favilla non ucri: omnia fictilibus. Post hæc calatus crater ex eadem argilla sistitur, poculaq; fabricata fugo, qua cava sunt illita flaventibus ceris. Mora est parva; foci misere epulas calentes, vinaque nec longæ senectæ rursus referuntur, seductaque paulum dant locum secundis mensis. Hic est nux, hic carica mixta rugosis palmis, prunaq; et mala redolentia in patulis canistris, et uva collecta de purpureis vitibus. Candidus fuvus est in medio. Boni vultus accessere super omnia, voluntasque nec iners, nec pauper. Interea quoties vident haustum cratera repleri suâ sponte, vinaq; succrescere per se attoniti novitate pavent, manibusque supinis Concipiunt Baucisque preces, timidusque Philemon: Et veniam dapibus, nullisque paratibus orant. Unicus anser erat, minimæ custodia villæ: Quem Dîs hospitibus domini mactare parabant: Ille celer pennâ tardos ætate fatigat; 686 Eluditque diu: tandemque est visus ad ipsos Confugisse Deos. Superi vetuere necari; Dîque sumus; meritasque luet vicinia pœnas.*

Ponitur hîc bicolor sincera bacca Minervæ,  
 Conditaque in liquidâ corna autumnalia sæce, 665  
 Intubaque, et radix, et lactis massa coacti;  
 Ovaque, non acri leviter versata favillâ;  
 Omnia fictilibus. Post hæc cælatus eâdem  
 Sistitur argillâ crater; fabricataque fago 669  
 Pocula, quâ cava sunt, flaventibus illita ceris.  
 Parva mora est; epulasque foci misere calentes:  
 Nec longæ rursus referuntur vina senectæ;  
 Dantque locum mensis paulum seducta secundis.  
 Hic nux, hic mista est rugosis carica palmis,  
 Prunaq; et in patulis redolentia mala canistris, 675  
 Et de purpureis collectæ vitibus uvæ.  
 Candidus in medio favus est. Super omnia vultus  
 Accessere boni: nec iners pauperque voluntas.  
 Interea, quoties haustum cratera repleri  
 Sponte suâ, per seque vident succrescere vina, 680  
 Attoniti novitate pavent, manibusque supinis  
 Concipiunt Baucisque preces, timidusque Philemon:  
 Et veniam dapibus, nullisque paratibus orant.  
 Unicus anser erat, minimæ custodia villæ:  
 Quem Dîs hospitibus domini mactare parabant:  
 Ille celer pennâ tardos ætate fatigat; 686  
 Eluditque diu: tandemque est visus ad ipsos  
 Confugisse Deos. Superi vetuere necari;  
 Dîque sumus; meritasque luet vicinia pœnas.

## TRANSLATION.

“ mint. On this she placed the double-coloured berries of chaste Minerva,  
 “ and autumnal cherries preserved in pickle, and endive, and radishes,  
 “ and curds and cream, with eggs gently roasted at a slow fire, all in  
 “ earthen-ware. Then a bowl of the same materials adorned with figures,  
 “ and cups made of beech, whose inside was varnished with yellow wax.  
 “ The fire soon sent up the warm repast; the wine, almost new, is with-  
 “ drawn, and gives place to the second course. This was of nuts and dried  
 “ figs with wrinkled dates, and plums and fragrant apples in wide bas-  
 “ kets, and grapes gathered from the purple vines. In the midst was  
 “ placed a milk-white honey-comb; but above all, you might discern  
 “ welcome looks, and a cheerful willing mind. Mean time Baucis and  
 “ Philemon perceiving the bowl, as often as drunk off, to fill of its own  
 “ accord, and that the wine grew up of itself, astonished at the strange  
 “ appearance, they fall a trembling, and with uplifted hands address the  
 “ gods in prayers, and beg pardon for their entertainment and homely  
 “ fare. There was but one goose, the guardian of the little cottage,  
 “ which the owners were preparing to kill for the gods, their guests. She,  
 “ aided by her wings, wearied them tardy through age, and long eluded  
 “ their pursuit, and at last seemed to fly for shelter to the gods them-  
 “ selves. They interposed, and owning themselves to be gods, threatened  
 “ the impious neighbourhood with deserved punishment. Ye shall be

Impia, dixerunt. Vobis immunibus hujus 690  
Esse mali dabitur: modò vestra relinquitte tecta;  
Ac nostros comitate gradus; et in ardua montis  
Ite simul. Parent ambo, baculisque levati  
Nituntur longo vestigia ponere clivo.

Tantum aberant summo, quantum semel ire sa-  
gitta 695

Missa potest: flexêre oculos, et mersa palude  
Cætera prospiciunt, tantum sua tecta manere.

VIII. IX. Dumque ea mirantur; dum deflent  
fata suorum:

Illa vetus dominis etiam casa parva duobus,  
Vertitur in templum: furcas subiêre columnæ: 700  
Stramina flavescent; adopertaque marmore tellus  
Cœlatæque fores, aurataque tecta videntur.

Talia cum placido Saturnius edidit ore:

Dicite, juste senex, et fœmina conjuge justo 704

Digna, quid optetis. Cum Baucide pauca locutus,

Consilium superis aperit commune Philemon:

Esse sacerdotes, delubraque vestra tueri

Poscimus: et quoniam concordēs egimus annos;

Auferat hora duos eadem: nec conjugis unquam

Busta meæ videam; neu sim tumulandus ab illâ.

Vota fides sequitur. Templi tutela fuêre, 711

Donec vita data est. Annis, ævoque soluti

Ante gradus sacros cùm starent forte, locique

Narrarent casus; frondere Philemona Baucis;

*tela templi, donec vita est data. Soluti annis ævoque, cùm fortè starent ante sacros gradus, narrarentque casus loci; Baucis conspexit Philemona frondere,*

#### TRANSLATION.

“exempted from this calamity, only leave your habitation, follow our  
“steps, and retire together to the summit of the mountain. They  
“both obey, and aiding their steps with clubs, struggle to gain the top  
“of the tardy ridge. They, get now about the distance of an arrow-shot  
“from the summit, when, turning their eyes, they see all the country  
“round sunk in a morass, and their own house alone left.

VIII. IX. “While they stand wondering at the miraculous event,  
“and mourn the fate of their unhappy country, that old cottage of theirs,  
“before scarce large enough for two, is changed into a temple. The  
“crotches rise in columns, the roof seems covered with yellow tiles, the  
“ground paved with marble, the gates adorned with sculpture, and gilded  
“ceilings grace the dome. When thus the son of Saturn with mild ac-  
“cent began: Say, most upright of men, and you worthy of so upright a  
“spouse, what is your desire. Philemon, after a short conference with  
“Baucis, thus unfolds their joint petition to the gods: We desire to be  
“your priests, to have the care of your temple, and as we have lived toge-  
“ther in perfect harmony, we beg the same hour of death. May I never  
“behold the tomb of my wife, nor live to be buried after her. A grant  
“attends their wishes, they are guardians of the temple while they lived,  
“and when, at length, enervated with years, as by chance they stood be-

*Dabitur vobis esse im-  
munibus hujus mali;  
modo relinquitte vestra  
tecta, ac comitate nos-  
tros gradus, et ite si-  
mul in ardua montis.  
Ambo parent, levati-  
que baculis, nituntur  
ponere vestigia longo  
clivo. Tantum abe-  
rant summo, quantum  
missa sagitta potest  
ire semel: flexere ocu-  
los, et prospiciunt cæ-  
tera mersa palude; et  
sua tecta tantum ma-  
nere.*

*VIII. IX. Dumque  
mirantur ea, dum de-  
flent fata suorum, illa  
vetus casa, etiam parva  
duobus dominis, verti-  
tur in templum. Co-  
lumnæ subiêre furcas,  
stramina flavescent,  
tellusque adoperta  
marmore, cœlatæque  
fores, aurataque tecta  
videntur. Cum Satur-  
nius edidit talia pla-  
cido ore. Dicite, juste  
senex, et fœmina digna  
justo conjuge, quid op-  
tetis. Philemon locu-  
tus pauca cum Bau-  
cide, aperit commune  
consilium superis: Pos-  
cimus esse sacerdotes  
tuerique vestra delu-  
bra; et quoniam egi-  
mus annos concordēs,  
eadem hora auferat  
duos; nec unquam vi-  
deam busta meæ con-  
jugis: neu sim tumulan-  
dus ab illâ. Fides se-  
quitur vota: fuere tu-*

*et senior Philemon conspexit Baucida frondere. Jamque cacumine crescente super geminos vultus, dum licuit reddebant mutua dicta, dixerere simul; O conjux, vale, frutres simul texit ora abdita. Tyaneus incola adhuc ostendit illic vicinos truncos de gemino corpore. Senes non vani narravere hæc mihi, neque erat cur vellent fallere. Equidem vidi certa pendentia super ramos; ponensque recentia dixi: Pii sunt cura diis, et qui coluere eos, coluntur.*

*X. Desierat; et resque; et auctor movetur cunctos; præcipue Thesea: quem volentem audire mira facta decorum, Calydonius amnis nixus cubito, alloquitur talibus verbis: Sunt, ô fortissime, quorum forma est semel mota, et mansit in hoc renovamine. Sunt, quibus est jus transire in plures figuras, ut tibi, Proteu, incola maris complexi terram. Nam modo viderete juvenem, modo videre te leonem.*

*Nunc eras violentus aper, nunc anguis quem timerent tetigisse; modo cornua faciebant te taurum. Sæpe poteras videri lapis, sæpe quoque arbor. Interdum imitatus faciem liquidarum aquarum, eras flumen: interdum ignis contrarius undis.*

Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon. 715  
Jamque super geminos crescente cacumine vultus,  
Mutua, dum licuit, reddebant dicta; Valeque,  
O conjux, dixere simul: simul abdita texit  
Ora frutex. Ostendit adhuc Tyaneus illic  
Incola de gemino vicinos corpore truncos. 720  
Hæc mihi non vani (neque erat cur fallere vellent;)  
Narravere senes. Equidem pendentia vidi  
Serta super ramos: ponensque recentia, dixi,  
Cura pii Dis sunt, et qui coluere, coluntur.

X. Desierat: cunctosque et res et moverat auctor;  
Thesea præcipue: quem facta audire volentem  
Mira Deum, nixus cubito Calydonius amnis  
Talibus alloquitur: Sunt, ô fortissime, quorum  
Forma semel mota est, et in hoc renovamine mansit.  
Sunt, quibus in plures jus est transire figuras; 730  
Ut tibi, complexi terram maris incola, Proteu:  
Nam modò te juvenem, modò te videre leonem:  
Nunc violentus aper, nunc, quem tetigisse timerent,  
Anguis eras: modò te faciebant cornua taurum.  
Sæpe lapis poteras, arbor quoque sæpe videri. 735  
Interdum, faciem liquidarum imitatus aquarum,  
Flumen eras: interdum undis contrarius ignis.

#### TRANSLATION.

“fore the sacred steps relating these past adventures, each beheld the  
“other sprout with verdant leaves. And now their heads shooting up in  
“boughs, while yet they could, they mutually exchanged discourse, and, at  
“once, said, Faithful spouse, farewell; at once the bark closed upon their  
“lips. The inhabitants of Tyana still shew the contiguous trees formed  
“of their bodies. This I learned of some old men, no vain pretenders,  
“nor had they any motive to deceive me. I, myself, indeed, saw the gar-  
“lands hanging from the boughs, and, adding fresh ones to them, said:  
“The good are the peculiar care of the gods, and they who honoured  
“them are now themselves honoured.”

X. Here he ended, and both the story itself and the author of it made  
an impression upon all present, especially Theseus, whom, desirous to  
hear the wonderful acts of the gods, the Calydonian river leaning on his  
elbow, thus addresses: “There are, illustrious hero, *beings* whose form  
“have been once changed, and continued under that alteration. Others  
“have the privilege of assuming various shapes, as thou, Proteus, whose  
“abode is in the sea, encompassing the earth. For sometimes you have  
“been seen a young man, anon a lion, now a raging boar, again a snake  
“dreadful to the touch, or, assuming horns, you appeared a bull. Often  
“have you passed for a stone, often for a tree. Sometimes personating  
“gliding water, you flowed a river: sometimes taking a contrary nature,  
“aspired in flame.”

#### NOTES.

731. *Ut tibi, complexi terram maris incola, Proteu.*] The different fictions of the poets, in regard to Proteus, are well known.

## XI. Nec minùs Autolyçi conjux Erisichthone nata

Juris habet. Pater hujus erat, qui numina Dîvum  
Sperneret; et nullos aris adoleret honores. 740

Ille etiam Cereale nemus violâsse securi  
Dicitur; et lucos ferro temerâsse vetustos.

Stabat in his ingens annoso robore quercus;  
Una nemus: vittæ mediam, memoresque tabellæ,

Sertaque cingebant voti argumenta potentis. 745

Sæpe sub hâc Dryades festas duxêre choreas:  
Sæpe etiam, manibus nexis ex ordine, trunci

Circuîere modum: mensuraque roboris ulnas  
Quinque ter implebat. Nec non et cætera tantò

Silva sub hâc, silvâ quantò jacet herba sub omni.  
Non tamen idcirco ferrum Triopeûs illa 751

Abstinit; famulosque jubet succidere sacrum  
Robur: et ut jussos cunctari vidit, ab uno

Edidit hæc raptâ sceleratus verba securi:  
Non dilecta Deæ solùm, sed et ipsa licebit 755

Sit Dea, jam tanget frondente cacumine terram.  
Dixit: et, obliquos dum telum librat in ictus,

Contremuit, gemitumque dedit Deoia quercus:  
Et pariter frondes, pariter pallescere glandes

Cœpêre: ac longi sudore madescere rami. 760

*quercus contremuit, deditque gemitum, et pariter frondes, pariter glandes cœpere pallescere, ac longi rami madescere sudore.*

## TRANSLATION.

XI. "Nor is the wife of Autolycus, the daughter of Erisichthon, possessed of less power. She had a father who despised the majesty of the gods, and neglected the honours due to their altars. He is even said to have violated with the axe a sacred wood of Ceres, and to have profaned with steel her ancient groves. In these was a huge oak, of aged trunk, itself a wood. Its shaft was encompassed with tillets, and monumental tablets, and garlands, arguments of prosperous vows. Often the dryads under it led up the festival dance; often with hands linked in order, they compassed round its trunk, whose measure was fifteen yards complete. In height it surpassed the rest of the wood, as that aspired above the humbler grass. Yet did not the son of Triopa restrain the piercing axe, but ordered his servants to cut down the hallowed tree, and observing them hesitate, snatching from one of them a hatchet, with wicked purpose, uttered these words: Were it not only the favourite of a goddess, but a goddess itself, it shall now touch the ground with its leafy top. He said: and while he wields his weapon for a side stroke, the Deoian oak trembled, and fetched a groan, and, at once, its leaves and acorns began to look pale, and its long boughs to moisten with sweat. But no sooner had he with impious hand wounded its trunk,

## NOTES.

738. *Nec minùs Autolyçi conjux.*] After the metamorphoses of Proteus, Ovid introduces those of the daughter of Eresichthon; a story which has no other founda-

tion but the anxiety and care of that dutiful child to support her father, who had ruined himself by his debaucheries.

*In cuius trunco ut impia manus fecit vulnus, Haud aliter fluxit discussâ cortice sanguis, Quam solet, ante aras ingens ubi victima taurus Concidit, abruptâ cruor è cervice profusus. 764*  
*Obstupuere omnes: aliquisque ex omnibus audet Detertere nefas, sævamque inhibere bipennem. Aspicit hunc, Mentisque piæ cape præmia, dixit Thessalus: inque virum convertit ab arbore ferrum: Detruncatque caput; repetitaque robora cædit; Editus è medio sonus est cum robore talis: 770*  
*Nympha sub hoc ego sum, Cereri gratissima, ligno: Quæ tibi factorum pœnas instare tuorum Vaticinor moriens nostri solatia leti.*  
*Persequitur scelus ille suum: labefactaque tandem Ictibus innumeris, adductaque funibus arbor 775*  
*Corruit, et multam prostravit pondere silvam. Attonitæ Dryades damno nemorisque suoque, Omnes germanæ Cererem cum vestibus atris Mœrentes adeunt, pœnamque Erisichthonis orant. Annuit his: capitisque sui pulcherrima motu 780*  
*Concussit gravidis oneratos messibus agros: Moliturque genus pœnæ miserabile, si non Ille suis esset nulli miserabilis actis, Pestiferâ lacerare Fame. Quæ quatenus ipsi [que Non adeunda Dea, (neque enim Ceremque Famem- Fata coïre sinunt) montani numinis unam 786*  
*Talibus agrestem compellat Oreada dictis:*  
*actis esset non miserabilis, nulli lacerare eum pestifera fame. Quæ quatenus non adeunda ipsi Dea, neque enim fata sinunt Cereremque famemque coïre, compellat agrestem Oreada, unam montani numinis his dictis. Est locus*

## TRANSLATION.

“ than the blood flowed from the severed bark, as when spouting it gushes  
 “ from the mangled neck of a huge victim slain at the altar. All stand  
 “ amazed, and one of them ventures to check the daring impiety, and re-  
 “ strain the cruel axe. The Thessalian eyes him sternly, and says, Take  
 “ the reward of thy pious care, and, leaving the tree, turns the axe against  
 “ him, lops off his head, and then again attacks the oak with redoubled  
 “ strokes. When the following words were sent forth from the middle of  
 “ the trunk: I, a nymph, grateful to Ceres, reside in this tree; and now  
 “ dying, foretel, that the vengeance due to thy impiety, the solace of my  
 “ death, is at hand. He pursues his wicked purpose, and the oak, weak-  
 “ ened at length by innumerable blows, and bent by the force of ropes,  
 “ tumbles down, and with its weight levelled a great part of the wood.  
 “ All the sister dryads grieve for their own loss, as well as that of the  
 “ wood; disconsolate they repair in mournful habit to Ceres, and request  
 “ the punishment of Erisichthon. The beauteous goddess assented, and,  
 “ nodding, shook the fields crowned with heavy harvests. She contrives  
 “ a punishment which might create pity, had not his actions shut up all  
 “ access to pity: to torment him with persecuting famine. Who, because  
 “ not to be approached by the goddess (for the Fates permit not Ceres and  
 “ Famine to come together), she thus addresses rustic Oreas, one of the

Est locus extremis Scythiæ glacialis in oris, 788  
 Triste solum, sterilis, sine fruge, sine arbore, tellus ;  
 Frigus iners illic habitant : Pallorque, Tremorque,  
 Et jejuna Fames : ea se in præcordia condat  
 Sacrilegi scelerata jube : Nec copia rerum  
 Vincat eam ; superetque meas certamine vires.  
 Neve viæ spatium te terreat ; accipe currus :  
 Accipe, quos frænis altè moderere, dracones. 795  
 Et dedit. Illa dato subvecta per aëra curru  
 Devenit in Scythiam : rigidique cacumine montis  
 (Caucason appellant) serpentum collâ levavit :  
 Quæsitamque Famen lapidoso vidit in agro,  
 Unguibus et raras vellentem dentibus herbas. 800  
 Hirtus erat crinis, cava lumina, pallor in ore,  
 Labra incana situ, scabræ rubigine fauces :  
 Dura cutis, per quam spectari viscera possent,  
 Ossa sub incurvis exstabant arida lumbis : 804  
 Ventris erat pro ventre locus. Pendere putares  
 Pectus, et à spinæ tantummodo crate teneri.  
 Auxerat articulos macies, genuumque rigeat  
 Orbis, et immodico prodibant tubera tali. 808  
 Hanc procul ut vidit, (neque enim est accedere juxtâ  
 Ausa) refert mandata Deæ, paulùmque morata,  
 Quanquam aberat longè, quanquam modò venerat  
 illuc,  
 Visa tamen sensisse Famem ; retròque dracones  
 Egit in Hæmoniam versis sublimis habenis.

*juxta) refert mandata deæ ; morataque paulum, quanquam aberat longè, quanquam modò venerat illuc, tamen visa est sensisse famem : sublimisque, egit dracones retro in Hæmoniam habentis versis.*

*in extremis oris glacialis Scythiæ ; solum triste, tellus sterilis, sine fruge, sine arbore ; illic iners frigus pallorque habitant, tremorque, et jejuna fames : jube ut ea (fames) condat se in scelerata præcordia sacrilegi ; nec copia rerum vincat eam, superetque meas vires certamine. Neve spatium viæ terreat te ; accipe currus, accipe dracones, quos moderare altè frænis : et dedit. Illa subvecta per aëra dato curru, devenit in Scythiam, levavitque collâ serpentum cacumine rigidi montis, appellant Caucasum : viditque quasitam Famem in agro lapidoso, vellentem raras herbas unguibus et dentibus. Crinis erat hirtus ; lumina cava ; pallor in ore : labra erant incana situ : funces scabræ rubigine : cutis dura, per quam viscera possent spectari : ossa arida exstabant sub incurvis lumbis. Locus ventris erat pro ventre. Putares pectus pendere ; et tantummodo teneri à crate spinæ. Macies auxerat articulos, orbisque genuum rigeat, et tali prodibant immodico tubere. Ut vidit hanc procul, (neque enim ausa est accedere*

## TRANSLATION.

“ mountain deities : There is a place in the extreme coasts of icy Scythia,  
 “ a dreary soil, desolate and waste ; without corn, without trees ; where  
 “ pinching cold, paleness, trembling frights, and meagre famine dwell :  
 “ bid her lodge herself in the breast of this sacrilegious wretch ; let no  
 “ plenty overcome her, but let her be superior to me in the contest. And  
 “ that the length of way may not alarm you, take my chariot, take my  
 “ dragons, whom you may guide aloft in air with reins. And she gave her  
 “ them. She, wafted through the air in the granted chariot, arrives in  
 “ Scythia, and on the top of a steep mountain (they call it Caucasus) un-  
 “ yoked the harnessed dragons. There she saw the fiend she wanted in  
 “ a stony field, tearing up the thinly-strewed herbs with her nails and  
 “ feet. Rough was her hair, her eyes hollow, paleness sat on her cheeks,  
 “ her lips were foul with scurf, and her jaws furred with rust. Her skin  
 “ was hard and discovered her bowels within. Her bones, dry and parched,  
 “ stood out under her crooked loins ; and for a belly, there was the place  
 “ of a belly. Her breast seemed to hang ; and be supported only by her  
 “ spine. Leanness had increased her joints ; her knee-balls were become  
 “ stiff, and her ancles bunched out to a monstrous size. How soon the  
 “ nymph saw her at a distance (for she durst not venture to come near)  
 “ she delivers the commands of the goddess, and though her stay

XII. *Fames peragit dicta Cereris, (quamquam est semper contraria operi illius) delataque est vento per aëra, ad jussam domum et protinus intrat thalamos sacrilegi; amplectiturque geminis alis cum solum alto sopore (erat enim tempus noctis) inspiratque se viro afflaturque fauces et pectus, et ora; et spargit jejunia in vacuis venis. Functaque mandato, describit facundum orbem, revertiturque in domos inopes, assuetu arva. Lenis somnus adhuc mulcebat Erisichthone placidis pen- nis. Ille petit dapes sub imagine somni, mox etque vana ora, fatigatque dentem in dente, gutturque exercet delusum inani cibo; proque epulis, nequicquam devorat tenues auras. Ut verò quies est expulsa, ardor edendi furit, regnatque per avidas fauces immensaque viscera. Nec mora: poscit quod pontus, quod terra, quod aër educat, et queritur jejunia appositis mensis: inque epulis querat epulas. Quodque poterat urbibus esse satis, quod populo, non sufficit uni, pluraque cupit, quod plura demittit in suam alvum. Utque fretum recipit flumina de tota terra, nec satiatur aquis, ebibitque peregrinos amnes: utque rapax ignis non unquam recusat alimenta, crematque innumeras fauces, et quo major copia est data petit plura, estque voracior ipsa turba. Sic ora profani Erisichthonis*

## XII. Dicta Fames Cereris, (quamvis contraria semper

Illius est operi) peragit; perque aëra vento 815  
Ad jussam delata domum est: et protinus intrat  
Sacrilegi Thalamos; altoque sopore solum  
(Noctis erat tempus) geminis amplectitur alis:  
Seque viro inspirat, faucesque, et pectus, et ora  
Afflat; et in vacuis spargit jejunia venis. 820  
Functaque mandato, facundum deserit orbem;  
Inque domos inopes, assueta revertitur arva.  
Lenis adhuc somnus placidis Erisichthone pennis  
Mulcebat: Petite ille dapes sub imagine somni;  
Oraque vana movet, dentemque in dente fatigat;  
Exercetque cibo delusum guttur inani; 826  
Proque epulis tenues nequicquam devorat auras.  
Ut verò est expulsa quies; furit ardor edendi:  
Perque avidas fauces, immensa que viscera regnat.  
Nec mora; quod pontus, quod terra, quod educat  
aër, 830

Poscit, et appositis queritur jejunia mensis;  
Inque epulis epulas quærit. Quodque urbibus esse,  
Quodque satis populo poterat, non sufficit uni;  
Pluraque cupit, quod plura suam demittit in alvum.  
Utque fretum recipit de totâ flumina terrâ, 835  
Nec satiatur aquis, peregrinosque ebibit amnes,  
Utque rapax ignis non unquam alimenta recusat,  
Innumerasque trabes cremat, et quod copia major  
Est data, plura petit, turbâque voracior ipsâ est;  
Sic epulas omnes Erisichthonis ora profani 840

TRANSLATION.  
“ was short, though she kept a great way off, and was but just come, yet  
“ she seemed to feel famine; and, turning the reins, guided her dragons  
“ aloft back into Hæmonia.”

XII. “ Famine (though constant in her opposition to Ceres) obeys the  
“ commands of the goddess, and, borne through the air by the winds,  
“ reaches the assigned mansion, and enters the ruffian’s bed-chamber.  
“ It was night, and he lay dissolved in deep sleep. The fiend embraces  
“ him with both her wings, inspires her whole self, and breathes upon his  
“ jaws, his breast, and face, scattering keen hunger through his empty  
“ veins. Her task thus despatched, she flies these plenteous regions, and  
“ returns to the barren habitation of her wonted caves. Gentle sleep still  
“ soothed Erisichthon with his downy wings. He, in dreams, hunts after  
“ food, exercises his mouth in vain, tires his grinding teeth, and de-  
“ ludes his throat with imaginary meat, vainly feasting on empty air.  
“ But sleep once expelled, the pangs of hunger redouble, and reign law-  
“ less in his craving jaws and insatiable bowels. Straight he requires  
“ whatever the sea, the earth, or air produce, complains of hunger at full  
“ tables, and starves in the midst of plenty. What might have sufficed  
“ whole cities and nations, is not enough for him alone; and the more he



Accipiunt, poscuntque simul. Cibus omnis in illo  
Causa cibi est; semperque locus fit inanis edendo.  
Jamque fame patrias, altique voragine ventris,  
Attenuârat opes: sed inattenuata manebat 844  
Tum quoque dira fames; implacataeque vige-  
bat Flamma gulæ. Tandem, demisso in viscera censu,  
Filia restabat, non illo digna parente.  
Hanc quoque vendit inops. Dominum generosa  
recusat;

Et vicina suas tendens super æquora palmas,  
Eripe me domino, qui raptæ præmia nobis 850  
Virginitatis habes, ait. Hæc Neptunus habebat.  
Qui prece non spretâ, quamvis modò visa sequenti  
Esset hero, formamque novat, vultumque virilem  
Induit, et cultus piscem capientibus aptos.  
Hanc dominus spectans, O qui pendentia parvo 855  
Æra cibo celas, moderator arundinis, inquit,  
Sic mare compositum, sic sit tibi piscis in undâ  
Credulus, et nullos, nisi fixus, sentiat hamos:  
Quæ modò cum vili turbatis veste capillis 859  
Littore in hoc steterat, (nam stantem in littore vidi)  
Dic ubi sit; neque enim vestigia longiùs exstant.  
Illa Dei munus bene cedere sentit; et à se  
Se quæri gaudens, his est resecuta rogantem:  
Quisquis es, ignoscas, in nullam lumina partem

*vili veste, capillis turbatis: (nam vidi eam stantem in littore) neque vestigia exstant longiùs. Illa sentit munus Dei cedere bene; et gaudens se quæri à se, resecuta est regentem his dictis. Quisquis es, ignoscas; flexi lumina in nullam partem.*

## TRANSLATION.

“swallows, the more he still desires. And as the sea receives rivers from  
“every shore, and insatiate drinks up the distant streams; as devouring  
“fire never refuses nourishment, burns innumerable beams, and the more  
“that is thrown upon it, still craves the more, raging by its quantity of  
“prey: thus impious Erisichthon devours all that comes in his way, and  
“still demands more. All that he eats provokes his appetite anew, and  
“there is still a void that craves a fresh supply. And now hunger and  
“the ravenous demands of an importunate stomach had much diminished  
“his paternal wealth; but cruel hunger unrelenting remained, and the  
“vengeful flame of famine preyed upon him with unabating ardour. At  
“length, having eat up his whole estate, his daughter only remained, de-  
“serving of a more worthy father. Her, too, compelled by want, he sold.  
“She, with generous disdain, scorned a master, and stretching forth her  
“hands over the adjoining sea: Snatch me, says she, from bondage, thou  
“who enjoyest the treasure of my ravished divinity. Neptune had de-  
“flowered the maid; and now, regardful of her prayer, though but just  
“then seen in her known figure by her master, who pursued her, yet she  
“instantly assumed a new form, put on a manly look, and took the habit  
“of a fisher. Her her master addresses; O thou who managest with  
“steady hand the trembling rod, and concealest with treacherous bait the  
“hanging wire; so may the sea be smooth from storms, so may the fish  
“credulous throng around the steel, nor feel till hooked the latent snare;  
“tell me where she is, who but just now stood upon the shore with homely

*accipiunt omnes epulas, poscuntque simul. Omnis cibus in illo, est causa petendi cibi; locusque semper fit inanis edendo. Jamque fame, voragineque alti ventris attenuat patrias opes. Sed tu dira fames tum quoque manebat inattenuata, flammaque implacata gula vigebat. Tandem censu demisso in viscera, filia restabat, non digna illo parente. Inops vendit hunc quoque. Illa generosa recusat dominum, et tendens suas palmas super vicina æquora, ait: tu qui habes præmia virginitatis raptæ nobis, eripe me domino. Neptunus habebat hæc. Qui, prece non spretâ, quamvis modo esset visa herosequenti, novatque formam, induitque vultum virilem, et cultus aptos capientibus piscem. Dominus spectans hanc, inquit: O moderator arundinis, qui celas pendentia æra parvo cibo: Sic mare, sic compositum, sic piscis in undâ sic credulus tibi, et nisi fixus, sentiat nullos hamos; dic ubi illa sit quæ modo steterat in hoc littore cum*

ab hoc gurgite ; operatusque inhæsi studio. Quoque dubites minus, sic Deus æquoris adjuvet has artes, ut jamdudum nemo, nec ulla fœmina, (tamen me excepto) constitit in isto littore : et dominus pede verso pressit arenam ; abiitque elatus. Sua forma est reddita illi. Ast ubi pater sentit suam filiam habere corpora transformia, sæpe vendit Triopeïda dominis. At illa abiit nunc equa, nunc ales ; modo bos, modo cervus, præbebatque alimenta non justa avido parenti. Tamen postquam illa vis mali ; consumpserat omnem materiam, dederatque nova pabula gravi morbo, ipse capit divellere suos artus lacero morsu : et infelix aiebat corpus minuendo. Quid moror externis ? est etiam mihi ò juvenes, potestas finita numero, novandi sæpe corporis. Nam modò videor quod sum nunc : modò flector in anguem : modo dux armenti sumo vires in cornua : in cornua inquam dum potui : nunc ut ipse vides, altera pars frontis caret telo. Gemitus sunt secuti sua verba.

Gurgite ab hoc flexi, studioque operatus inhæsi. 865  
Quòque minùs dubites, sic has Deus æquoris artes  
Adjuvet, ut nemo jamdudum littore in isto,  
(Me tamen excepto) nec fœmina constitit ulla.  
Credidit, et verso dominus pede pressit arenam ;  
Elususque abiit. Illi sua reddita forma est. 870  
Ast ubi habere suam transformia corpora sentit,  
Sæpe pater dominis Triopeïda vendit. At illa  
Nunc equa, nunc ales, modò bos, modò cervus abibat :  
Præbebatque avido non justa alimenta parenti. 874  
Vis tamen illa mali postquam consumpserat omnem  
Materiam, dederatque gravi nova pabula morbo ;  
Ipse suos artus lacero divellere morsu  
Cœpit ; et infelix minuendo corpus alebat.  
Quid moror externis ? etiam mihi sæpe novandi  
Corporis, ò juvenes, numero finita potestas. 880  
Nam modò, quod nunc sum, videor ; modò flector  
in anguem :

Armenti modò dux vires in cornua sumo.  
Cornua, dum potui. Nunc pars caret altera telo  
Frontis, ut ipse vides. Gemitus sunt verba secuti.

## TRANSLATION.

"weeds and dishevelled hair (for I saw her standing upon the beach) ;  
"nor can she have yet gone far. She perceiving that the privilege granted  
"her by the god succeeded, and pleased herself to be inquired after, thus  
"replied ; Whoever you are, forgive me ; I have no where turned my  
"eyes from the waves, but been intent upon my diversion : and to satisfy  
"you still more, so may the god of the ocean assist my art, as I have seen  
"neither man nor woman upon this shore, myself excepted. Her master  
"believing, turned from her, and, tracing his way back over the sand,  
"withdrew deluded : she again resumed her ancient form. But when her  
"father saw her possessed of a body capable of so many changes, he often  
"sold this grand-daughter of Triopa to other masters ; but she under various  
"shapes deceived her watchful keepers : sometimes a mare, sometimes  
"a bird, now a steer, again a stag ; and thus provided a dishonest  
"support for her craving parent. But when the violence of hunger had  
"consumed all she could furnish, and was daily adding fresh fuel to the  
"dire disease, he began to tear his own limbs with mangling bites,  
"and feed his body by lessening it. But why do I dwell thus on foreign  
"instances ? Even I, illustrious youths, have a bounded power of varying  
"my form. For often I appear as now in my natural shape ; sometimes  
"a snake, wind up my rolling spires ; again the leader of a herd,  
"call all my strength into my horns : I say, while yet, I could boast of  
"these, but now, as you see, one part of my forehead wants its goring  
"weapon." His words were followed with a groan.

## NOTES.

872. *Triopeïda.*] Metra, who was the grand-daughter of Triopa ; for Metra was the daughter of Eresichthon, the son of Triopa.

883. *Nunc pars caret altera telo, fron-*

*tis.*] This refers to the horn which Achæloous had lost in the contest with Hercules, as will appear in the beginning of the next book.

## LIBER NONUS.

I. **Q**UÆ gemitûs truncæque Deo Neptunius heros

Causa rogat frontis; cùm sic Calydonius amnis Cœpit, inornatos redimitus arundine crines:

Triste petis munus. Quis enim sua prælia, victus

Commemorare velit? referam tamen ordine, nec tam

Turpe fuit vinci, quàm contendisse decorum est: 6

Magnaue dat nobis tantus solatia victor.

Nomine si quâ suo tandem pervenit ad aures

Deïanira tuas, quondam pulcherrima virgo,

Multorumque fuit spes invidiosa procorum. 10

Cum quibus ut soceri domus est intrata petiti;

Accipe me generum, dixi, Parthaone nate.

Dixit et Alcides: Alii cessêre duobus.

*bus ut domus soceri petiti est intrata; dixi, nate Parthaone, accipe me generum; et Alcides dixit idem. Alii cessere duobus.*

## ORDO.

*I. Neptunius heros rogat quæ sit causa Deo gemitûs, truncæque frontis: cum Calydonius amnis redimitus inornatos crines arundine, sic cœpit: Petis triste munus. Quis enim victus velit commemorare sua prælia? tamen referam omnium ordine: nec fuit tam turpe vinci, quam est decorum contendisse, victorque tantus dat magna solatia nobis. Si qua Deïanira tandem pervenit suo nomine ad tuas aures, fuit quondam virgo pulcherrima, invidiosaque spes multorum procorum. Cum qui-*

## TRANSLATION.

I. **T**HE Neptunian hero asks him the cause of these groans, and his mutilated front, when the Calydonian river, having his careless tresses encircled with twining reeds, thus began: "You impose a hard task upon me; for who that has been vanquished, can bear to rehearse the mournful war? Yet will I trace the sad story of my woes, nor was it so shameful to be conquered, as glorious to dispute the prize; so renowned a conqueror softens the disgrace. If peradventure the name of Dejanira has reached your ears, she was formerly a celebrated beauty, and the envied hope of many lovers. With these I joined, and entering the house of him I desired for my father-in-law, Receive, said I, son of Parthaon, me for your daughter's husband. Alcides, too, said the same. All the rest resign their pretensions to us two. He

## NOTES.

We have seen in the end of the last book, that Achelous concludes his relation with lamenting his maimed forehead, and the loss of his horn, which very naturally excites a curiosity in Theseus to inquire the cause of that misfortune. This book accordingly begins with that recital. The river Achelous, which runs between Acarnania and Ætolia, often ravaged by its inundations the neighbouring country, and confounding the boundaries of the two people, engaged them in frequent wars. Hercules, with the assistance of his com-

panions, fenced it with moles, and made the course of the river so uniform, that it gave no further trouble to those people. Those who wrote this event, related it in a quite fabulous manner. Hercules, said they, fought with the god of that river, who had first transformed himself into a serpent, whereby was denoted its winding course; and then into a bull, which sets forth the swelling and impetuosity of the river, and the desolation it made in the fields.

*Ille referebat se dare Jovem socerum, famamque laborum, et jussa sua novercæ superata. Ego contra (nam duxi esse turpe deum cedere mortali, ille nondum erat deus) dixi cernis me regem aquarum, fluentem inter tua regna obliquis cursibus. Nec ego gener ero hospes missus tibi ab externis oris, sed popularis, et una pars tuarum rerum. Tantum ne noceat quod nec regia Juno odit me, et omnis pœna jussorum laborum abest. Num quod jactas te creatum matre Alcmena, Jupiter est aut falsus pater, aut verus crimine. Petis potrem adulterio matris. Elige an malis Jovem esse fictum, an te ortum per dedecus. Hercules jamdudum spectat torvo lumine me dicentem talia; et non fortiter imperat accensæ iræ, reddiditque tot verba; dextera est melior mihi lingua. Dummodo superem pugnando, vince tu loquendo; ferroxque concreditur. Pudit me modo locutum magna, cedere. Rejeci viridem vestem de corpore, opposuique brachia; tenuique à pectore in statione varas manus; et paravi membra pugnæ. Ille spargit me pulvere hausto cavis palmis, invicemque flavescit jactu fulvæ arenæ.*

Ille Jovem socerum dare se, famamque laborum,  
Et superata suæ referebat jussa novercæ. 15  
Contra ego: (turpe deum mortali cedere duxi;  
Nondum erat ille deus) regem me cernis aquarum  
Cursibus obliquis inter tua regna fluentem:  
Nec gener externis hospes tibi missus ab oris,  
Sed popularis ero, et rerum pars una tuarum, 20  
Tantum ne noceat, quod me nec regia Juno  
Odit, et omnis abest jussorum pœna laborum.  
Nam quod te jactas Alcmenâ matre creatum;  
Jupiter aut falsus pater est, aut crimine verus.  
Matris adulterio patrem petis. Elige, fictum 25  
Esse Jovem malis, an te per dedecus ortum.  
Talia dicentem jamdudum lumine torvo  
Spectat: et accensæ non fortiter imperat iræ:  
Verbaque tot reddit: Melior mihi dextera lingua;  
Dummodo pugnando superem; tu vince loquendo.  
Congrediturque ferox. Pudit modò magna locutum 31  
Cedere. Rejeci viridem de corpore vestem;  
Brachiaque opposui; tenuique à pectore varas  
In statione manus; et pugnæ membra paravi.  
Ille cavis hausto spargit me pulvere palmis; 35  
Inque vicem fulvæ jactu flavescit arenæ.

## TRANSLATION.

"pleaded the fame of labour, the commands of his step-mother successfully executed, and the merit of giving the lady Jupiter for her father-in-law. I again (for I thought it dishonourable that a god should yield to a mortal; he was not yet enrolled among the gods) represented that I was a king of the waters. You see too (added I) that through your realms I take my mazy way. I, who court your alliance, am no stranger from foreign lands, but a native of your own kingdom, and part of your state. If I am neither hated by royal Juno, nor bear the punishment of enjoined labours, that ought not to prejudice my suit; for as you boast of having Alcmena for your mother, Jupiter is then but your pretended father, or, if your real sire, he is so by a crime. You claim a father from your mother's guilt. Say then which is thy choice: own that Jupiter is only thy pretended father, or that thou art descended from him in a way of infamy and dishonour. All the time I spoke he eyed me with stern regard, and, scarce able to check his rising rage, thus replied: My right hand is better than my tongue; while I carry off the prize in fight, do you vanquish in words: and boldly assaults me. I was ashamed, after a speech so haughty and commanding, to yield; and, therefore, flinging my sea-green to the ground, I opposed my arms to his, and, holding my hands open from my breast, posted them upon guard, and prepared my limbs for the combat. He pours upon me a cloud of dust gathered in his hollow palms, and in his turn is covered

Et modo cervicem, modò crura micantia captat :  
 Aut captare putes ; omnique à parte lacessit.  
 Me mea defendit gravitas ; frustra que petebar.  
 Haud secùs ac moles, quam magno murmure fluc-  
 tus 40

Oppugnant ; manet illa suoque est pondere tuta.  
 Digredimur paulùm ; rursumque ad bella coïmus ;  
 Inque gradu stetimus, certi non cedere ; eratque  
 Cum pede pes junctus : totoque ego pectore pronus  
 Et digitos digitis, et frontem fronte premebam. 45  
 Non aliter fortes vidi concurrere tauros,  
 Cùm pretium pugnae tota nitidissima saltu  
 Expetitur conjux. Spectant armenta paventque ;  
 Nescia quem maneat tanti victoria regni.  
 Ter sine profectu voluit nitentia contrâ 50  
 Rejicere Alcides à se mea pectora ; quarto  
 Excudit amplexus, adductaque brachia solvit ;  
 Impulsumque manu (certum mihi vera fateri)  
 Protinus avertit ; tergoque onerosus inhæsit.  
 Si qua fides, (neque enim ficta mihi gloria voce 55  
 Quæritur, imposito pressus mihi monte videbar.  
 Vix tamen exserui sudore fluentia multo  
 Brachia ; vix solvi duos à corpore nexus.  
 Instat anhelanti ; prohibetque resumere vires,  
 Et cervicem meâ potitur. Tum denique tellus 60  
 Pressa genu nostro est ; et arenas ore momordi.

*brachia fluentia multo sudore ; vix solvi duos nexus à corpore. Instat anhelanti, prohibetque resumere vires : et potitur nec cervicem. Tum denique tellus est pressa nostro genu ; et momordi arenas ore.*

*Et modo captat cervicem, modo micantia crura, aut putes capture, lacessitque ab omni parte : mea gravitas defendit me, petebarque frustra. Haud secus ac moles quam fluctus oppugnant magno murmure ; illa manet, estque tuta suo pondere. Digredimur paulum : rursumque coïmus ad bella, scetimusque in gradu, certi non cedere ; et pesque erat junctus cum pede egoque pronus toto pectore, et premebam digitos digitis, et frontem fronte. Non aliter vidi fortes tauros concurrere, cum coïjux nitidissima toto saltu expetitur pretium pugnae. Armenta spectant, paventque, nescia quem victoria tanti regni maneat. Ter Alcides sine profectu voluit rejicere à se mea pectora nitentia contra : quarto, excudit amplexus, solvitque brachia adducta : protinusque avertit me impulsum manu (certum est mihi fateri verum) inhæsitque onerosus tergo. Si qua fides, (neque enim gloria quaritur mihi ficta voce) videbar mihi pressus imposito monte. Tamen vix exserui*

## TRANSLATION.

“ with heaps of yellow sand. Oft he assails my neck and shifting legs :  
 “ he seems even to grasp them, and attacks me on every side. I stand  
 “ protected by my bulk, and am assailed in vain : as when a mole is in-  
 “ vaded with loud murmurs by the waves, it remains unshaken, and by  
 “ its own stability sustains the shock. We retire a little, and again rush  
 “ together in fight ; and, with foot joined to foot, maintain each our  
 “ ground, determined not to yield. When bending forward with my whole  
 “ breast, I press fingers to fingers, and forehead to forehead. Thus have  
 “ I seen two furious bulls encounter, when the fairest heifer in the grove  
 “ is contended for as the prize of victory : the herds behold and tremble,  
 “ uncertain for whom this so mighty conquest is reserved. Thrice Alcides  
 “ essayed in vain to disengage himself from my reluctant grasp ; at the  
 “ fourth attempt he broke from my hold, and untied my hampering arms ;  
 “ and with a push of his hand (I aim not to disguise the truth) turned me  
 “ quite round, and clung a mighty load to my back. If any credit is due  
 “ to me (nor do I study by feigned narration to augment my praise), I  
 “ seemed pressed down as with a mountain’s weight. Yet, with much  
 “ struggle, I unlocked my arms covered with a deluge of sweat, and freed  
 “ myself from his firm grasp. He again assails me as I am still panting  
 “ for breath, nor suffers me to recover my strength, and seizes my neck.  
 “ Then at length my knee pressed the ground, and I bit the sand with

*Inferior virtute, div-  
vertor ad meas artes;  
formatusque in lon-  
gum anguem elabor  
viro. Qui, postquam  
sinuavi corpus in flex-  
os orbes, movique bisul-  
cam linguam cum ferro  
stridore, Tiryntius ris-  
sit, et illudens nostras  
artes, dixit: superare  
angues est labor mea-  
rum cunarum, et ut  
Acheloë vineas dra-  
cones, quota pars tu  
unus serpens eris Ler-  
nææ Echidnæ? Illa  
erat facunda suis vul-  
neribus, nec ullum ca-  
put de numero centum  
est recisum impune,  
quin cervix esset va-  
lentior gemino hærede.  
Ego domui hanc ramo-  
sam colubris natis è  
cæde crescentemque  
malo, peremique domi-  
tam. Quid forte cre-  
das te facturum, qui  
versus in falsum an-  
guem moves aliena ar-  
ma, quem precaria  
forma celat? dixerat,  
et injicit vincla digi-  
torum summo collo;  
angebam, seu pressus  
gutturâ forcipe; pug-  
nabamque evellere me-  
as fauces pollicibus.  
Tertia forma trucis  
tauri restabat mihi de-  
victo sic quoque: mu-  
tatus membra tauro  
rebello. Ille induit lacertos toris à leva parte, trahensque sequitur admissum; figitque de-  
presa cornua dura humo; sternitque me altâ arenâ. Nec id fuerat satis: dum tenet rigidum  
cornu fera dextra, infregit, revellitque à truncâ fronte.*

Inferior virtute meas divertor ad artes,  
Elaborque viro longum formatus in anguem,  
Qui postquam flexos sinuavi corpus in orbes,  
Cumque fero movi linguam stridore bisulcam. 65  
Risit, et illudens nostras Tiryntius artes;  
Cunarum labor est angues superare mearum,  
Dixit: et ut vincas alios, Acheloë dracones,  
Pars quæta Lernææ serpens eris unus Echidnæ:  
Vulneribus fœcunda suis erat illa: nec ullum 70  
De centum numero caput est impunè recisum:  
Quin gemino cervix hærede valentior esset.  
Hanc ego ramosam natis è cæde colubris,  
Crescentemque malo, domui domitamque peremi.  
Quid fore te credas, falsum qui versus in anguem,  
Arma aliena moves, quem forma precaria celat?  
Dixerat; et summo digitorum vincula collo  
Injicit. Angebar, seu guttura forcipe pressus:  
Pollicibusque meas pugnabam evellere fauces.  
Sic quoque devicto restabat tertia tauri 80  
Forma trucis: tauro mutatus membra rebello.  
Induit ille toris à lævâ parte lacertos;  
Admissumque trahens sequitur: deprensaque durâ  
Cornua figit humo; meque altâ sternit arenâ.  
Nec satis id fuerat: rigidum fera dextera cornu 85  
Dum tenet, infregit; truncâque à fronte revellit.

## TRANSLATION.

" my mouth, inferior thus in strength, I have recourse to my art; and,  
" changed into a long snake, elude his hold. When bending my body into  
" winding rings, and brandishing, with dreadful hissings, my forked tongue,  
" the Tyrrhian hero laughed, and despising my unavailing arts; To  
" vanquish serpents, said he, was the labour of my cradle; and grant,  
" Achelous, you are more terrible than other serpents, yet what art thou  
" compared with the hydra of Lernus? She gathered strength and vigour  
" from her wounds, nor was any of her hundred heads cut off, but a dread-  
" ful pair sprung up from the same neck. Yet I subdued this monster  
" stronger by its own disasters, and branching with new snakes from  
" every wound, and stretched her dead upon the plain. What canst thou  
" do, who, changed to a false snake, trustest to terrors not thy own; whom  
" a precarious form conceals? He said, and straining his fingers round  
" my neck, tortured me as if grasped with pincers. I struggled hard to  
" free my jaws from his gripping thumbs. Thus vanquished too, a third  
" form still remained, that of a furious bull. Changed, therefore to a bull,  
" I renew the fight. He throws his nervous arms on the left side of my  
" brawny neck, and, dragging, follows me as I press forward; then, seiz-  
" ing my horns, he stuck them fast in the ground, and felled my bulk  
" along the deep sand. Nor did he stop there; but, as with an hostile right  
" hand, he grasps my stubborn horn; he broke it, and tore it from my

Naiades hoc, pomis et odoro flore repletum,  
 Sacrârunt; divesque meo bona copia cornu est.  
 Dixerat: at nymphe ritu succincta Dianæ  
 Una ministrarum, fuis utrinque capillis, 90  
 Incessit, totumque tulit prædivite cornu  
 Autumnum, et mensas felicia poma secundas.  
 Lux subit, et, primo feriente cacumina sole  
 Discedunt juvenes. Neque enim dum flumina

pacem,  
 Et placidos habeant lapsus, motæque residant, 95  
 Opperiuntur aquæ. Vultus Achelœus agrestes  
 Et lacerum cornu mediis caput abdidit undis.  
 Hunc tamen ablati domuit jactura decoris;  
 Cætera sospes erat. Capitis quoque fronde salignâ,  
 Aut super impositâ celatur arundine damnum. 100

II. At te, Nesse ferox, ejusdem virginis ardor  
 Perdiderat volucris trajectum terga sagittâ.  
 Namque, novâ repetens patrios cum conjuge muros  
 Venerat Eveni rapidas Jove natus ad undas,  
 Uberiùs solito nimbis hyemalibus auctus, 105  
 Vorticibusque frequens erat, atque impervius amnis.  
 Intrepidum pro se, curam de conjuge agentem

*vâ conjuge, venerat ad rapidas undas Eveni. Amnis erat auctus uberius solito hyemalibus undis, eratque frequens vorticibus, atque impervius. Nessus adit eum intrepidum pro se, agentem curam pro conjuge,*

## TRANSLATION.

“mutilated front. This, heaped with fruits and odoriferous flowers, the  
 “Naiads have consecrated, and auspicious plenty is enriched by my horn.”  
 He said, and a menial nymph, girt like Diana’s train, with her hair flowing loose on either side, advanced, and bore in the copious horn the whole store of autumn, with mellow apples for the second board. Mean time light comes on apace, and the rising sun striking *with his rays* the tops of the mountains, the youths depart; nor stay they till the troubled stream subsides, and glides smoothly along its channel with peaceful current. Achelous plunged his rustic face and head, dismantled of its horn, into the midst of the stream. Yet the loss of this honour was his only grief, for he had received no other wound; and even this loss was concealed by a garland of willow leaves, and verdant reeds that shaded his forehead.

II. But a passion for this same virgin proved fatal to thee, Nessus! pierced through the back with a winged arrow. For the son of Jove, returning with his new bride to his native walls, was come to the rapid streams of Evenus. The river, unusually swollen with winter rains, was full of eddies, and impassable: regardless of himself, but full of concern for his spouse, Nessus approaches him; who, as he was strong-limbed,

## NOTES.

88. *Divesque meo bona copia cornu est.*] Hercules, by reducing the two arms of the river into one, introduced plenty into the country, so that this horn became a Cornucopia; though by the Cornucopia is often understood that of Amalthea, who

had nursed Jupiter, which the nymphs, we are told, gave Achelous, in exchange for that torn from him.

104. *Eveni.*] A river of Ætolia, formerly the Lycormas.

*Naiades sacrârunt hoc repletum pomis et odoro flore, bonaque copia est dives meo cornu. Dixerat: at nymphe succincta ritu Dianæ, una ministrarum, capillis fuis utrinque, incessit, tulitque totum autumnum prædivite cornu, et felicia poma secundas mensas. Lux subit: et primo sole feriente cacumina montium juvenes discedunt. Neque enim opperiuntur dum flumina habeant pacem et placidos lapsus, motæque aquæ residant. Achelous abdidit agrestes vultus, et lacerum cornu mediis undis. Tamen jactura ablatis decoris domuit hunc, erat sospes quod ad cætera. Damnum capitis quoque celatur fronde saligna, aut arundine super imposita.*

*II. At ferox Nesse, ardor ejusdem virginis perdiderat te, trajectum quoad terga volucris sagittâ. Numque natus Jove repetens patrios muros cum no-*

Nessus valensque membris, scitusque vadorum; aitque, Alcide, hæc meo officio sistetur in illâ ripâ: tu utere viribus nando. Aonius tradidit Nesso pavidam Calydonida, pallemque metu, timentemque fluvium, ipsumque. Mox ut erat gravisque pharetra, spolioque leonis (nam miserat clavam et curvos arcus trans ripam) dixit: quandoquidem capî, flumina superentur. Nec dubitat; nec quærit quâ amnis sit clementissimus: et spernit deferri obsequio aquarum. Jamque tenens ripam, cum tolleret missos arcus, agnovit vocem conjugis: Nessoque parante fallere depositum. Quò te fiducia, clamat Vana pedum, violente, rapit? tibi, Nesse biformis, Dicimus. Exaudi: nec res intercipe nostras. Si te nulla mei reverentia movit; at orbes Concubitus vetitos poterant inhibere paterni. 124 Haud tamen effugies, quamvis ope fidis equinâ. Vulnere, non pedibus te consequar. Ultima dicta Re probat: et missâ fugientia terga sagittâ Trajicit. Exstabat ferrum de pectore aduncum. Quod simul evulsum est, sanguis per utrumque foramen

Nessus adit, membrisque valens, scitusque vadorum; Officioque meo ripâ sistetur in illâ

Hæc, ait, Alcide: tu viribus utere nando. 110

Pallentemque metu, fluviumque ipsumque timentem Tradidit Aonius pavidam Calydonida Nesso.

Mox, ut erat, pharetrâque gravis, spolioque leonis, [Nam clavam, et curvos trans ripam miserat arcus]

Quandoquidem cœpi, superentur flumina, dixit.

Nec dubitat; nec qua sit clementissimus amnis,

Quærit: et obsequio deferri spernit aquarum.

Jamque tenens ripam, missos cum tolleretur arcus,

Conjugis agnovit vocem: Nessoque parante

Fallere depositum. Quò te fiducia, clamat 120

Vana pedum, violente, rapit? tibi, Nesse biformis,

Dicimus. Exaudi: nec res intercipe nostras.

Si te nulla mei reverentia movit; at orbes

Concubitus vetitos poterant inhibere paterni. 124

Haud tamen effugies, quamvis ope fidis equinâ.

Vulnere, non pedibus te consequar. Ultima dicta

Re probat: et missâ fugientia terga sagittâ

Trajicit. Exstabat ferrum de pectore aduncum.

Quod simul evulsum est, sanguis per utrumque fo-

ramen

Emicuit, mistus Lernæi tabe veneni.

130

*missa sagitta. Ferrum aduncum exstabat de pectore. Quod simul est evulsum, sanguis emicuit per utrumque foramen, mistus tabe Lernæi veneni.*

#### TRANSLATION.

and well acquainted with the shallows, offered to convey his wife to the other bank, while he might use his strength in swimming. The Aonian hero committed to Nessus his Calydonian spouse, pale with fear, and equally dreading the river and the centaur. Immediately, armed as he was with his quiver, and the lion's spoils (for he had tossed his club and crooked bow across the stream), Since I have begun, says he, the stream must be passed. Nor does he hesitate, or seek where the river glides with smoothest current, and disdains to be indebted to the compliant stream. And now having reached the bank, as he took up his bow, which he had thrown over before him, he heard his bride's known voice. And as Nessus was preparing to rob him of what he had intrusted to his care; "Whither, (cries the hero), vile ravisher, does thy vain confidence in flight hurry thee. To you I speak, double-shaped monster; hear, nor presume to invade my right. If you are swayed by no regard for me, yet your father's racking wheel might restrain you from lawless lust. Think not, perfidious wretch, to escape, though winged with horse's speed; I will pursue thee with a wound, not with my feet." His threats were soon confirmed by deeds; and letting fly an arrow, he pierced the monster's back as he fled. The barbed weapon stood out from his breast, which, when torn away in anguish, the blood, mixed with Lernæan venom, gushed forth from both wounds. This Nessus took: nor shall my death, said he, to himself, go unrevenged; and gives his garment dyed in the warm blood as a present, to rouse the passion of love.



Excipit hunc Nessus: neque enim moriemur inulti,  
Secum ait: et calido velamina tincta cruore  
Dat munus raptæ, velut irritamen amoris.

*Nessus excipit hunc. Enim (ait secum) neque moriemur inulti: et dat munus raptæ velamina tincta calido cruore velut irritamen amoris.*

*III. Mora mediæ temporis fuit longa: actaque magni Herculis, odiumque novercæ implerant terras. Ille rediens victor ab Æchalia parabat sacra vota Ceneo Jovi, cum fama loquax (quæ gaudet addere falsa veris, et crescit à minima per suam mendaciâ) præcessit ad tuas aures Deianira, Amphitryoniaden teneri ardore Ioles. Amans credit: perterritaque fama novæ Veneris, primo indulsit lachrymis; miserandaque diffudit suum dolorem flendo: mox deinde ait, Quid autem flemus? pellex latabitur istis lachrymis; miserandaque quoniam adventat properandum est, ali- quidque novandum, dum licet; et altera nondum tenet nostros thalamos. Conquerar an sileam? repetam Calydonam, morerne? excedam tectis? an si faciam nihil amplius, obstem. Quid si memor, Meleagre, me esse tuam sororem, paro forte facinus; testorque ju-*

III. Longa fuit mediæ mora temporis: actaque magni

Herculis implerant terras, odiumque novercæ. 135

Victor ab Æchalia Cenæo sacra parabat

Vota Jovi, cùm fama loquax præcessit ad aures,

Deianira, tuas, (quæ veris addere falsa

Gaudet, et è minimâ sua mendacia crescit)

Amphitryoniaden Ioles amore teneri. 140

Credit amans: Venerisque novæ perterrita famâ

Indulsit primò lachrymis; flendoque dolorem

Diffudit miseranda suum: mox deinde, Quid autem

Flemus, ait? pellex lachrymis lætabitur istis:

Quæ quoniam adventat, properandum, aliquidque novandum est, 145

Dum licet; et nondum thalamos tenet altera nostros.

Conquerar, an sileam? repetam Calydonam, morerne?

Excedam tectis; an, si nihil amplius, obstem?

Quid si, me, Meleagre, tuam memor esse sororem,

Forte paro facinus: quantumque injuria possit, 150

Fœmineusque dolor jugulatâ pellice testor?

In cursus animus varios abit. Omnibus illi

Prætulit imbutam Nesseo sanguine vestem

*jugulatâ pellice, quantum fœmineus dolor injuriaque possit? animus habet varios incursus. Prætulit omnibus mittere illi vestem imbutam Nesseo sanguine;*

#### TRANSLATION.

III. A long interval of time succeeded, and the actions of the great Hercules, and his step-dame's hate, had filled the earth. Returning victorious from Æchalia, he was, in consequence of a vow, preparing a sacrifice to Cenean Jove; when buzzing Fame, which delights in adding fiction to truth, and from small beginnings swells to a great bulk with growing lies, hastily assailed thy ears, Dejanira; that the son of Amphitryon burned with a passion for Iole. Her love believes it, and, alarmed at the report of this new rival, gives way to tears, diffusing her load of grief in heavy lamentation. But soon recovering herself, "Why, (says she), do I weep? My rival will rejoice in these tears; who, as she is already on the way, I must be speedy, and resolve on something while yet there is time, while yet she has not taken possession of my bed. Shall I complain or be silent? Shall I seek Calydon, or remain here? shall I leave the palace, or, if that be all my power, oppose their entrance? What, Meleager, if mindful that I am your sister, I resolve on some desperate deed, and, by murdering my rival, give the world a proof to what height revenge and a woman's rage may rise?" Her mind wavers amid various resolves, but at last prefers that of sending him the garment dyed in the blood of Nessus, to re-animate his decayed love. Herself, not knowing what she gave, commits to unsuspecting Lichas

quæ reddat vires defecto amori. Nesciaque quid tradat, ipsa tradit suos luctus ignaro Lichæ, miserrimamque mandat blandis verbis, ut det illa dona viro. Inscius heros capit ea, induiturque humeris virus Lernæ Echidnæ. Dabat thura et precantia verba primis flammis; fundebatque vina paterâ in marmoreas aras. Illa vis mali incaluit; resolutaque flammis, abiit latè diffusa per artus Herculeos. Dum potuit repressit gemitum solitâ virtute. Postquam patientia est victa malis, repulit aras; implevitque nemorosum Ceten suis vocibus. Nec mora; conatur scindere letiferam vestem: illa qua trahitur, trahit cutem; sædumque relatu, aut frustra tentata revelli hæret membris, aut detegit laceros artus, et grandia ossa. Ipse cruor stridit, ceu quondam candens lamina tineta gelido lacu; coquiturque agente veneno. Nec est modus: avida flammæ sorbent præcordia: cæruleusque sudor fluit de toto corpore: ambustique nervi sonant: medullisque liquefactis cæcâ tabe, tendens ad sidera palmas exclamat; Saturnia, pascere nostris cladibus pascere; et crudelis specta hanc pestem ab alto.

Mittere; quæ vires defecto reddat amori.  
 Ignaroque Lichæ, quid tradat nescia, luctus 155  
 Ipsa suos tradit: blandisque miserrima verbis  
 Dona det illo viro, mandat. Capit inscius heros,  
 Induiturque humeris Lernæ virus Echidnæ.  
 Thura dabat primis, et verba precantia flammis,  
 Vinaque marmoreas paterâ fundebat in aras: 160  
 Incaluit vis illa mali; resolutaque flammis  
 Herculeos abiit latè diffusa per artus.  
 Dum potuit, solitâ gemitum virtute repressit.  
 Victa malis postquam patientia, repulit aras;  
 Implevitque suis nemorosum vocibus Ceten: 165  
 Nec mora, letiferam conatur scindere vestem:  
 Quæ trahitur, trahit illa cutem: sædumque relatu,  
 Aut hæret membris frustrâ tentata revelli,  
 Aut laceros artus, et grandia detegit ossa: 169  
 Ipse cruor, gelido ceu quondam lamina candens  
 Tineta lacu, stridit: coquiturque ardente veneno;  
 Nec modus est: sorbent avidæ præcordia flammæ:  
 Cæruleusque fluit toto de corpore sudor:  
 Ambustique sonant nervi: cæcâque medullis  
 Tabe liquefactis, tendens ad sidera palmas, 175  
 Cladibus, exclamat, Saturnia, pascere nostris:  
 Pascere: et hanc pestem specta, crudelis, ab alto:

## TRANSLATION.

her future woes, and begs him, in softest terms, safely to convey these presents to her husband. The unwitting hero takes the gift, and throws over his shoulders the poison of the Lernæan hydra. He was strewing with incense the rising flames, and, after offering up his vows, was pouring wine from a goblet upon the marble altars. Sraight the poison began to rage, and, dissolved by the flame, spread itself wide over all the hero's limbs. While he could, he suppressed his groans with his wonted fortitude; but when his patience was unable longer to sustain the cruel anguish, he pushed away the altars, and filled the forests of Cete with his cries. Instantly he endeavours to tear from his body the pestilential garment, but wherever he plucks, the skin too follows; and, shocking to relate, it either sticks to his body, all attempts to tear it off being vain, or bares his mangled limbs and huge bones. His blood hisses, like red-hot iron plunged in cold water, and ferments with the raging venom. His misery is without bounds; the preying flames devour his entrails, and livid sweat flows down all his body; his scorched nerves burst; and now his whole marrow wasted by the lurking poison; lifting up his hands to heaven, he cries; "Satiatethyself, daughter of Saturn, with my misery; satiate thyself, and, cruel as thou art, look down from high heaven on my anguish, and glut thy savage heart. Or, if I

## NOTES.

165. Ceten.] A mountain of Thessaly.

Corque ferum satia. Vel si miserandus et hosti,  
(Hostis enim tibi sum) diris cruciatibus ægram,  
Invisamq; animam, natamq; laboribus, aufer. 180  
Mors mihi munus erit. Decet hæc dare dona nover-

cam.

Ergo ego sædantem peregrino templa cruore  
Busirin domui? sævoque alimenta parentis  
Antæo eripui? nec me pastoris Iberi  
Forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere movit?  
Vosne manus validi pressistis cornua tauri?  
Vestrum opus Elis habet, vestrum Stymphalides

undæ,

Partheniumque nemus? vestrâ virtute relatus  
Thermodontiaco cælatus balteus auro,  
Pomaq; ab insomni male custodita dracone? 190  
Nec mihi Centauri potuere resistere, nec mî  
Arcadiæ vastator aper? nec profuit Hydræ  
Crescere per damnum, geminasq; resumere vires?  
Quid? cum Thracasequos humano sanguine pingues,  
Plenaque corporibus laceris præsepia vidi, 195  
Visaque dejeci, dominumque ipsosque peremi?  
His elisa jacet moles Nemeæa lacertis?  
Hæc cælum cervice tuli? defessa jubendo est  
Sæva Jovis conjux: ego sum indefessus agendo.  
Sed nova pestis adest: cui nec virtute resisti, 200

*moles Nemeæa jacet elisa his lacertis? tuli cælum hac cervice? sæva conjux Jovis est defessa jubendo: ego sum indefessus agendo. Sed nova pestis adest: cui nec potest resisti virtute.*

*satiæque ferum cor. Vel si sum miserandus et hosti; (enim sum hostis tibi) aufer animam ægram diris cruciatibus, invisamque, natamque laboribus. Mors erit munus mihi: decet novercam dare hæc dona. Ergo ego domui Busirin, sædantem templa peregrino cruore? eripuique alimenta parentis sævo Antæo? nec forma triplex pastoris Iberi movit me, nec tua triplex forma, Cerbere? vosne manus meæ pressistis cornua validi tauri? Elis habet vestrum opus? Stymphalides undæ, Partheniumque nemus habent vestrum opus? balteusne cælatus Thermodontiaco auro est relatus vestrâ virtute, pomaque male custodita ab insomni dracone? nec centauri potuerunt resistere mihi? nec aper vastator Arcadiæ potuit resistere mihi? nec profuit Hydræ crescere per damnum, resumereque geminas vires? quid? cum vidi Thracasequos pingues humano sanguine, præsepia plena laceris corporibus, dejeci que visa, peremi? dominum ipsosque?*

#### TRANSLATION.

“deserve pity even from an enemy (for a professed enemy I am to thee),  
“take away a life insupportable under this load of torments, hateful to  
“thee, and destined to trouble. Death will be to me a welcome gift; such  
“a gift it becomes a step-mother to bestow. Was it for this I subdued  
“Busiris, profaning the temples of the gods with the blood of strangers?  
“For this did fierce Antæus, up-borne from the ground, lose the fresh sup-  
“plies of vigour he constantly received from his mother? Did neither the  
“triple form of the Iberian shepherd, nor thine, huge Cerberus, startle  
“me? Did these hands control the horns of the mighty bull? Does not  
“Elis speak of thy toils, the Stymphalian lakes, and Parthenian grove?  
“Was it thy valour won the belt inlaid with gold of Thermodon, and  
“apples guarded in vain by the wakeful dragon? Could neither the Cen-  
“taurs resist me, nor the boar that laid waste Arcadia? What availed it  
“the hydra to grow by his wounds, and shoot up with double strength?  
“Why should I speak of the Thracian horses, fat with human blood, and  
“the mangers full of torn bodies? These I saw and overthrew, with their  
“barbarous lord. Did not these hands crush the huge Nemean lion? And  
“this neck sustain the canopy of heaven? The unrelenting wife of Jove,  
“fatigued at length, suspended her commands, but no fatigue could con-  
“quer my resolution in executing. But here a new calamity pursues me,  
“against which neither valour, arms, nor darts can avail. A preying flame

*nec telis, armisve. Ignis eduxerrat imisput-  
monibus, puciturque  
per omnes artus. At  
Eurystheus valet? et  
sunt qui possint cre-  
dere esse deos? Dixit:  
sanciusque graditur  
per altum Ceten haud  
aliter quam si Tigris  
gerat venabula fixa  
corpore, auctorque  
facti refugerit. Videres  
illum saepe edentem ge-  
mitus, saepe frementem,  
saepe retentantem in-  
fringere totas vestes,  
sternentemque trabes;  
irascientemque monti-  
bus, aut tendentem  
brachia patrio cælo.  
Ecce adspicit Lichan  
trepidum, et latitan-  
tem rupe cavatâ: ut-  
que dolor collegerat  
omnem rabiem; dixit,  
Tune Licha tulisti do-  
na feralia? tune eris  
auctor meæ necis? Ille  
cullidus tremit pavet-  
que; et timide dicit ex-  
cusantia verba. Alcides  
corripit eum dicentem  
parantemque adhibere  
manus genibus; et mit-  
tit terque quaterque  
rotatum fortius tor-  
mento in Euboicas un-  
das. Ille pendens in-  
duruit per aërias au-  
ras. Utque ferunt im-  
bres condescere geli-  
dis ventis, nives fieri  
inde; nivibus quoque  
rotatis, molle corpus  
astringi, et glomerari  
spissa grandine: sic prior  
atas edidit illum actum  
per inane validis la-  
certis, exsanguemque metu,  
nec habentem quidquam humeris,  
versum in rigidos silices.*

Nec telis, armisve potest. Pulmonibus errat  
Ignis edax imis, perque omnes pascitur artus.  
At valet Eurystheus. Et sunt, qui credere possint  
Esse deos, dixit? Perque altum sauciùs Ceten  
Haud aliter graditur, quàm si venabula tigris 205  
Corpore fixa gerat, factique refugerit auctor.  
Sæpe illum gemitus edentem, sæpe frementem,  
Sæpe retentantem totas infringere vestes,  
Sternentemque trabes, irascentemque videres 209  
Montibus, aut patrio tendentem brachia cælo:  
Ecce Lichan trepidum, et latitantem rupe cavatâ  
Adspicit; utque dolor rabiem collegerat omnem;  
Tune, Licha, dixit, feralia dona tulisti?  
Tune meæ necis auctor eris? tremit ille, pavetq;  
Pallidus; et timidè verba excusantia dicit. 215  
Dicentem, genibusque manus adhibere parantem,  
Corripit Alcides; et terque quaterque rotatum  
Mittit in Euboicas, tormento fortius, undas.  
Ille per aërias pendens induruit auras. 219  
Utque ferunt imbres gelidis concreescere ventis;  
Inde nives fieri; nivibus quoque molle rotatis  
Adstringi, et spissâ glomerari grandine, corpus;  
Sic illum validis actum per inane lacertis,  
Exsanguemque metu, nec quicquam humoris ha-  
bentem,

In rigidos versum silices prior edidit ætas. 225

#### TRANSLATION.

"strays through my entrails, and feeds upon my lungs and shrivelled joints. Yet still Eurystheus lives. And are there any, said he, who after this can believe there are gods?" He said, and, stung with pain, ranges the lofty hills of Cete; as when a wounded tiger scours the grove, bearing in his body the piercing steel, and seeks the flying author of his pain. Oft might you have seen him uttering groans, and raging in loud laments; oft striving to tear the clinging garments from his body, levelling huge trees, or venting his fury against rocks, and stretching out his hands to his paternal sky. When, lo! he beheld Lichas trembling, and lurking in a hollow rock; and as the anguish he felt had summoned together all his rage; "Was it you (said he), Lichas, who brought that fatal gift? Shall I then owe my fate to thee?" He trembles, and, pale with shivering fear, utters some words of excuse with faltering tongue. While he yet speaks, and strove with his hands to clasp his knees, Alcides seizes him, and, whirling him several times round, tosses him into the Eubœan waves more forcibly than from an engine. He, as he hung aloft in air hardened; and, as they tell us, that showers coagulate by freezing winds, and that thence snow is formed; that snow by its rotation congeals in soft balls, hardens by degrees, and is rolled up in solid hail: thus we learn, from ancient tradition, that Lichas, hurled through air by the hero's nervous arms, his veins bereft of blood with fear, and his whole body drained of

Nunc quoque in Euboïco scopulus brevis emicat altè  
Gurgite, et humanæ servat vestigia formæ.

Quem, quasi sensurum, nautæ calcare verentur;  
Appellantque Lichan. At tu, Jovis inclyta proles,  
Arboribus cæsis, quas ardua gesserat Cete, 230  
Inque pyram structis, arcus, pharetramque capacem,  
Regnaque visuras iterum Trojana sagittas,  
Ferre jubes Pœante satum: quo flamma ministro  
Subdita. Dumque avidis comprênditur ignibus  
agger;

Congeriem silvæ Nemeæo vellere summam 235  
Sternis: et impositâ clavæ cervice recumbis,  
Haud alio vultu quàm si conviva jaceres  
Inter plena meri redimitus pocula sertis.

IV. Jamque valens, et in omnelatus diffusa sonabat,  
Securosq; artus, contemptoremq; petebat 240  
Flamma suum. Timuere Dei pro vindice terræ.

Quos ita (sensit enim) læto Saturnius ore  
Jupiter alloquitur: Nostra est timor iste voluptas,  
O superi: totoque libens mihi pectore grator  
Quòd memoris populi dicor rectorq; paterq; 245  
Et mea progenies vestro quoq; tuta favore est.  
Nam quanquam ipsius datur hoc immanibus actis;  
Obligor ipse tamen. Sed enim, nec pectora vano

*quod dicor rectorque paterque memoris populi; et quod mea progenies est tuta vestro quoque favore. Nam quanquam hoc datur immanibus actis ipsius, ipse tamen obligor. Sed enim ne pectora fida paveant vano*

## TRANSLATION.

its moisture, was transformed into a rigid stone. Even yet a small rock rears its front, high over the Eubœan sea, and retains the traces of human form; which mariners are afraid to tread upon, as still retaining sensibility, and call it by the name of Lichas. But thou illustrious offspring of Jove, felling the trees which lofty Cete bore, and raising them into a pile, gavest to the son of Pœan, thy bow, and capacious quiver, and arrows, destined again to visit the Trojan realms. He set fire to the pile; and while the greedy flames climb round the structure, thou coveredst the woody pile with the skin of the Nemæan lion, and resting thy neck upon the knotty club, wert stretched at ease with a serene countenance, as if, crowned with garlands, thou satest a guest amid cheerful bowls of sparkling wine.

IV. And now his flames prevailing, and spreading on every side, crackle round the undismayed limbs, and approach the hero, who mocked their rage. The gods were alarmed for this great defender of the earth; whom Saturnian Jove (for he perceived it) thus with joyful voice addresses: "The concern you now express, O immortal powers, gives me great pleasure, and I readily congratulate myself, that I am the governor and father of a grateful people, and that my progeny can boast the protection too of your favour. For although this regard be justly paid to his immortal deeds, yet you oblige me also in it. But now, to ease your breasts of this vain fear, know that you ought to despise these Cætian

*Nunc quoque brevis scopulus emicat altè in Euboïco gurgite; et servat vestigia humanæ formæ. Quem nautæ verentur calcare quasi sensurum, appellantque Lichan. At tu, inclyta proles Jovis, arboribus quas ardua Cete gesserat cæsis, structisque in pyram, jubes satum Pœante ferro arcus, pharetramque capacem, sagittasque iterum visuras regna Trojana: quo ministro flamma est subdita. Dumque agger comprênditur avidis ignibus, sternis summam congeriem silvæ Nemeæo vellere: et cervice impositâ clavâ recumbis haud alio vultu quàm si jaceres conviva, redimitus sertis inter plena pocula meri.*

*IV. Jamque flamma valens, et diffusa in omnelatus sonabat, petebatque securos artus, suumque contemptorem. Dei timere pro vindice terræ; quas Saturnius Jupiter (sensit enim) ita alloquitur læto ore. Iste timor ô superi, est nostra voluptas, libensque grator mihi toto pectore,*

*metu, spernitis Oetæas  
flamas. Ille qui vicit  
omnia, vincet ignes  
quos cernitis nec senti-  
et potenter Vulcanum  
nisi maternâ parte.  
Quod traxit à me est æternum, et ex-  
pers atque immune ne-  
cis, domabileque nullâ  
flammâ. Egoque acci-  
piam cœlestibus oris id  
defunctum terrâ, con-  
fidoque meum factum  
fore latabile cunctis  
dis. Tamen si quis erit  
forte doliturus Hercule  
deo, si quis nolet præ-  
mia data; sed seiet  
enim meruisse ea dari;  
invitusque probabit.  
Dei assensere. Conjux  
quoque regia est visa  
tulisse cætera non du-  
ro, tamen ultima dicta  
Jovis duro vultu, indo-  
luisseque se esse nota-  
tam. Interca Mulci-  
ber abstulerat quod-  
cunque erat popula-  
bile flammæ, nec effigies  
Herculis remansit  
cognoscenda, nec habet  
quidquam ductum ab  
origine matris, servat-  
que vestigia tantum  
Jovis. Utque novus  
serpens, senecta posita  
cum pelle solet luxuri-  
are, virereque recenti  
squammâ; sic ubi Ty-  
rynthius exiit mortales  
artus; viget meliore parte  
sui; caputque videri major,  
et fieri verendus  
augustâ gravitate. Quem  
raptum inter cava nubila  
pater omnipotens intulit  
quadrifido curru  
radiantibus astris.*

Fida metu paveant, Oetæas spernite flamas.  
Omnia qui vicit, vincet, quos cernitis, ignes: 250  
Nec nisi maternâ Vulcanum parte potentem  
Sentiet. Æternum est, à me quod traxit, et expers  
Atque immune necis, nullâque domabile flammâ.  
Idque ego defunctum terrâ cœlestibus oris  
Accipiam, cunctisq; meum lætabile factum 255  
Dis fore confido. Si quis tamen Hercule, si quis  
Fortè Deo doliturus erit, data præmia nolet;  
Sed meruisse dari sciet; invitusque probabit.  
Assensere Dei. Conjux quoque regia visa est  
Cætera non duro, duro tamen ultima vultu, 260  
Dicta tulisse Jovis; seque indoluisse notatam.  
Interea, quodcunque fuit populabile flammæ  
Mulciber abstulerat; nec cognoscenda remansit  
Herculis effigies; nec quidquam ab imagine ductum  
Matris habet; tantumq; Jovis vestigia servat. 265  
Utque novus serpens, positâ cum pelle senectâ,  
Luxuriare solet, squammâque nitere recenti:  
Sic, ubi mortales Tyrrynthius exiit artus,  
Parte sui meliore viget; majorque videri  
Cœpit, et augustâ fieri gravitate verendus. 270  
Quem pater omnipotens inter cava nubila raptum,  
Quadrifido curru radiantibus intulit astris.

## TRANSLATION.

“ flames: the hero, who has vanquished all things, shall vanquish even  
“ them too. That part alone, which he derived from his mother, shall feel  
“ the rage of Vulcan; what he drew from me, is immortal, exempt from  
“ death, and not to be conquered by any flames. This when disengaged  
“ from earth, will I receive into these celestial mansions, nor doubt but  
“ all the powers will approve the righteous act. Yet if any one, if any  
“ one, I say, should peradventure grieve at seeing Hercules a god, and  
“ repine at the honour conferred upon him; still they must own he me-  
“ rited it, and, in spite of themselves, approve the deed.” The gods as-  
sented. The queen of heaven too bore the rest of Jupiter’s speech with a  
contented air, and seemed displeased only with his last words, which so  
plainly pointed at her. Mean time, whatever was in the power of flame  
was now consumed, nor was the form of Hercules any more to be known;  
nor did aught he had derived from his mother remain; he retains only  
the traces of immortal Jove. As a serpent, renewed by casting off old  
age with his wrinkled skin, gathers fresh strength, and glitters in recent  
scales; thus the Tyrrinthian hero, when divested of mortal limbs, flourishes  
in his better part, looks more majestic, and becomes venerable by an aw-  
ful gravity. Him the almighty father, snatching up in hollow clouds,  
bore aloft in a four-horsed chariot, and lodged among the shining stars.

## NOTES.

263. *Mulciber.*] Vulcan, so called *a mulcendo ferro*. As he was the god of fire, he  
is often put for fire itself.

V. Sensit Atlas pondus. Neque adhuc Sthenelæus iras

Solverat Eurystheus; odiumque in prole patrum  
Exercebat atrox. At longis anxia curis 275

Argolis Alcmena, questus ubi ponat aniles,  
Cui referat nati testatos orbe labores,

Cuive suos casus, Iölen habet. Herculis illam  
Imperiis thalamoque animoque receperat Hyllus;

Implêratq; uterum generoso germine. Cui sic 280  
Incipit Alcmena: Faveant tibi numina saltem:

Corripiantque moras, tum cum matura vocabis  
Præpositam timidis parientibus Ilithyiam;

Quam mihi difficilem Junonis gratia fecit.  
Namque laboriferi cum jam natalis adesset 285

Herculis, et decimum premeretur sidere signum,  
Tendebat gravitas uterum mihi: quodq; ferebam

Tantum erat, ut posses auctorem dicere tecti  
Ponderis esse Jovem. Nec Jam tolerare labores

Ulterius poteram; quin nunc quoq; frigidus artus,  
Dum loquor, horror habet; parsque est meminisse

doloris. 291

Septem ego per noctes, totidem cruciata diebus,  
Fessa malis, tendensque ad cælum brachia, niagno

Lucinam Nixosque pares clamore vocabam.

*artus; estque pars doloris meminisse. Ego cruciata per septem noctes, totidem diebus, fessa malis, tendensque brachia ad cælum, vocabam Lucinam, Nixosque pares magno clamore:*

#### TRANSLATION.

V. Atlas felt the *additional* load; nor had Eurystheus, the son of Sthenelus, as yet forgot his resentment; but, unrelenting, vented the hatred he had borne the father against his offspring. But Argolic Alcmena, oppressed with a continued load of cares, is still happy in Iole; to whom she may unbosom the complaints of her old age, to whom relate the labours of her son, attested now by all the world, and her own misfortunes. Hyllus, at the desire of Hercules, had received her into his bed and heart, and swelled her womb with a noble birth. To her Alcmena thus begins: "May the gods be propitious, and shorten the hours of suffering then chiefly, when, having accomplished thy months, thou shalt invoke "Ilihya, who presides over women in those dreaded hours; whom the "influence of Juno rendered cruel and inexorable to me. For when now "the natal hour of Hercules, destined to so many toils, was at hand, and "the tenth sign had received the sun, a mighty load extended my womb, "and the burden itself readily proclaimed Jove the father of the latent "growth. Nor could I longer support the unutterable pangs; even now, "while I speak, cold horror seizes my limbs, and remembrance in part "renews my grief. Tormented for seven nights together, and as many "days fatigued with ills; and extending my hands to heaven, I, with a

#### NOTES.

274. The next fable is the birth of Hercules, which the poet describes very circumstantially. As Alcmena had a difficult labour, hence it was feigned, that Juno prevailed upon Lucina to obstruct

the birth. As for Calanthis, Alcmena's slave, whom Ovid makes to have been transformed into a weasel, this is an episode invented to set the resentment of Juno in a stronger light.

V. *Atlas sensit pondus. Neque Sthenelæus Eurystheus adhuc solverat iras; utroque exercebat odium patrum in prole. At Argolis Alcmena anxio longis curis, habet Iölen ubi ponat labores nati testatos orbe, cuive referat suos casus. Hyllus imperiis Herculis receperat illam thalamoque animoque, implêratque uterum generoso germine. Cui Alcmena sic incipit: Numina faveant tibi, corripiantque moras, tum saltem cum matura vocabis Ilithyiam præpositam timidis parientibus; quam gratia Junonis fecit difficilem mihi. Namque cum natalis hora laboriferi Herculis jam adesset, et decimum signum premeretur sidere: gravitas tendebat uterum mihi: quodque ferebam erat tantum, ut posses auctorem Jovem esse auctorem tecti ponderis: nec poteram jam ulterius tolerare labores. Quin nunc quoque dum loquor, frigidus horror habet*

*Illa quidem venit, sed præcorrupta, quæque vellet donare meum caput iniquæ Junoni. Utque audit meos gemitus, subsedit ante fores in illâ arâ, pressaque quod ad lævum genu à dextro poplite, digitis junctis inter se pectine junctis, sustinuit partus: tacitâ quoque carmina voce* 300  
*Dixit; et inceptos tenuerunt carmina partus. Nitō, et ingrato facio convicia demens Vana Jovi; cupioque mori, moturaque duras Verba queror silices. Matres Cadmeides adsunt, Votaque suscipiunt, exhortanturque dolentem.* 305  
*Una ministrarum mediâ de plebe Galanthis, Flava comas, aderat, faciendis strenua jussis; Officiis dilecta suis. Ea sensit iniquâ Nescio quid Junone geri; dumque exit, et intrat Sæpe fores, Divam residentem vidit in arâ;* 310  
*Brachiaque in genibus digitis connexa tenentem: Et quæcunq; es, ait, dominæ gratare; levata est Argolis Alcmenæ; potiturque puerpera voto. Exsiluit, junctasque manus pavefacta remisit Diva potens uteri. Vinculis levor ipsa remissis.* 315  
 VI. Numine decepto risisse Galanthida fama est. Ridentem, prœnsamque ipsis Dea sæva capillis Traxit, et è terrâ corpus relevare volentem Arcuit; inque pedes mutavit brachia primos.

*Ipsa levor vinculis remissis. VI. Est fama Galanthida risisse decepto numine. Sæva dea traxit ridentem, prœnsamque ipsis capillis, et arcuit volentem relevare corpus è terra: mutavitque brachia in primos pedes.*

## TRANSLATION.

“ loud voice, invoked Lucina and the two Nixi. She came indeed, but  
 “ with a hostile mind, and determined to give my life a sacrifice to vengeful  
 “ Juno. When she heard my groans, she took her seat on that altar be-  
 “ fore the gate, and pressing her left knee with her right hand, her fingers  
 “ joined in form of a comb, she stayed my delivery, and muttered charms  
 “ in a low voice. Her charms delayed the unfinished birth. I struggle  
 “ hard, and, distracted with pain, vainly reproach Jove’s ingratitude, wish  
 “ for death, and complain in words that might have moved the hardest  
 “ rocks. The Theban matrons are present, offer up vows, and encourage  
 “ me to support my pains. Among the rest was Galanthis, one of my maids  
 “ of the vulgar throng, but graced with golden locks, active in executing  
 “ my commands, and beloved for her ready service. She perceived that  
 “ these woes proceeded from the persisting hate of Juno, and, as she often  
 “ passed and repassed, observed the goddess sitting upon the altar, and  
 “ holding her hands linked by her fingers upon her knees. Whoever you  
 “ are, says she, congratulate my mistress; she is released from her pains,  
 “ and Alcmena, now a mother, enjoys her wish. The goddess, who presides  
 “ over the womb, sprung from her seat, and, struck with sudden surprise,  
 “ unlocked her hands. These bonds thus loosed, I was instantly relieved.

VI. “ It is said, that Galanthis, after deceiving the goddess, laughed.  
 “ The goddess, seizing her by the hair as she laughed, dragged her along,  
 “ nor suffered her to raise her struggling body from the ground, but



Strenuitas antiqua manet : nec terga colorem 320

Amisère suum ; forma est diversa priori.

Quæ, quia mendaci parientem juverat ore,

Ore parit ; nostrasq ; domos, ut et antè, frequentat.

VII. Dixit ; et admonitu veteris commota ministræ,

Ingemuit. Quam sic nurus est affata dolentem : 325

Te tamen, ô genitrix, alienæ sanguine vestro

Rapta movet facies. Quid si tibi mira sororis

Fata meæ referam ? quanquam lachrymæque dolorque

Impediunt prohibentque loqui. Fuit unica matri, (Me pater ex aliâ genuit) notissima formâ 330

Æchalidum Dryope : quam virginitate carentem

Vimque Dei passam, Delphos Delonque tenentis,

Excipit Andræmon ; et habetur conjuge felix.

Est lacus, acclivi devexo margine formam

Littoris efficiens ; summum myrteta coronant. 335

Venerat huc Dryope, fatorum nescia ; quoque

Indignere magis, Nymphis latura coronas.

Inque sinu puerum, qui nondum impleverat annum,

Dulce ferebat onus ; tepidique ope lactis alebat.

Haud procul à stagno, Tyrios imitata colores, 340

In spem baccarum florebat aquatica lotos :

Carpserat hinc Dryope, quos oblectamina nato,

*annum : alebatque ope tepidi lactis. Haud procul à stagno, aquatica lotos, imitata Tyrios colores, florebat in spem baccarum. Dryope carpserat hinc flores quos porrigeret oblectamina nato,*

*Antiqua strenuitas manet : nec terga amisere suum colorem : forma est diversa priori. Quæ, quia juverat parientem mendaciore, parit ore : frequentatque nostras domos, ut et ante.*

*VII. Dixit ; et commota admonitu veteris ministræ, ingemuit : quam gementem, nurus est affata sic : Tamen ô genitrix, facies rapta alienæ à vestro sanguine movet te. Quid si referam tibi fata meæ sororis ? quamquam lachrymæque dolorque impediunt prohibentque loqui. Dryope fuit unica filia matri (pater genuit me ex aliâ) formâ notissima (Æchalidum : quam carentem virginitate, passamque vim dei tenentis Delphos, Delonque, Andræmon excipit, et habetur felix conjuge. Est lacus efficiens formam acclivi littoris devexo margine : myrteta coronant summum. Dryope nescia fatorum venerat huc ; quoque magis indignere, latura coronas nymphis. Ferebatque in sinu puerum, dulce onus, qui nondum impleverat annum).*

#### TRANSLATION.

“ changed her arms into fore-feet. Her former activity remains, nor did her back lose its wonted colour, but her form is wholly lost. Who, as she had aided her lady in child-bed by a lying month, brings forth by the mouth, and still haunts the houses she loved before.”

VII. She said ; and, moved by this remembrance of an old faithful servant, sighed ; whom, sighing, her daughter-in-law thus addressed : “ You, mother, are moved at the loss of form, in one who was a stranger to your blood. What were I to relate to you the surprising fate of my sister ? Although tears and grief check me, and tie up my speech. “ Dryope, the most beauteous of the Æchalian nymphs, was her mother’s “ only hope (for I was my father’s offspring by a second bride). Her, “ deflowered and ravished by the god, whose power is acknowledged at “ Delphi and Delos, Andræmon espoused, and he was accounted happy “ in a wife. There is a lake, whose shelving border makes the appearance of a sloping shore : groves of myrtle crown its summits. Hither “ Dryope was come, unknowing of her fates ; and, to raise your indignation yet more, was preparing an offering of garlands for the nymphs. “ In her bosom she bore her son, a grateful load, who had not yet completed his first year, and whom she nursed with warm milk. Not far “ from the lake flourished a watery Lotos, whose glowing blossoms vied “ with the Tyrian dye, and promised a rich crop of fruits. Dryope had “ plucked some of these flowers to please her infant son, and I, who was

*et videbar factura  
idem, namque aderam.  
Vidi guttas cruentas  
decidere e flore, et ramos  
moveri tremulo  
horrore. Scilicet, ut  
tardi agrestes nunc  
denique referunt, nym-  
phe Lotis fugiens ob-  
scæna Priapi, contu-  
lerat vultus versos in  
lunc, nomine servato.*

*VIII. Soror nesci-  
erat hoc; quæ cum per-  
territa vellet ire retrò,  
et discedere nymphis  
adoratis, pedes hæse-  
runt radice, pugnat  
convellere, nec movet  
quidquam nisi summa.  
Lentus cortex succe-  
rit ab imo, paulatim-  
que premit tota ingui-  
na. Ut vidit: conata  
laniare capillos manu,  
implevit manum fronde:  
frondes tenebant  
omne caput. At puer  
Amphissos (nam avus  
Eurytus addiderat hoc  
nomen illi) sentit ma-  
terna ubera rigescere:  
nec lacteus humor se-  
quitur ducentem. Ade-  
ram spectatrix crude-  
lis fati; nonque pote-  
ram ferre opem tibi  
soror: quantumque va-  
lebam morabar am-  
plexa crescentem trunc-  
um ramosque. Et  
(fateor) volui condi  
sub eodem cortice.  
Ecce vir Andræmon,  
genitorque miserrimus  
adsunt, et querunt  
Dryopen; ostendi loton  
illis querentibus Dry-  
open. Dant oscula tepido ligno;*

Porrigeret, flores; et idem factura videbar;  
Namque aderam. Vidi guttas è flore cruentas  
Decidere, et tremulo ramos horrore moveri. 345  
Scilicet, ut referunt tardi nunc denique agrestes,  
Lotis in hanc Nymphæ, fugiens obscæna Priapi,  
Contulerat versos, servato nomine, vultus.

VIII. Nesciêrat soror hoc; quæ cum perterrita  
retrò

Ire et adoratis vellet discedere Nymphis; 350  
Hæserunt radice pedes. Convellere pugnat:  
Nec quicquam, nisi summa, movet. Succrescit ab  
imo,

Totaque paulatim lentus premit inguina cortex.  
Ut vidit; conata manu laniare capillos,  
Fronde manum implevit; frondes caput omne te-  
nebant, 355

At puer Amphissos (namque hoc avus Eurytus illi  
Addiderat nomen) materna rigescere sentit  
Ubra; nec sequitur ducentem lacteus humor.

Spectatrix aderam fati crudelis; opemque 359  
Non poteram tibi ferre, soror: quantumque va-  
lebam,

Crescentem truncum ramosq; amplexa, morabar:  
Et (fateor) volui sub eodem cortice condi.

Ecce vir Andræmon, genitorque miserrimus, ad-  
sunt!

Et quærunt Dryopen; Dryopen quærantibus illis  
Ostendi loton. Tepido dant oscula ligno; 365

#### TRANSLATION.

“also present, had done the same; but, lo! I observed bloody drops to  
“fall from the violated blossoms, and the boughs to shake with tremulous  
“horror. For, as the swains, now at length too late, say, the nymph  
“Lotis, flying the lawless lust of Priapus, lodged her changing form in  
“this plant, which still preserves her name.

VIII. “This my sister knew nothing of, who, as astonished, she en-  
“deavoured to retire, and leave the place, having first adored the nymphs;  
“her feet stuck fast by a root. She strives to tear them up, but can  
“only move above: the encroaching bark grows from below, and,  
“by slow degrees, covers all her groin. Surprised, and raising her  
“hand to rend her hair, her hand is filled with leaves, for now her  
“whole head was encircled with leaves. The child Amphissus (for  
“by this name his grand-father Eurytus had called him) perceived his  
“mother’s breasts to harden, nor does the milky moisture follow upon  
“his sucking. I was a spectator of thy cruel destiny, nor could I, sister,  
“bring thee aid, but clung to the growing trunk and boughs, if possible,  
“to delay the rising bark; nay, even wished to share her fate. Behold  
“her husband Andræmon, and her unhappy sire, appear, and inquire for  
“Dryope. I shewed them the springing lotos for Dryope: they print kisses  
“on the warm rind, and cleave in close embrace to the roots of the tree.

Affusique suæ radicibus arboris hærent.  
 Nil nisi jam faciem, quod non foret arbor, habebas,  
 Cara soror. Lachrymæ verso de corpore factis  
 Irrorant foliis; ac, dum licet, oraque præstant  
 Vocis iter, tales effundit in aëra questus: 370  
 Si qua fides miseris, hoc me, per numina juro,  
 Non meruisse nefas. Patior sine crimine pœnam:  
 Viximus innocuæ: si mentior, arida perdam,  
 Quas habeo, frondes; et cæsa securibus urar.  
 Hunc tamen infantem maternis demite ramis, 375  
 Et date nutrici: nostrâque sub arbore sæpe  
 Lac facitote bibat; nostrâque sub arbore ludat;  
 Cùmque loqui poterit, matrem facitote salutet;  
 Et tristis dicat, Latet hoc sub stipite mater!  
 Stagna tamen timeat, nec carpat ab arbore flores;  
 Et frutices omnes corpus putet esse Dearum. 381  
 Care, vale, conjux, et tu germana, paterque;  
 Queis si qua est pietas, ab acutæ vulnere falcis,  
 A pecoris morsu frondes defendite nostras.  
 Et quoniam mihi fas ad vos incumbere non est;  
 Erigite huc artus, et ad oscula nostra venite, 386  
 Dum tangi possunt, parvumque attollite natum.  
 Plura loqui nequeo. Nam jam per candida mollis  
 Colla liber serpit; summoque cacumine condor.  
 Ex oculis removete manus. Sine munere vestro  
 Contegat inductus morientia lumina cortex. 391

*cula, attolliteque parvum natum dum possum tangi. Nequeo loqui pura, nam jam mollis liber serpit per candida colla: condorque summo cacumine. Removete manus ex oculis. Cortex inductus contegat morientia lumina sine vestro munere.*

## TRANSLATION.

“ And now, dear sister, your face only retained its human form. Tears  
 “ distil upon the leaves that spring from your changed body; and, while  
 “ yet she may, while her mouth allows a passage for the voice, she pours  
 “ forth her complaints in such accents as these: If any credit is due to  
 “ the wretched, I swear by all the gods, I merited not this cruel ven-  
 “ geance. I suffer for no wilful crime, my life has ever been innocent. If  
 “ I speak false, may these green leaves drop from my withered trunk, may  
 “ axes fell me to the ground, and crackling flames consume me. Take,  
 “ however, this infant from his mother’s arms, and give it to some kind  
 “ nurse: yet let him oft be fed with milk under my tree, and sport in my  
 “ shade; and, as soon as he can speak, teach him to hail his mother, and  
 “ to say, with weeping eyes, My parent lies concealed within this plant.  
 “ But let him dread the lakes, nor crop the blossoms from trees, but sus-  
 “ pect a goddess shrined in every shrub. Farewell, my dear spouse, and  
 “ you, my sister, and my sire. If you still retain any love for me, guard  
 “ my boughs from the wounds of the piercing bill, and the persecuting  
 “ bites of cattle. And since it is not allowed me to bend down to you, ad-  
 “ vance your lips to mine, and come to my embraces, while yet I may be  
 “ touched, and reach me my infant son. I can say no more, for now the  
 “ soft rind creeps along my white neck, and closes over my head. Re-  
 “ move your hands; the invading bark will soon, without your aid, seal

*hærentque adfusi ra-  
 diceibus suæ arboris.  
 Cara soror jam habebas  
 nil nisi faciem  
 quod non foret arbor.  
 Lachrymæ irrorant foliis  
 factis de misero corpore:  
 ac dum licet,  
 oraque præstant iter  
 vocis, effundit tales  
 questus in aëra. Si  
 est qua fides miseris,  
 juro per numina me  
 non meruisse hoc nefas.  
 Patior pœnam sine crimi-  
 ne: viximus innocuæ:  
 si mentior, arida per-  
 dam frondes quas habeo;  
 et cæsa securibus urar.  
 Tamen demite hunc infantem  
 maternis ramis, et date nu-  
 tricæ: facitoteque ut  
 sæpe bibat lac sub nos-  
 trâ arbore; atque lu-  
 dat sub nostrâ arbore.  
 Cùmque poterit loqui,  
 facitote ut salutet ma-  
 trem; et tristis dicat,  
 mater latet sub hoc  
 stipite. Tamen timeat  
 stagna, nec carpat  
 flores ab arbore; et  
 putet omnes frutices  
 esse corpus deorum.  
 Care conjux vale, et tu  
 germana, paterque  
 queis si est qua pietas,  
 defendite nostras fron-  
 des ab acutæ acutæ  
 falcis, à morsu pecoris.  
 Et quoniam non est  
 fas mihi incumbere ad  
 vos, erigite artus huc,  
 et venite ad nostra os-  
 cula.*

*Ora simul desierant loqui, simul esse: ramique recentes diu caluere mutato corpore.*

*IX. Dumque Iole refert fatum miserabile sororis; dumque Alcmena siccata lachrymas Eurytidos admoto pollice, et ipsa tamen flet; nova res compescuit omnem tristitiam. Nam Iolaus puer constitit alto limine, tegensque malas dubia laniagine, reformatus ora in primos annos.*

*X. Junonia Hebe victa precibus viri dederat hoc muneris illi: quæ cum pararet jurares e tributuram posthac talia dona nulli, Themis non esse passa. Nam jam, dixit, Thebæ movent discordia bella. Capaneusque haud poterit vinci nisi ab Jove; fratresque pares ibunt in vulnere; vatesque adhuc vivus, videbit suos manes seductâ tellure: natusque ultus parentem parente, erit pius et sceleratus eodem facto. Attonitusque malis, exul mentisque domusque, agitatibitur vultibus Eumenidum, umbrisque matris; donec conjux poposcerit eum fatale aurum, ensisque Phegeius hauserit cognatum latus. Tum demum Acheloia Callirrhœ supplex petet ab Jove magno hos annos natis infantibus.*

Desierant simul ora loqui, simul esse; diuque Corpore mutato rami caluere recentes.

IX. Dumq; refert Iole fatum miserabile, dumq; Eurytidos lachrymas admoto pollice siccata 395 Alcmena, flet et ipsa tamen, compescuit omnem Res nova tristitiam. Nam limine constitit alto Pœnè puer, dubiâque tegens languine malas Ora reformatus primos Iolaus in annos.

X. Hoc illi dederat Junonia muneris Hebe, 400 Victa viri precibus. Quæ cum jurare pararet Dona tributuram posthac se talia nulli, Non est passa Themis. Nam jam discordia Thebæ Bella movent, dixit: Capaneusq; nisi ab Jove vinci Haud poterit; ibuntq; pares in vulnere fratres; Seductâque suos manes tellure videbit; 406 Vivet adhuc vates; ultusque parente parentem Natus erit facto pius et sceleratus eodem: Attonitusque malis, exul mentisque domusque, Vultibus Eumenidum, matrisq; agitatibitur umbris; Donec eum conjux fatale poposcerit aurum, 411 Cognatumque latus Phegeius hauserit ensis. Tum demum magno petet hos Acheloia supplex Ab Jove Callirrhœ natis infantibus annos.

#### TRANSLATION.

"those dying eyes. Her mouth ceased at once to speak, and to be; and though the nymph was now wholly changed, yet long the boughs retained a human heat."

IX. And while Iole thus relates the amazing fate of her sister, and Alcmena with pitying hand dries up her tears, grief streaming the while from her own eyes; a new and unexpected event hushed all their sorrow. For Iolaus, changed to years of early youth, stood before the threshold; a boy he stood, having his cheeks covered with imperceptible down.

X. Hebe, the daughter of Juno, yielding to the solicitations of her husband, had bestowed this grace; and now she was about to swear, that no mortal should henceforward taste of this gift; but Themis interposed: "For soon (said she) shall Thebes engage in civil war, nor is Capaneus to be conquered, but by the hands of Jove. The guilty brothers shall rush into mutual wounds, and earth dividing, the bard shall, alive, behold his destined shades. His son shall, by a parent's death, avenge a parent's fate; and, in the same action, be both unjust and good. Haunted by the sentence of his crime, and persecuted by the furies and his mother's ghost, he shall wander, deprived of reason and home, till his wife demand the fatal bracelet, and the Phegeian sword pierce his kindred side. Then shall Callirrhœ, the daughter of Achelous, suppliant

#### NOTES.

399. *Iolaus.*] According to Solinus, the son of Iphiclus, the brother of Hercules. Arriving to a great age, he was at the entreaty of Hercules, restored to youth by Hebe.

414. *Callirrhœ natis infantibus annos.*] The poet goes on to recount how Callirrhœ obtained the same favour for her children.

Jupiter his motus, privignæ dona, nurusque 415  
Præcipiet; facietque viros impubibus annis.

XI. Hæc ubi faticano venturi præscia dixit  
Ore Themis, vario superi sermone fremebant:  
Et, cur non aliis eadem dare dona liceret,  
Murmur erat. Queritur veteres Pallantias annos  
Conjugis esse sui; quæritur canescere mitis 421

Iâsonia Ceres; repetitum Mulciber ævum  
Poscit Erichthonio. Venerem quoque; cura futuri  
Tangit, et Anchisæ renovare paciscitur annos.

Cui studeat, Deus omnis habet; crescitque; favore  
Turbida seditio, donec sua Jupiter ora 426

Solvit: et, O nostri si qua est reverentia, dixit,  
Quo ruitis? tantumne sibi quis posse videtur,  
Fata quoque ut superet? fatis Iôlaus in annos,  
Quos egit, reddiit: Fatis juvenescere debent 430

Callirrhœ geniti; non ambitione, nec armis.

Vos etiam, quoque hoc animo meliore feratis,  
Me quoque fata regunt: quæ si mutare valerem,  
Nec nostrum seri curvarent Æacon anni;

Perpetuumque ævi florem Rhadamanthus haberet  
Cum Minoë meo: qui propter amara senectæ 436

*liore animo, regunt me quoque: quæ si valerem mutare, nec seri anni curvarent nostrum Æacum, Rhadamanthusque haberet perpetuum florem ævi cum meo Minoë, qui nunc despicitur propter*

## TRANSLATION.

"request of Jupiter those years of youth for her infant sons. Jupiter, moved by her tears, shall order for them *this advance of years*, the peculiar gift of his step-daughter and daughter-in-law, and bid their unripe bosoms glow with manly heat."

XI. When prophetic Themis had thus spoke with prescient voice, the gods broke out in various murmurs; and complaints arose, that others had not also a power of dispensing the same gifts. Aurora grieves for her aged sponse, and gentle Ceres laments the freezing years of Iason. Vulcan requests a new life for Erichthonius; Venus too is concerned for her future race, and would fain restore the blooming age of Anchises. Each god has a different care, and their various interests increase their jars; till Jupiter *rising*, addressed them thus: "Is aught of the reverence due to me left among you? Why then this discord? Does any one fancy himself powerful enough to resist fate? By fate Iôlaus resumed his youthful years. By the appointment of fate the sons of Callirrhœ shall spring forward to manhood, not by ambition or arms. And that you may submit to this with more contentment of mind, know, that I also am ruled by fate. Could I revoke its decrees, you should not behold my Æacus bending under a load of years. Rhadamanthus should flourish in perpetual youth; and my son Minos too, who now is

## NOTES.

415. *Privignæ dona nurusque.*] Hebe was the daughter of Juno without the participation of her husband, and hence she was Jupiter's step-daughter Privigna: she was his daughter-in-law too, as being married to his son Hercules.

420. *Pallantias.*] Aurora, the daughter of Hyperion, and consin-german by the father's side to Pallas the giant.

422. *Iâsonia.*] Jasiones was the son of Jupiter and Electra, and beloved by Ceres.

*Jupiter motus his præcipiet dona privignæ nurusque, facietque viros impubibus annis.*

XI. *Ubi Themis præscia futuri dixit hæc faticano ore, superi fremebant vario sermone. Et erat murmur cur non liceret aliis dare eadem dona. Pallantias queritur annos conjugis sui esse veteres: mitis Ceres queritur Iâsonia canescere: Mulciber poscit repetitum ævum Erichthonio. Cura futuri tangit quoque Venerem, et paciscitur renovare annos Anchisæ. Omnis Deus habet cui studeat, scditioque turbida crescit favore, donec Jupiter solvit sua ora: et dixit: O si est qua reverentia nostri, quo ruitis? quisne videtur sibi se posse tantum, ut superet quoque fata? fatis Iôlaus reddiit in annos quos egit: fatis geniti Callirrhœ debent revirescere, non ambitione, nec armis. Fata regunt vos etiam, quoque jeratis hoc me-*

*amara pondera senecta; nec regnat ordine quo prius. Dicta Jovis morere Deos; nec ullus (cum videant Rhadamanthos, et Æacon, et Minoa fessos annis) sustinet queri. Qui Minos dum fuit integer ævi, terruerat magnas gentes ipso quoque nomini. Tunc erat invalidus, pertimuitque Miletum Deionidem superbum robore juvenis, Phæboque parente; credensque cum insurgere suis regnis, tamen haud est ausus arcere patriis penatibus. Tu Miletus fugis tuâ sponte, metrisque celeri carina Ægeus aquas, et constituis in terra Aside mœnia habentia nomen positoris. Hic filia Mæandri redeuntis toties eodem Cyanæ, præstanti forma quod ad corpora, cognita, dum sequitur curvamina patriæ ripæ, est enixa tibi gemellam prolem, Byblida cum Canno. Byblis est in exemplo ut puella ament concessa. Byblis correpta cupidine Apollini fratris, amavit fratrem non ut soror, nec quâ debebat. Illa quidem primo intelligit nullos ignes nec putat se peccare quod sapius jungat oscula, quodque circumdet sua brachia fraterno collo; diuque fallitur mendaci umbrâ pietatis.*

Pondera despicitur; nec, quo prius, ordine regnat.  
Dicta Jovis movere Deos. Nec sustinet ullus  
(Cum videant fessos Rhadamanthos et Æacon annis,  
Et Minoa) queri; qui, dum fuit integer ævi, 440  
Terruerat magnas ipso quoque nomine gentes.  
Tunc erat invalidus: Deionidemque juvenis  
Robore Miletum, Phæboque parente superbum,  
Pertimuit; credensque suis insurgere regnis,  
Haud tamen est patriis arcere penatibus ausus. 445  
Sponte fugis, Miletus, tuâ, celerique carinâ  
Ægeas metiris aquas; et in Aside terrâ  
Mœnia constituis, positoris habentia nomen.  
Hic tibi, dum sequitur patriæ curvamina ripæ,  
Filia Mæandri toties redeuntis eodem, 450  
Cognita Cyanæ, præstanti corpora formâ,  
Byblida cum Canno prolem est enixa gemellam.  
Byblis in exemplo est, ut ament concessa puellæ:  
Byblis Apollinei correpta cupidine fratris,  
Non soror ut fratrem, nec quâ debebat, amavit.  
Illa quidem primò nullos intelligit ignes; 456  
Nec peccare putat, quod sapius oscula jungat;  
Quod sua fraterno circumdet brachia collo:  
Mendacique diù pietatis fallitur umbrâ.

## TRANSLATION.

"despised, because of the heavy load of old age, nor reigns with his "wonted dignity." These words of Jove silenced the gods. None now presume to urge their complaints, when they see Rhadamanthus, and Æacus, and Minos, broken with years. Minos, when in the bloom of life, had by the fame of his name, been the terror of powerful nations; but now enfeebled with age, he dreaded Miletus, the son of Deione; whom elated with youth, and vain of his father Phæbus, he durst not drive from his native coast, though he suspected him of aiming at his kingdom. You, Miletus, left the island by choice, and ploughed the Ægean waves in thy swift vessel, and built on the Asiatic coast a city bearing the name of its founder. Here, as she traces the windings of her father's bank, Cyanæ, the daughter of Meander, whose channel glides so often backward to its source, a nymph of surpassing beauty, yielding to thy embraces, brought forth a double offspring, Canus and Byblis. Byblis serves as an example to guard *unthinking* maids against forbidden love; for Byblis, seized with a passion for her brother, the grand-son of Apollo, loved him more than became a sister, and burnt in unlawful flames. At first indeed she apprehended no guilty fire; she saw no crime in giving him frequent kisses, in throwing her arms round her

## NOTES.

442. *Deionidem Miletum.*] Miletus, according to Ovid, was the son of Apollo and Deione, though others give him Ilia for his mother. He designed to invade

Crete, but deterred by admonitions from Jove, he sailed for Asia, where he built Miletus, a celebrated city of Caria.

Paulatim declinat amor : visuraque fratrem 460

Culta venit ; nimumque cupit formosa videri :

Et, si qua est illic formosior, invidet illi.

Sed nondum manifesta sibi est ; nullumque sub illo

Ignem facit votum ; veruntamen æstuat intus.

Jam dominum appellat ; jam nomina sanguinis  
odit : 465

Byblida jam mavult, quam se vocet ille sororem.

Spes tamen obscenas animo dimittere non est

Ausa suo vigilans. Placidâ resoluta quiete

Sæpè videt, quod amat. Visa est quoque jungere  
fratri

Corpus ; et erubuit, quamvis sopita jacebat. 470

Somnus abit : silet illa diu ; repetitque quietis

Ipsa suæ speciem ; dubiâque ita mente profatur :

Me miseram ! tacitæ quid vult sibi noctis imago ?

Quam nolim rata sit. Cur hæc ego somnia vidi ?

Ille quidem est oculis quamvis formosus iniquis :

Et placet, et possum, si non sit frater, amare ; 476

Et me dignus erat, verum nocet esse sororem.

Dummodo tale nihil vigilans committere tentem,

Sæpe licet simili redeat sub imagine somnus.

Testis abest somno ; nec abest imitata voluptas.

Proh Venus, et tenerâ volucer cum matre Cupido,

Gaudia quanta tuli : quam me manifesta libido

Contigit ! ut jacui totis resoluta medullis !

*no, nec imitata voluptas abest. Proh Venus, et Cupido volucer cum tenerâ matre, quanta gaudia tuli ! quam manifestu libido contigit me ! ut jacui resoluta totis medullis !*

#### TRANSLATION.

brother's neck, and is long deceived by the fallacious image of piety. But this pious love insensibly declines ; she comes drest to visit her brother, is too anxious to appear beautiful, and envies every nymph, whose charms surpass her own. But she is yet a stranger to herself, nor harbours any wishes under her flame, and only fluctuates with inward care. Now she calls him lord, now she hates her kindred name, now she would rather be called her Byblis than sister. Yet, waking, she suffered no criminal hopes to assault her breast ; but when dissolved in the soft embraces of sleep, the pleasing vision oft accosts her mind. She even seems linked with her brother in a close embrace, and blushed as she lay asleep on the conscious bed. Sleep goes off ; she continues long silent, and ruminates upon the appearance of her dream ; then thus, with wavering mind, exclaims : " Ah me ! what means this image of the silent night ? How far I am from wishing it real ? Why this incestuous dream ? He, it is true, must appear beautiful, even to envious eyes ; he charms my soul, he is every way worthy of me, and were he not a brother I could love him ; but it is my misfortune to be his sister. If, awake, I carefully avoid every crime ; where is the harm, though sleep often brings back the same image ? No witness disturbs these scenes of sleep, nor is pleasure wanting in so near a resemblance. O Venus, and winged Cupid, the offspring of that soft goddess ! how great was my joy ! how nearly real my transport ! how was I dissolved in the

*Amor paulatim declinat ; venitque culta visura fratrem ; nimumque cupit videri formosa, et si qua formosior est illic, invidet illi. Sed nondum est manifesta sibi ; facitque nullum votum sub illo igne ; veruntamen æstuat intus. Jam appellat dominum ; jam odit nomina sanguinis ; jam mavult ut ille vocet se Byblida quam sororem. Tamen non ausa est vigilans dimittere obscenas spes suo animo ; resoluta placida quiete, sæpe videt quod amat, visa est quoque jungere corpus fratri, et erubuit, quamvis jacebat sopita. Somnus abit : illa silet diu ; ipsaque repetit speciem suam quietis, profaturque ita dubia mente. Me miseram ! quid vult sibi imago tacitæ noctis ! quam nolim sit rata, cur ego vidi hæc somnia. Ille quidem est formosus oculis quamvis iniquis, et placet, et possum amare, si non sit frater, et erat dignus me, verum nocet me esse sororem. Dummodo vigilans tentem committere nihil tale, licet somnus sæpe redeat sub simili imagine. Testis abest som-*

*ut juvat meminisse! quamvis illa voluptas fuit brevis,noxque præceps, et invida nostris captis. Osi liceat jungi nomine mutato, quam bene ego, Caune poteram esse nurus tuo parenti! quam bene, Caune, poteram esse gener meo parenti! dii facerent omnia essent communia nobis præter avos. Vellem tu esses generosior me. Igitur pulcherrime, facies nescio quam matrem: at eris nil nisi frater mihi, quæ sum male sortita parentes quos, tu es sortitus. Habebimus id unum quod obest. Quid ergo mea visa significant mihi? somnia autem quod pondus habent? an et somnia habent pondus? dii melius! dii nempè habuere suas sorores. Sic Saturnus duxit Opim junctam sibi sanguine, Oceanus Tethyn, rector Olympi Junonem. Sua jura sunt superis. Quin tento exigere ad ritus humanos fœdera cœlestia diversaque. Aut vetitus ardor fugabitur de nostro corde, aut si nequeo hoc, precor peream ante, mortuæque componar toro, fraterque det oscula posita. Et tamen ista res quærit arbitrium duorum. Finge placere mihi: videbitur illi esse scelus. At non Æolidæ timuere thalamos sororum.*

Ut meminisse juvat! quamvis brevis illa voluptas,  
Noxque fuit præceps, et ceptis invidia nostris. 485  
O ego, si liceat mutato nomine jungi,  
Quàm benè, Caune, tuo poteram nurus esse pa-  
renti!

Quàm benè, Caune, meo poteram gener esse parenti!  
Omnia, Dî facerent, èssent communia nobis,  
Præter avos. Tu me vellem generosior esses. 490  
Nescio quam facies igitur, pulcherrime, matrem:  
At mihi, quæ malè sum, quos tu, sortita parentes,  
Nil nisi frater eris. Quod obest, id habebimus unum.  
Quid mihi, significant ergo mea visa? quod autem  
Somnia pondus habent? an habent et somnia pon-  
dus? 495

Dî melius! Dî nempè suas habuère sorores.  
Sic Saturnus Opim junctam sibi sanguine duxit,  
Oceanus Tethyn, Junonem rector Olympi.  
Sunt Superis sua jura. Quid ad cœlestia ritus  
Exigere humanos, diversa que fœdera tento? 500  
Aut nostro vetitus de corde fugabitur ardor:  
Aut, hoc si nequeo, peream precor ante; toroque  
Mortua componar: positæque det oscula frater.  
Et tamen arbitrium quærit res ista duorum.  
Finge placere mihi: scelus esse videbitur illi. 505  
At non Æolidæ thalamos timuère sororum.

#### TRANSLATION.

"rapturous embrace! how pleasing is the remembrance, though the en-  
"joyment was but short, night headlong, and envious of my bliss! O  
"were but the hated name of sister away! Could I, without a crime,  
"become thy spouse, what joy must I find, Caunus, in being a daughter-  
"in-law to thy father? With what pleasure should I hear thee salute  
"my parent by the kindred name? Would to heaven all things were  
"common to us, but our parents; that you were of a race more illustri-  
"ous than mine! thou art therefore destined, amiable man! to bless  
"some unknown stranger with a mother's joys. To me, who is, by an  
"unhappy lot, born of the same parents, thou wilt be only a brother. We  
"claim that only tie, which destroys all our hopes. What then do my  
"dreams avail? What can I flatter myself from these visions of sleep?  
"Have such vain phantoms any weight or reality? Better the heavenly  
"powers! they have often married their own sisters. Thus Saturn es-  
"poused Ops, joined to him by the strictest ties of blood; thus the ocean,  
"Tethys; and the ruler of Olympus, Juno. But the gods have their  
"peculiar prerogatives. Why do I attempt to measure human love by  
"the standard of celestial laws? Either this forbidden flame shall be  
"banished my breast, or if that is a task beyond my strength, sooner  
"may I perish, and stretched on my bed a breathless corse, there receive  
"my brother's last embrace. But should I yield to gratify this pas-  
"sion, love requires the consent of both; and what so much pleases me,  
"may seem criminal to him. The son of Æolus was not afraid of a



Unde sed hos novi? cur hæc exempla paravi?  
 Quo feror? obscænæ procul hinc discedite flammæ.  
 Nec, nisi qua fas est germanæ, frater ametur.  
 Si tamen ipse mei captus prior esset amore, 510  
 Forsitan illius possem indulgere furori.  
 Ergo, ego, quem fueram non rejectura petentem,  
 Ipsa petam? poterisne loqui? poterisne fateri?  
 Coget amor; potero. Vel, si pudor ora tenebit,  
 Litera celatos arcana fatebitur ignes. 515  
 Hæc placet, hæc dubiam vincit sententia mentem.  
 In latus erigitur; cubitoque innixa sinistro,  
 Viderit; insanos, inquit, fateamur amores.  
 Hei mihi! quo labor! quem mens mea concipit ignem!  
 Et meditata manu componit verba trementi. 520  
 Dextra tenet ferrum, vacuam tenet altera ceram.  
 Incipit, et dubitat: scribit, damnatque tabellas:  
 Et notat, et delet: mutat, culpatque probatque:  
 Inque vicem sumptas ponit, positasque resunit.  
 Quid velit, ignorat: quicquid factura videtur, 525  
 Displicet. In vultu est audacia mista pudori.  
 Scripta soror fuerat: visum est delere sororem,  
 Verbaque correctis incidere talia ceris:  
 Quam, nisi tu dederis, non est habitura salutem,  
 Hanc tibi mittit amans; pudet ah! pudet edere no-  
 men! 530

*nixta pudori in vultu. Soror fuerat scripta: visum est delere sororem, incidereque talia verba correctis ceris. Amans mittit tibi hanc salutem, quam non est habitura ipsa, nisi tu dederis. Pudet! ah! pudet edere nomen!*

## TRANSLATION.

“sister’s embrace. But how come I to know of him? Why am I furnished with these examples? Whither does my passion hurry me? Hence be gone, ye guilty flames; I will harbour no love, but such as a brother may claim. And yet, had he been first touched with a love for me, I might perhaps have consented to ease his pain. May I not then myself address the man, whose addresses I should have listened to with pleasure? Canst thou not resolve to speak and avow thy flame? I can. Love will inspire boldness; or if shame restrains my speech, a private letter shall reveal the latent fire.” This thought pleases her most, this fixes her wavering mind. She is raised upon her side, and leaning on her left elbow, “He shall know my passion, (says she); I am determined to avow this frantic love. Alas! in what misery do I plunge myself! What flame is this that rages in my breast!” Then, with a trembling hand, and weighing her words with care, she writes. Her right hand holds a pencil, her left a fair waxen scroll. She begins, and doubts, writes, and razes what is written; marks down, then blots, corrects, likes and dislikes; by turns lays down, by turns takes up the scroll. She knows not what she would be at, nor can think of any thing to please her; shame and assurance appear in her countenance. The word sister was written, but soon she effaced sister, and marked these words in the corrected scroll. “Thy lover wishes thee that health, which she cannot herself enjoy, but as thy gift. I blush! ah! I blush

*Sed unde novi hos? cur paravi hæc exempla? quo feror? obscænæ flammæ discedite procul hinc, nec frater ametur, nisi qua est fas germanæ. Si tamen ipse esset prior captus amore mei, forsitan possem indulgere furori illius. Ergo ego ipsa petam illum? quem non suorum rejectura petentem me? poterisne loqui? poterisne fateri? amor coget: potero. Vel si pudor tenebit ora, arcana litera fatebitur celatos ignes. Hæc placet, hæc sententia vincit dubiam mentem. Erigitur in latus, innixaque cubito sinistro, Viderit, inquit, fateamur insanos amores. Hei mihi! quo labor? quem ignem mens mea concipit? et componit meditata verba trementi manu. Dextra tenet ferrum, altera tenet vacuam ceram. Incipit, et dubitat: scribit; damnatque tabellas: et notat, et delet; mutat, culpatque, probatque: ponitque sumptas tabellas resunitque positas invicem. Ignorat quid velit: quicquid videtur factura displicet. Audacia est*

*Et si quaris quid cupiam; vellem mea  
causa posset agi sine  
meo nomine: nec Byb-  
lis forem cognita, an-  
tequam spes votorum  
fuisset certa. Multa  
quidem poterant esse  
tibi index læsi pectoris;  
et color, et macies, et  
vultus, et lumina sæpe  
humida, suspiriaque  
mota nec patienti cau-  
sa, et crebri amplexus;  
et oscula, quæ si forte  
notasti, possent sen-  
tiri non esse sororia.  
Ipsa tamen, quamvis  
habebam græve vulnus  
animo, quamvis igneus  
furor erat intus, feci  
omnia (dii sunt testes  
mihi) ut essem tandem  
sanior, diuque pugna-  
vi infelix effugere vio-  
lenta arma cupidinis;  
et ego dura tuli plus,  
quam putes puellam  
posse ferre. Superata  
cogor fateri, exposcere  
que opem tuam timidus  
votis. Tu solus potes  
servare, tu perdere a-  
mantem. Elige utrum  
facias: non inimica  
precatur hoc, sed que  
cum sit junctissima  
tibi expetit esse juve-  
nior; et ligari tecum  
vinclo propiore. Senes  
nôrint jura, et in-  
quirant quid liceat, quid-  
que sit fasque nefas-  
que; servantque examina legum. Venus temeraria est  
conveniens nostris annis. Nescimus ad-  
huc quid liceat; et credimus cuncta licere: et sequimur exempla magnorum Deorum. Nec aut  
durus pater, aut reverentia famæ,*

Et, si quid cupiam, quæris; sine nomine vellem  
Posset agi mea causa meo: nec cognita Byblis  
Antè forem, quàm spes votorum certa fuisset.  
Esse quidem læsi poterant tibi pectoris index,  
Et color, et macies, et vultus, et humida sæpe 535  
Lumina, nec causâ suspiria mota patienti;  
Et crebri amplexus; et quæ, si fortè notâsti,  
Oscula sentiri non esse sororia possent.  
Ipse tamen, quamvis animo grave vulnus habebam,  
Quamvis intus erat furor igneus, omnia feci, 540  
[Sunt mihi Dî testes] ut tandem sanior essem:  
Pugnâque diu violenta Cupidinis arma  
Effugere infelix: et plûs, quàm ferrè puellam  
Posse putes, ego dura tuli. Superata fateri  
Cogor, opemq; tuam timidus exposcere votis. 545  
Tu servare potes, tu perdere solus amantem.  
Elige utrum facias. Non hoc inimica precatur:  
Sed quæ, cùm tibi sit junctissima, junctior esse  
Expetit; et vinclo tecum propiore ligari.  
Jura senes nôrint: et quid liceatque, nefasq; 550  
Fasque sit, inquirant; legumq; examina servant.  
Conveniens Venus est annis temeraria nostris.  
Quid liceat, nescimus adhuc: et cuncta licere  
Credimus: et sequimur magnorum exempla Deorum.  
Nec nos aut durus pater, aut reverentia famæ, 555

## TRANSLATION.

" to discover my name! I would have my wishes known to you, without  
" a name: nor until secure of my hopes, would I have Byblis suspected  
" as your lover. But doubtless you must have already discovered the wound  
" in my breast. My pale complexion, leanness, *disconsolate* looks, and  
" eyes, often wet with tears; my sighs, fetched without any seeming cause;  
" my frequent caresses and kisses (if by chance you minded), too ardent  
" for a sister, were but too plain indications of my frailty. Yet, though  
" deeply wounded in my soul, though raging fires prey upon my inmost  
" vitals, the gods can witness how I have struggled to oppose this frantic  
" passion, and escape the cruel unerring dart of Cupid; I have firmly re-  
" sisted, even beyond what you could have expected from a tender maid.  
" But, vanquished at length, I am forced to own my flame, and, with  
" timorous prayers, beg your compassion. It is in your power to preserve  
" or destroy one that loves you: choose which you will do. Only con-  
" sider, that it is not an enemy, who now addresses you, but one who,  
" though already strictly united to you, aims at a yet closer union, and  
" would be linked to you by the nearest ties. Leave it to age to study  
" the laws, to debate upon right and wrong, and establish the forms of  
" decency. Bolder flights of love are suited to our sprightly years.  
" We know not as yet the proper bounds of vice; we run on with-  
" out check, and follow the example of the great gods. We have  
" neither the terror of a severe father, nor the awe of fame, nor fear of any

Aut timor, impediens; tantùm absit causa timendi.  
 Dulcia fraterno sub nomine furta tegemus.  
 Est mihi libertas tecum secreta loquendi;  
 Et damus amplexus; et jungimus oscula coram.  
 Quântum est, quod desit! miserere fatentis amorem,  
 Et non fassuræ, nisi cogeret ultimus ardor: 561  
 Neve merere meo subscribi causa sepulchro.  
 Talia nequicquam perarantem plena reliquit  
 Cer manum, summusque in margine versus adhæsit.  
 Protinus impressâ signat sua crimina gemmâ 565  
 Quam tinxit lachrymis: linguam defecerat humor.  
 Deque suis unum famulis pudibunda vocavit:  
 Et pavidum blandita, Fer has, fidissime, nostro,  
 Dixit, et adjecit post longo tempore, fratri.  
 Cùm daret, elapsæ manibus cedere tabellæ. 570  
 Omne turbata est: misit tamen. Apta minister  
 Tempora nactus adit; traditque latentia verba.  
 Attonitus subitâ juvenis Mæandrius irâ,  
 Projicit acceptas, lectâ sibi parte, tabellas: 574  
 Vixque manus retinens trepidantis ab ore ministri,  
 Dum licet, ô vetitæ scelerate libidinis auctor,  
 Effuge, ait: qui, si nostrum tua fata pudorem  
 Non traherent secum, pœnas mihi morte dedisses.  
 Ille fugit pavidus; dominæque ferocia Cauni  
 Dicta refert. Palles auditâ Bybli, repulsâ; 580  
 Et pavet obsessum glacialia frigore pectus.  
 Mens tamen ut rediit, pariter rediêre furores:

*aut timor impediens nos: absit tantum causa timendi. Tegemus dulcia furta sub fraterno nomine. Est mihi libertas loquendi secreta tecum; et damus amplexus, et jungimus oscula coram. Quântum est quod desit! miserere fatentis amorem, et non fassuræ nisi ultimus ardor cogeret: neve merere meo subscribi causa sepulchro causa mortis meæ. Plena eera reliquit manum perarantem talia nequicquam: summusque in margine adhæsit in verso. Protinus signat sua crimina impressâ gemmâ; quam tinxit lachrymis; humor defecerat linguam. Pudibunda que vocavit unum de suis famulis et blandita pavidam, fer, dixit, fidissime, has nostro, et adjecit longo tempore post, fratri. Cùm daret: tabellæ elapsæ manibus ceciderunt. Turbata est omne, tamen misit. Minister nactus apta tempora adit eum; traditque latentia verba. Mæandrius juvenis attonitus subitâ irâ, projecit acceptas tabulas, parte lectâ sibi: vixque retinens manus ab ore trepidantis ministri, ait, Effuge dum licet, ô scelerate auctor vetitæ libidinis: qui si tua fata non traherent secum nostrum pudorem, dedisses mihi pœnas morte. Ille fugit pavidus, refertque ferocia dicta Cauni domina. Palles Bybli, repulsâ auditâ; et pectus obsessum glaciali frigore pavet: tamen ut mens rediit, furores pariter rediere.*

## TRANSLATION.

"kind to control us. Let us not therefore be alarmed with vain phantoms; our kindred name will cover the sweet thefts. We have the liberty of conversing together in private, we caress each other openly without censure. How little is wanting to complete our bliss! Pity a sister, who owns her passion for you, nor would thus own it, unless compelled by outrageous love. Merit not to be inscribed upon my tomb the cause of my death." Thus she writes in vain; and, having filled the waxen page, inserts her last words in the margin. She next sealed her criminal letter with a gem, which she wet with her tears, for the moisture had deserted her tongue. Then, blushing, she called a page; and soothing him with a faltering voice, "Bear this, (she said), thou faithful boy, to my (and, after a long pause, added) brother." As she gave it, the letter, slipping, fell from her hands: the omen shocked her, yet she sent it. The boy, watching a favourable season, goes to her brother, and delivers the secret writing. The Mæandrian youth, seized with sudden rage, after reading part of the letter, hastily threw it from him, and, hardly restraining his hands from the face of the trembling page; "Thou impious pander (says he) to her guilty lust, fly hence, while you may. Instant death should be thy punishment, were I not afraid of drawing down infamy upon our family." He flies, trembling, and

*linguaque vix dedit  
tales voces, icto aëre.  
Et merito; quid enim  
temeraria feci indicium  
hujus vulneris?  
quid tam cito commisi  
properatis tabellis verba  
quæ fuerunt celanda?  
sententia animi  
erat ante protentanda  
mihi ambiguis dictis.  
Debueram notare ali-  
quâ parte veli, qualis  
aura foret ne non se-  
queretur euntem; de-  
currereque, tuto mari:  
quæ nunc implevi lin-  
tea ventis non explo-  
ratis. Igitur auferor  
in scopulos, obruorque  
submersa toto oceano:  
neque mea vela habent  
recurso. Quid? quod  
prohibebat certis omni-  
bus indulgere amanti  
meo, tum cum cera ca-  
cidit mihi iubenti  
ferre, et fecit nostras  
spes caducas. Nonne  
vel illa dies, vel tota  
voluntas, sed potius  
dies fuerat mutanda?  
ipse Deus monebat,  
dabatque certa signa:  
si non fuisset malè  
sana. Et tamen ipsa  
debueram loqui, præ-  
sensque aperire meos  
furores, nec commit-  
tere me ceræ. Vidisset  
lachrymas: vidisset  
vultum amantis. Po-  
teram loqui plura  
quam quæ tabella cepere.  
Potui circumdare brachia invito collo:  
amplectique pedes: affusa-  
que poscere vitam; et si  
rejecerem, potui videri moritura.* Fecissem omnia, quorum si singula non  
poterant

Linguaque vix tales icto dedit aëre voces:  
Et meritò: quid enim temeraria vulneris hujus  
Indicium feci? quid, quæ celanda fuerunt, 585  
Tam citò commisi properatis verba tabellis?  
Antè erat ambiguis animi sententia dictis  
Prætentanda mihi. Ne non sequeretur euntem,  
Parte aliquâ veli, qualis foret aura, notare  
Debueram; tutoq; mari decurrere: quæ nunc 590  
Non exploratis implevi lintea ventis.  
Auferor in scopulos igitur, submersaque toto  
Obruor Oceano: neque habent mea vela recursus.  
Quid quòd et ominibus certis prohibebat amanti  
Indulgere meo, tum cùm mihi ferre iubenti 595  
Excidit, et fecit spes nostras cera caducas?  
Nonne vel illa dies fuerat, vel tota voluntas  
Sed potiùs mutanda dies? Deus ipse monebat;  
Signaque certa dabat: si non malè sana fuisssem.  
Et tamen ipsa loqui, nec me committere ceræ 600  
Debueram; præsensque meos aperire furores.  
Vidisset lachrymas; vultus vidisset amantis.  
Plura loquì poteram, quàm quæ cepère tabellæ.  
Invito potui circumdare brachia collo:  
Amplectique pedes: affusaque poscere vitam: 605  
Et, si rejicerem, potui moritura videri,  
Omnia fecissem. Quorum si singula duram

## TRANSLATION.

carries to his mistress the threatening answer of Caunus. Byblis grew pale at hearing the sad repulse, and her alarmed breast was beset with an icy cold. But, with life, her raging passion too returns, and her tongue faintly uttered these complaining words: "It is just: for why did I rashly discover this latent wound? Why did I so hastily commit to writing, what ought to have been hid in endless night? I ought to have beforehand tried him by ambiguous speeches. Apprehensive of this refusal, I should, with but a part of my sail, have examined the rising blasts: but now, trusting to the unfaithful seas, I am driven along with full extended sails, and tossed on the rolling billows: It is thus that I am urged on threatening rocks, and, overwhelmed by the mighty ocean, find no means of retreat. Nay, was not the rash discovery of my love checked by manifest omens; when, giving charge to the servant, the letter dropt from my hand, and bore my hopes to the ground? Should I not then have changed the day, or indeed my whole purpose? At least I ought to have chosen another day. Heaven pointed out my course by undoubted signs, had not infatuation wholly blinded me. And yet it had been better to bear the message myself, and personally avow the flame, so indiscreetly committed to writing. He had then seen my tears, he had seen my passionate looks; and I might have said more than a letter could contain. I might have thrown my arms round his reluctant neck, and, had he repulsed me, fallen, as dying at his feet, and embraced his knees, I might have begged for life with a flood of tears, and

Flectere non poterant, potuissem omnia, mentem,  
 Forsitan et missi sit quædam culpa ministri.  
 Non adiit aptè: non legit idonea, credo,  
 Tempora: nec petiit horamque animumque vacan-  
 tem.

Hæc nocuere mihi. Neque enim de tigride natus;  
 Nec rigidas silices, solidumve in pectore ferrum,  
 Aut adamantæ gerit: nec lac bibit ille lænæ.

Vincetur. Repetendus erit. Nec tædia cœpti 615  
 Ulla mei capiam; dùm spiritus iste manebit.

Nam primum (si fata mihi revocare liceret)  
 Non cœpisse fuit: cœpta expugnare secundum est.

Quippe nec ille potest (ut jam mea vota relinquam)  
 Non tamen ausorum semper memor esse meorum

Et, quia desièrim, leviter voluisse videbor: 621  
 Aut etiam tentasse illum, insidiisque petisse.

Vel certè non hoc, qui plurimus urit et ussit  
 Pectora nostra, Deo, sed victa libidine credar.

Deniq; jam nequeo nil commisisse nefandum. 625  
 Et, scripsi, et peti: temerata est nostra voluntas.

Ut nihil adjiciam, non possum innoxia dici. [vum.  
 Quod superest, multum est in vota, in crimina par-

Dixit: et (incertæ tanta est discordia mentis)  
 Cùm pigeat tentasse, libet tentare: modumq; 630

Exit, et infelix committit sæpè repelli.  
 Mox ubi finis abest, patriam fugit ille, nefasque:

Inque peregrinâ ponit nova mœnia terrâ.

*cordia incertæ mentis est tanta) eum pigeat tentasse, libet tentare, exitque modum, et infelix committit sæpè repelli. Mox ubi finis abest; ille fugit patriam nefasque, ponitque nova mœnia in peregrinâ terrâ.*

*flectere duram mentem, omnia potuissent. Forsitan, et sit quædam culpa missi ministri. Non adiit aptè, credonon legit idonea tempora: nec petiit horamque animumque vacantem. Hæc nocuere mihi; neque enim est ille natus de tigride, nec gerit rigidas silices, solidumve ferrum, aut adamantæ in pectore, nec bibit lac lænæ, vincetur. Erit repetendus: nec capiam ulla tædia meæ capti, dum iste spiritus manebit. Nam primum (si liceret mihi revocare facta) fuit non cœpisse: secundum est expugnare capta. Quippe (ut jam relinquam mea vota) nec potest ille non esse tamen semper memor meorum ausorum. Et quia desièrim, videbor voluisse leviter; aut etiam tentasse petisseque illum insidiis. Vel certè credat victa non hoc Deo, qui plurimus urit et ussit nostra pectora, sed libidine. Denique, jam nequeo commisisse nil nefandum. Et scripsi, et peti: nostra voluntas est temerata, ut adjiciam, nil non possum dici innoxia. Quod superest, est multum in vota, parvum in crimina. Dixit: et (dis-*

## TRANSLATION.

"assailed him with every tender moving consideration. If, singly, these  
 "could not avail, yet, all united, they must have shaken his mind. Per-  
 "haps the careless messenger was in fault. He interrupted him unsea-  
 "sonably; he chose not a proper time, or an hour when his mind was  
 "disengaged. This has doubtless undone me; for sure he was not born of  
 "a tigress; he has not a heart fenced with flinty rocks, or solid iron, or  
 "adamant, nor has he drank the milk of a lioness: he will comply at last.  
 "I must repeat the trial; nor, while life remains, will I, discouraged,  
 "abandon the design. For (could I recall the past transactions of fate)  
 "it had been better never to make the attempt; but now, what is at-  
 "tempted, I must urge to its accomplishment. For were I now to relin-  
 "quish my hopes, yet can he never forget my frailty; and, because I de-  
 "sist, it will seem as if I had but slightly loved him, or, even meant to  
 "ensnare and circumvent him: or, I shall be thought not actuated by  
 "that god, who has so wholly possessed my soul, but a slave to infamous  
 "lust. Besides, I cannot now revoke the guilty deed; I have wrote to him,  
 "I have wooed him, in vain do I flatter myself; my will is guilty, and  
 "should I stop here, I am not therefore innocent; what remains will  
 "complete my happiness, and cannot render me more criminal." She  
 said; and such is the unsteadiness of her wavering mind, that though she

*Tum verò ferunt Miletida mæstam descivisse totâ mente. Tum verò diripuit vestem à pectore; furibundaque planxit suos lacertos. Jamque est palâm demens, fateturque inconcessam spem Veneris; sine quâ deserit patriam invisosque penates; et sequitur vestigia profugi fratris. Utque Bacchæ Ismaria mota tuo thyrsos, proles Semeleïa, celebrant repetita triennia Bacchæ; non aliter Buba-sides nurus videre Byblida ululasse per lotos agros: quibus relictis illa pererrat Caras, et armiferos Lelegas, Lyciamque. Jamque reliquerat Cragon, et Lymiren, undasque Xanthi, jugumque, quo jugo Chimara habebat ignem in mediis partibus pectus et ora Leæ, caudam serpentis. Silvæ deficient, cum tu lassata sequendo procidis Bybli, et capillis positus in durâ terrâ, taces, premisque caducas frondes ore tuo. Sæpe etiam Lelegeïdes nympha conantur tollere teneris ulnis, sæpe præcipiunt ut moderetur amori; adhibentque solatia surda menti. Byblis jacet muta; teritque virides herbas suis unguibus; et humectat gramina rivo lachrymarum. Ferunt Naidas supposuisse his venam, quæ nunquam posset arefcere: enim quid habebant majus dare?*

Tum verò mæstam totâ Miletida mente  
Defecisse ferunt. Tum verò à pectore vestem 635  
Diripuit: planxitque suos furibunda lacertos.  
Jamque palâm est demens; inconcessamque fatetur  
Spem Veneris. Sine quâ patriam, invisosque penates  
Deserit; et profugi sequitur vestigia fratris.  
Utque tuo motæ, proles Semeleïa, thyrsos 640  
Ismariæ celebrant repetita triennia Bacchæ;  
Byblida non aliter latos ululasse per agros  
Bubasides vidêre nurus; quibus illa relictis  
Caras, et armiferos Lelegas, Lyciamque pererrat.  
Jam Cragon, et Lymiren, Xanthique reliquerat  
undas, 645

Quoque Chimæra jugo mediis in partibus ignem,  
Pectus et ora leæ, caudam serpentis habebat.  
Deficiunt silvæ: cùm tu lassata sequendo  
Procidis; et, durâ positis tellure capillis,  
Bybli, taces: frondesq; tuo premis ore caducas. 650  
Sæpe etiam Nymphæ teneris Lelegeïdes ulnis  
Tollere conantur: sæpè, ut moderetur amori,  
Præcipiunt; surdæque adhibent solatia menti.  
Muta jacet; viridesq; suis terit unguibus herbas 654  
Byblis: et humectat lachrymarum gramine rivo.  
Naidas his venam, quæ nunquam arefcere posset,  
Supposuisse ferunt. Quid enim dare majus habebant?

## TRANSLATION.

regrets her vain attempt, she yet determines to persist; and, breaking through all bounds of decency, exposes herself to be often repulsed. But, when he finds there is no end, he flies at once his country and the crime, and builds a new city in a foreign land. Then, they tell us, that the daughter of Miletus, unable longer to support her sorrows, fainted away: then she tore the robe from her breast, and, in furious transport, beat her arms. And now she openly raves, and proclaims to all her unlawful hopes; which seeing frustrated, she abandons her country and hated gods, and follows the steps of her flying brother. And, as the Ismarian Bacchantes, roused by thy Thyrsus, O son of Semele, celebrate thy orgies at their triennial returns; such did the Bubasian matrons behold Byblis howling in the ample fields; leaving which, she traverses Caria, the plains of the warlike Lelegæ, and Lycia. And now she had passed Cragos, and Lymire, and the floods of Xanthus, and the mountain where the Chimera appears, with his middle begirt with flames, having the face and breast of a lion, and the tail of a dragon. The woods at length fail her; when, wearied with following him, she falls down; and, laying her head upon the hard ground, is silent, and presses with her face the fallen leaves. The Lelegian nymphs too often endeavour to raise her up with their tender arms, often request her to moderate her love, and apply consolations

## NOTES.

634. *Miletida.*] Byblis, the daughter of Miletus.

640. *Proles Semeleïa.*] Bacchus, so called from his mother Semele.

Protinus, ut secto piceæ de cortice guttæ,  
 Utve tenax gravidâ manat tellure bitumen;  
 Utve sub adventum spirantis lene Favoni 660  
 Sole remollescit, quæ frigore constitit unda,  
 Sic lachrymis consumpta suis Phœbeia Byblis  
 Vertitur in fontem, qui nunc quoque vallibus illis  
 Nomen habet dominæ; nigrâque sub ilice manat.

XII. Fama novi centum Cretæas forsitan urbes  
 Implêsset monstri; si non miracula nupèr 666  
 Iphide mutatâ Crete propiora tulisset.  
 Proxima Gnossiaco nam quondam Phæstia regno  
 Progenuit tellus, ignoto nomine Ligdum,  
 Ingenuâ de plebe virum. Nec census in illo 670  
 Nobilitate suâ major: sed vita fidesque  
 Inculpata fuit. Gravidæ qui conjugis aures  
 Vocibus his movit; cum jam prope partus adesset:  
 Quæ voveam duo sunt: minime ut relevere labore;  
 Utque marem parias. Onerosior altera fors est! 675  
 Et vires natura negat. Quod abominor, ergo  
 Edita fortè tuo fuerit si fœmina partu;

[Invitus mando: pietas ignosce] necetur.  
 Dixerat: et lachrymis vultum lavêre profusis,  
 Tam qui mandabat, quàm cui mandata dabantur.  
 Sed tamen usque suum vanis Telethusa maritum  
 Sollicitat precibus, ne spem sibi ponat in arcto.  
 Certa sua est Ligdo sententia. Jamque ferendo  
 Vix erat illa gravem maturo pondere ventrem:

*quam cui mandata dabantur, lavêre vultum profusis lachrymis. Sed tamen Telethusa usque sollicitat suum maritum vanis precibus; ne ponat spem sibi in arcto. Sententia sua est certa Ligdo. Jamque illa vix erat apta ferendo ventrem gravem maturo pondere;*

## TRANSLATION.

to a mind, insensible to all they can say. Byblis is silent, and tears the verdant grass with her nails, and waters the ground with a flood of tears. They tell us, that the Naiads converted them into a stream, which never dries; for what greater gift had they to bestow? Immediately, as drops distil from the cut bark of the pitch-tree, or binding bitumen from impregnated earth, or as water, congealed in frost, yields to the sun, when the gentle breathing zephyrs begin to blow, thus the Phœbeian maid, dissolved in tears, changes to a fountain, which still, in those valleys, bears its mistress's name, and flows under a gloomy oak.

XII. The fame of this new prodigy would, perhaps, have filled all the hundred cities of Crete, had not Crete lately produced a nearer wonder of her own in the change of Iphis. For of old, in the country near Phæstus, which borders on the Gnossian kingdom, was born one Ligdus, of obscure name, and, in rank, not above the vulgar: nor was his estate beyond his quality, but his life and reputation were without reproach. Observing his wife big with child, and that the time of her lying in was at hand, he thus addressed her: "There are two things I wish for; that you may have an easy delivery, and be the mother of a male child. The other lot is more burdensome, and fortune denies ability for bringing her up. If therefore you chance to be delivered of a daughter (it is indeed what I abo-

*Protinus ut guttæ manant de secto cortice piceæ, utve tenax bitumen manat de gravidâ tellure; utve unda quæ constitit frigore, remollescit sole sub adventum Favoni spirantis lene: sic Phœbeia Byblis consumpta suis lachrymis, vertitur in fontem, qui nunc quoque habet nomen dominæ illis vallibus; manatque sub nigrâ ilice.*

*XII. Fama novi monstri forsitan implêsset centum urbes Cretæas, si Crete non nuper tulisset propiora miracula Iphide mutata. Nam quondam Phæstia tellus proxima Gnossiaco regno progenuit Ligdum ignoto nomine, virum de ingenuâ plebe. Nec census in illo erat major suâ nobilitate: sed vita fidesque fuit inculpata. Qui movit his vocibus aures gravidæ conjugis, cum partus prope jam adesset. Sunt duo quæ voveam; ut relevere minime labore, utque parias marem. Altera sors est onerosior, et fortuna negat vires. Ergo, si forte fœmina fuerit edita tuo partu, quod abominor, necetur (mando invitus, pietas ignosce.) Dixerat: et tam qui mandabat,*

*eum medio spatio noctis sub imagine somni, Inachis aut stetit, aut visa est stetisse ante torum, comitata pompâ suorum: lunaria cornua inerant fronti, cum spicis flaventibus nitido auro, et regale decus, cum quâ Anubis latrator, sanctaque Bubastis, Apisque variis coloribus: quique premit vocem, suadetque silentia digito: crantque sinistra, Osirisque nunquam satis quæsitus, serpensque peregrina plena somniferi veneni. Cum Dea sic est affata eam velut excussam somno: O Telethusa, pars mearum, pone graves curas fallenque mandata mariti. Nec cum Lucina levari te partu, dubita tollere quicquid erat. Sum auxiliaris Dea, exorata que fero opem; nec queris te coluisse ingratum numen. Monuit, recessitque thalamo. Cressa surgit læta toro supplexque tollens puras manus ad sidera, precatur ut sua visa sint rata. Ut dolor increvit, ipsumque pondus expulit se in auras, et fœmina est nata ignaro patri; mater jussit eam ali, mentita esse puerum; resque habuit fidem, neque erat quisquam nisi nutrix conscia facti. Pater solvit vota impositque nomen avitum.*

Cum medio noctis spatio sub imagine somni 685  
Inachis ante torum, pompâ comitata suorum,  
Aut stetit, aut visa est. Inerant lunaria fronti  
Cornua, cum spicis nitido flaventibus auro,  
Et regale decus; cum quâ latrator Anubis,  
Sanctaque Bubastis, variusque coloribus Apis; 690  
Quique premit vocem, digitoque silentia suadet;  
Sistraque erant, nunquamque satîs quæsitus Osiris.  
Plenaque somniferi serpens peregrina veneni.  
Cum velut excussam somno, et manifesta videntem  
Sic affata Dea est: Pars ô Telethusa, mearum, 695  
Pone graves curas; mandataque falle mariti:  
Nec dubita, cum te partu Lucina levârit,  
Tollere quicquid erit. Dea sum auxiliaris, opemque  
Exorata fero. Nec te coluisse quereris 699  
Ingratum numen. Monuit thalamoque recessit.  
Læta toro surgit, purasque ad sidera supplex  
Cressa manus tollens, rata sint sua visa precatur.  
Ut dolor increvit, seque ipsum pondus in auras  
Expulit, et nata est ignaro fœmina patri,  
Jussit ali mater, puerum mentita; fidemque 705  
Res habuit: neque erat facti nisi conscia nutrix.  
Vota pater solvit, nomenque imponit avitum.

## TRANSLATION.

" minate, and command with reluctance; forgive me, nature,) let it be  
" slain." He said; and bathed their faces with a profusion of tears; he,  
who commanded, and she, to whom the command was given. Yet Tele-  
thusa never ceases to solicit her husband, with fruitless prayers, that he  
would not confine his hopes to such narrow bounds. But fixed is the pur-  
pose of Ligdus. And now scarce could she bear the ripened burden of her  
womb, when, in midnight dream, the daughter of Inachus, attended by  
her whole retinue of votaries, stood, or seemed to stand, before her bed.  
On her head she wore a crescent, with a garland of yellow ears of corn,  
and the royal diadem. In her train were barking Anubis, and sacred Bu-  
bastis, with party-coloured Apis; and he, too, who suppresses his voice,  
and, by his finger laid upon his lip, advises to silence. There were the tim-  
brels too; and Osiris never enough explored, and a foreign serpent, fraught  
with soporiferous poison. When, as roused from sleep, and now seeing  
all distinctly, she was thus addressed by the goddess: " O Telethusa, my  
" votary, banish your heavy cares, and evade your husband's commands;  
" nor doubt, when Lucina eases you by a happy birth, to bring up the child,  
" whatever it is. I am a helping goddess, and always give assistance when  
" invoked; nor shall you have cause to complain that you have worshipped  
" an ungrateful deity." Thus she admonished, and retired from her cham-  
ber. The Cretan matron springs joyful from her bed, and, suppliant,  
raising her pure hands to heaven, prays for the confirmation of her vision:

## NOTES.

691. *Quique premit vocem.*] Harpocrates, the god of secrecy and silence. He was represented with his finger laid upon his mouth.



Iphis avus fuerat. Gavisa est nomine mater,  
Quod commune foret, nec quenquam falleret illo :  
Impercepta piâ mendacia fraude latebant. 710

Cultus erat pueri : facies, quam sive puellâ,  
Sive dares puero, fieret formosus uterque.  
Tertius intereâ decimo successerat annus :  
Cum pater, Iphi, tibi flavam despondet Iânthen :  
Inter Phœstias quæ laudatissima formæ 715  
Dote fuit virgo : Dictæo nata Teleste.

Par ætas, par forma fuit : primasque magistris  
Accepere artes elementa ætatis ab isdem.  
Hinc amor ambarum tetigit rude pectus : et æquum  
Vulnus utrique tulit : Sed erat fiducia dispar. 720

Conjugii pactæque expectat tempora tædæ,  
Quamq ; virum putat esse, suum fore credit Iânthe,  
Iphis amat, quâ posse frui desperat, et auget  
Hoc ipsum flammæ ; ardetque in virgine virgo.  
Vixque tenens lachrymas, Quis me manet exitus  
inquit, 725

Cognita quàm nulli, quàm prodigiosa, novæque  
Cura tenet Veneris ? si Dî mihi parcere vellent,  
[Perdere debuerant ; si non et perdere vellent ;]  
Naturale malum saltem, et de more dedissent,  
Nec vaccam vaccæ, nec equas amor urit equarum.  
Urit oves aries ; sequitur sua fœmina cervum. 731

*Dî vellent parcere mihi (debuerant perdere : si non et vellent perdere) dedissent saltem malum naturale, et de more. Nec amor vaccæ urit vaccam, nec amor equarum equas. Aries urit oves, sua fœmina sequitur cervum.*

## TRANSLATION.

when her pains increased, and her burden forced itself into the light, and a girl was born to the unsuspecting father, the mother ordered it to be brought up, pretending it was a boy, and the thing gained belief, nor was any one, but the nurse, conscious of the fact. The father paid vows, as for a son, and gave him his grandfather's name ; his grandfather had been called Iphis. The mother rejoiced in the name, as it was common to both sexes, and would deceive none. Her feigned pretences lay concealed and hid, under this pious fraud. The habit was that of a boy, and the face such, that whether you gave it to a boy or a girl, must appear beautiful in either. The third year had now succeeded the tenth, when thy father, Iphis, contracted thee to the yellow-haired Ianthe, a virgin the most admired of all the women of Phœstus for the excellency of her beauty, and the daughter of Cretan Telestes. They were equal in age and beauty, and had received their first instructions, elements suited to their age, from the same masters. Hence love touched the rude hearts of both, and gave each an equal wound ; but their hopes were different. Ianthe waits with impatience for the time of her marriage, and the stipulated torch ; and believed, that whom she thought a man would soon be her husband. Iphis loves, but despairs of enjoying the beloved object, and this very circumstance increases his flame ; a virgin burns for a virgin. And scarce suppressing the tears, " What issue of my love (says she) remains for me, " whom a new sort of passion, unknown to any before, unnatural and

*Arus fuerat Iphis. Mater est gavisa nomine quod foret commune, nec falleret quenquam illo ; mendacia latebant impercepta piâ fraude. Cultus erat pueri : facies quam sive dares puellâ sive puero, uterque fieret formosus. Interea tertius annus successerat decimo, cum pater Iphi, despondet tibi flavam Iânthen ; quæ virgo nata Dictæo Teleste fuit laudatissima inter Phæstias dote formæ. Eas ambarum fuit par, forma fuit par : accepereque primas artes, elementa ætatis ab isdem magistris. Hinc amor tetigit rude pectus ambarum : et tulit æquum vulnus utrique. Sed fiducia erat dispar. Iânthe expectat tempora conjugii, pactæque tædæ, creditque quam putat esse virum, fore suum. Iphis amat puellam quâ desperat se posse frui, et hoc ipsum auget flammæ, virgoque ardet in virgine. Vixque tenens lachrymas, Quis, inquit, exitus manet me, quam cura cognita nulli, quam cura prodigiosa, novæque Veneris tenet ? si*

*Sic et aves cœunt; interque cuncta animalia, nulla fœmina est correpta fœmineâ cupidine. Vellem forem nulla. Nec tamen Crete non ferat omnia monstra; filia Solis dilexit taurum, nempe fœmina marem. Mens amor est furiosior illo, si profitemur verum, Tamen illa est secuta spem Veneris; tamen illa est passa bovem dolis et imagine vaccæ, et erat adulter qui deciperetur. Licet solertia confluat huc è toto orbe; licet ipse Dædalus revolet ceratis alis, quid faciet? num efficiet me puerum de virgine doctis artibus? num mutabit te, Iânthe? quin firmas animam, ipsaque recolligis te Iphî, exentis quæ ignes stultos, et inopes consilii? vide quid sis nata: nisi decipis quoque te ipsam, et pete quod est fas, et ama quod tu fœmina debes. Est spes quæ capiat, est spes quæ pascat amorem. Res admittit hanc tibi; non custodia arcet te ab caro amplexu, nec cura cantî moritî, non asperitas patris, non ipsa negat se tibi roganti. Tamen nec est potiunda tibi; nec ut omnia fiant, ut dii hominesque laborent, potes esse felix. Nunc quoque nulla pars meorum votorum est vana, diique faciles dederunt mihi quicquid valere.*

Sic et aves cœunt, interque animalia cuncta,  
Fœmina fœmineâ correpta cupidine nulla est.  
Vellem nulla forem. Ne non tamen omnia Crete  
Monstra ferat, taurum dilexit filia solis. 735  
Fœmina nempe marem. Mens est furiosior illo,  
Si verum profitemur, amor. Tamen illa secuta est  
Spem Veneris: tamen illa dolis et imagine vaccæ  
Passa bovem est; et erat, qui deciperetur, adulter,  
Huc licet è toto solertia confluat orbe, 740  
Ipse licet revolet ceratis Dædalus alis,  
Quid faciet? num me puerum de virgine doctis  
Artibus efficiet? num te mutabit Iânthe?  
Quin animum firmas, teque ipsa recolligis, Iphi;  
Consillique inopes et stultos excutis ignes? 745  
Quid sis nata vide (nisi te quoque decipis ipsam:)  
Et pete quod fas est; et ama, quod fœmina debes.  
[Spes est quæ capiat, spes est quæ pascat amorem.]  
Hanc tibi res admittit: non te custodia caro,  
Arcet ab amplexu, nec cauti cura mariti 750  
Non patris asperitas, non se negat ipsa roganti.  
Nec tamen est potiunda tibi: nec, ut omnia fiant,  
Esse potes felix; ut Dique, hominesque laborent.  
Nunc quoque votorum pars nulla est vana meorum:  
Dique mihi faciles, quicquid valere, dederunt. 755

## TRANSLATION.

“prodigious, has thus taken hold of? had I deserved the care of the gods  
“ (better sure it had been to destroy me, or if they had resolved not to  
“ destroy me), they would doubtless have sent some natural evil, and com-  
“ mon to the human race: for neither cows burn for cows, nor mares for  
“ fellow-mares; a ram inflames the ewes, and his proper female a stag.  
“ It is thus too that birds couple, and, in the whole animal race, we find  
“ no female inspired with a passion for a female. Would I were nothing!  
“ but that Crete might not be without examples of monsters in every kind,  
“ the daughter of the Sun loved a bull. Yet even here a female loved a  
“ male. My passion, to own the truth, is of a more extravagant kind. She  
“ pursued an attainable enjoyment; she, by artful contrivance, and under  
“ the figure of a cow, possessed her beloved bull. He was one who might  
“ be thus drawn in. But here, should the wit of all the world conspire,  
“ should Dædalus himself fly back with his waxen wings, what could he  
“ do? Could he, by his arts, change me from a girl to a boy; or could he  
“ transform thee, Iânthe? Why do you not then, Iphis, recollect your  
“ reason, and, armed with proper resolution, strive to shake off this flame,  
“ foolish as it is, and void of counsel? consider of what sex thou art (un-  
“ less thou deceivest also thyself), pursue pleasures suited to thy nature,  
“ and love, as a maiden ought: it is hope that first begets, it is hope that  
“ fans the fire of love: here there is no room for hope. And yet no guards,  
“ no watchful husband’s care hinders thee from the dear embrace: you  
“ have no father’s severity to combat, nor is she herself averse to thy

Quodque ego, vult genitor, vult ipsa, socerque  
futurus:

At non vult Natura, potentior omnibus istis;

Quæ mihi sola nocet. Venit ecce optabile tempus;

Luxque jugalis adest, ut jam mea fiat Iânthe.

Nec mihi continget. Mediis sitiemus in undis. 760

Pronuba quid Juno, quid ad hæc, Hymenæe, venitis

Sacra; quibus qui ducat abest, ubi nubimus ambæ?

Pressit ab his vocem. Nec leniùs altera virgo

Æstuat; utque celer venias, Hymenæe, precatur.

Quod petit hæc, Telethusa timens, modò tempora  
differt, 765

Nunc ficto languore moram trahit. Omina sæpè,

Visaque causatur. Sed jam consumpserat omnem

Materiam ficti: dilataque tempora tædæ

Institerant; unusque dies restabat: at illa

Crinalem capiti vittam natæque sibique 770

Detrahit: et passis aram complexa capillis,

Isi, Parætonium, Mareoticaque arva, Pharonque;

Quæ colis, et septem digestum in cornua Nilum;

Fer, precor, inquit, opem; nostroque medere timori.

Te Dea, te quondam, tuag; hæc insignia vidi; 775

Cunctaque cognovi; comitesque, facesque, sonum-  
que

*medereque nostro timori. Te Dea, te quondam vidi, hæcque tua insignia, cognovi que cuncta; comi-  
tesque, facesque, sonumque.*

#### TRANSLATION.

"wishes. But still thou canst never enjoy the fair! did all things conspire  
"to promote thy hopes, were men and gods to join in the attempt, they  
"can never make thee happy. Even now, all things correspond to my  
"wishes, and the easy gods have granted whatever was in their power.  
"My father, Iânthe herself, and my destined father-in-law, consent to  
"my desires; but nature, more powerful than them all, refuses her aid;  
"she alone puts an insurmountable obstacle in my way. Lo! the desirable  
"time is at hand, the nuptial torch is ready, that Iânthe may now be  
"mine; yet will she never fall to my lot. I thirst in the midst of waters.  
"Why, Juno, who presidest over marriage; why, Hymen, dost thou come  
"to assist at this barren solemnity; where there is no husband; where  
"two females are to be joined in wedlock?" Here she ended her  
complaints. Nor does the other virgin burn with less desire, and prays  
that Hymen may quickly come. But Telethusa, dreading what she de-  
sires, now puts off the time of wedding, now raises delays by a pretended  
sickness, oft feigns dreams and omens; but had now exhausted her whole  
stock of fiction. The time, so often protracted, was now at hand, and only  
one day remained; when Telethusa, taking off from her own head, and  
that of her daughter, the fillet that bound their hair, and, with dishevelled  
locks, embracing the altar of Isis, "O goddess (says she), who inhabitest  
"Parætonium, and the Mareotick plains, and Pharos, and the Nile, di-  
"vided into seven horns, aid me, I pray you, and ease me of my fears.  
"Thee, thee, goddess, I once beheld, with all thy awful marks of ma-  
"jesty. I knew thee by thy peculiar symbols; the glorious train that at-

*Quodque ego volo ge-  
nitor vult, ipsa vult,  
socerque futurus: at  
natura potentior om-  
nibus istis non vult,  
quæ sola nocet mihi.  
Ecce optabile tempus  
venit, luxque jugalis  
adest; ut Iânthe jam  
fiat mea, nec continget  
mihi. Sitiemus in me-  
diis undis. Quid Juno  
pronuba, quid Hyme-  
næe, venitis ad hæc sa-  
cra, quibus abest qui  
ducatur, ubi ambæ nubi-  
mus? pressit vocem ab  
his. Nec altera virgo  
æstuat lenius, precat-  
urque Hymenæo ut  
venias celer. Telethu-  
sa timens quod hæc  
petit, modò differt tem-  
pora; nunc trahit mor-  
am ficto languore,  
sæpeque causatur visa  
omina. Sed jam con-  
sumpserat omnem ma-  
teriam ficti, tempora-  
que tædæ dilator insti-  
terant, unusque dies  
restabat; at illa detra-  
hit crinalem vittam si-  
bi, capiti que natæ, et  
complexa aram passis  
capillis, inquit; Isi, quæ  
colis Parætonium, Ma-  
reoticaque arva, Pha-  
ronque, et Nilum di-  
gestum in septem cor-  
nua, precor, fer opem,*

*sistrorum, notavique tua jussa memori animo. Quod hæc videt lucem, quod ego ipsa non punior, est tuum consilium monitumque: miserere duarum, juvæque auxilio. Lachrymæ sunt secutæ verba. Dea est visa movisse suas aras, et moverat; et fores templi tremuere, cornuque imitata lunam fulserunt; sistrumque sonabile crepuit. Mater non quidem secura, tamen lata fausto omine abijt templo. Iphis comes sequitur euntem, majore gradu quam est solita; nec candor permanet in ore; et vires augentur; et ipso vultus est acrior, et brevior mensura incomptis capillis. Plusque vigoris adest quam fœmina habuit. Jam quæ eras nuper fœmina, es puer. Date munera templis: gaudete nec timidâ fide. Dant munera templis. Addunt et titulum: titulus habebat breve carmen. Iphis puer solvit dona quæ fœmina voverat. Postera lux patefecerat latum orbem radiis; cum Venus, et Juno, Hymenæusque conveniunt ad socios ignes; Iphisque puer potitur suâ Ianthe.*

Sistrorum; memorique animo tua jussa notavi. Quod videt hæc lucem, quod non ego punior ipsa; Consilium, monitumque tuum est: miserere duarum, Auxilioq; juva. Lachrymæ sunt verba secutæ. 780 Visa Dea est movisse suas (et moverat) aras: Et templi tremuere fores. Imitataque Lunam Cornua fulserunt, crepuitque sonabile sistrum. Non secura quidem, fausto tamen omine læta, 784 Mater abijt templo, Sequitur comes Iphis euntem, Quàm solita est, majore gradu: nec candor in ore Permanet; et vires augentur; et acrior ipse est Vultus: et incomptis brevior mensura capillis. Plusq; vigoris adest, habuit quàm fœmina. Jam quæ Fœmina nupèr eras, puer es. Date munera templis: Nec timidâ gaudete fide. Dant munera templis. 791 Addunt et titulum; titulus breve carmen habebat, Dona puer solvit, quæ fœmina voverat, Iphis. Postera lux radiis latum patefecerat orbem; 794 Cùm Venus, et Juno, sociosque Hymenæus ad ignes Conveniunt; potiturque suâ puer Iphis Ianthe.

## TRANSLATION.

"tended thee, the torches, and the sound of the sacred timbrels, and  
"noted thy commands with mindful care. That Iphis now beholds the  
"light, that I myself am free from punishment and shame, is wholly  
"owing to your counsel and admonition; pity both, nor withhold thy aid  
"from us." Tears accompanied her words. The goddess seemed to move  
(and indeed did move) her altars; the doors of the temple shook: horns,  
resembling those of the moon, shone; and the noisy timbrel resounded.  
Telethusa leaves the temple, not indeed wholly secure, but pleased with  
the auspicious omen. Iphis, her companion, follows her steps, with a  
larger stride than usual, nor does her fairness of complexion remain; her  
strength is increased, and her countenance assumes a sterner air. The  
measure of her scattered locks is shortened; she feels a new vigour in  
every limb; and now, Iphis, so lately a maid, thou art become a youth.  
Bring offerings to the temples, and rejoice with an assured faith. They  
bring their offerings to the temple, and add an inscription. The inscription  
made up a short verse. *Iphis, a youth, offers the presents she had  
vowed when a maid.* Returning Phœbus had, with his rays, laid open to  
sight the wide-extended globe, when Venus, and Juno, and Hymenæus,  
repair to the social fires; and Iphis, now a youth, enjoys his beloved  
Ianthe.

## NOTES.

772. *Paratonium.*] A city where Isis was worshipped with peculiar regard. Pharos, an island opposite to Alexandria.

## LIBER DECIMUS.

I. **I**NDE per immensum, croceo velatus amictu,  
Aëra digreditur, Ciconumque Hymenæus ad  
oras

Tendit; et Orpheâ nequicquam voce vocatur.

Adfuit ille quidem; sed nec solennia verba,

Nec lætos vultus, nec felix attulit ômen.

Fax quoq; quam tenuit, lachrymoso stridula fumo,

Usque fuit, nullos invenit motibus ignes.

Exitus auspicio gravior: nam nupta, per herbas

Dum nova Naiadum turba comitata vagatur,

Occidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto,

Quam satis ad superas postquam Rhodopeius auras

Deflevit vates; ne non tentaret et umbras,

*postquam vates Rhodopeius satis deflevit ad superas auras; ne non tentaret et umbras,*

## ORDO.

I. *Imle Hymenæus, velates croceo amictu, digreditur per immensum aëra, tenditque ad oras Ciconum; et vocatur Orpheâ voce nequicquam. Ille quidem adfuit; sed nec attulit solennia verba, nec lætos vultus, nec felix omen. Fax quoque quam tenuit fuit usque stridula lachrymoso fumo, invenitque nullos ignes motibus. Exitus erat gravior auspicio: nam dum nova nupta, comitata turba Naiadum, vagatur per herbas, occidit, dente serpentis recepto in talum. Quam*

## TRANSLATION.

I. **T**HENCE Hymenæus, clad in a saffron-coloured robe, cuts the unmeasured space of air, and directs his flight to the regions of the Ciconians, where he is, in vain, invoked by the voice of Orpheus. He was present indeed, but brought neither the auspicious form of words, nor pleasing looks, nor a joyous omen. The torch too, which he held in his hand, wept in hissing smoke, nor can its flame be roused by any, *the most rapid*, motion. The issue was still more disastrous than the omens: for while the new bride, attended by a troop of Naiads, ran sporting on the grassy plain, suddenly she fell, having received a poisonous bite in her ankle from a serpent. Whom, when the Rhodopeian bard had long deplored in these upper realms of light, he had the courage to solicit also the *infernal*

## NOTES.

The next fable that Ovid takes occasion to introduce, is that of Orpheus, one of the most celebrated names of antiquity. As music and poetry were but in their infancy in Greece at that time, and he excelled greatly in both, he was therefore feigned to be the son of Apollo and Calliope. They added, too, that he could tame tigers and lions, and render even the trees sensible to the harmony of his lyre: Hyperboles, that served to denote, as well the sweetness of his eloquence, which he made use of to cultivate and soften the minds of a people as yet rude as the beauty of his poetry, which, according to Diodorus and Horace, gave rise to the fable. He married Eurydice, who dying soon after, he was inconsola-

ble. As a solace to his misfortune, he took a journey to Thesprotia, where they were said to call up the souls of the dead by enchantments. This was what gave rise to Orpheus' pretended journey to hell. He is even said to have described this journey under that idea in his poem of the Argonauts. The poets who followed him have given loose reins to their imagination on this head, and added many circumstances of their own invention. Tzetzes tells us, that Orpheus cured his wife of the bite of a serpent; but that she having died soon after, perhaps by her own fault, hence it was said, that he had brought her up from the infernal regions, but that she had fallen back thither again.

*ausus est descendere ad Styga Tænariâ portâ. Perque leves populo simulachraque functa sepulchris, adiit Persephonen, dominumque umbrarum tenentem inamara regna: nervisque pulsus ad carmina, ait sic: O numina mundi positi sub terrâ, in quem nos quicquid creamur mortale recidimus. Si licet, et ambagibus falsi oris positus, finitis loqui vera; non descendi huc ut viderem opaca tartara; nec uti vincirem terna guttura Medusæi monstri villosa colubris. Coniux est casu viâ, in quam vipera calcata diffudit venenum, abstulitque crescentes annos. Volui posse pati, nec negabo me tentasse. Amor vicit. Hic Deus est bene notus in supra ora. Dubito, an sit notus et hic: sed tamen auguror eum esse notum et hic. Sique fama non est mentita veterem rapinam, amor iunxit vos quoque. Ego oro per hæc loca plena timoris per hoc ingens chaos, silentiaque vasti regni, retezite properata fila Eurydice. Debemus omnia vobis: moratique paulum, seriùs aut citiùs properamus ad unam sedem. Omnes tendimus huc: hæc est ultima domus, vosque tenetis longissima regna humani generis.*

Ad Styga Tænariâ est ausus descendere portâ,  
Perq; leves populos simulachraq; functa sepulchris  
Persephonen adiit, inamœnaq; regna tenentem, 15  
Umbrarum dominum; pulsusq; ad carmina nervis,  
Sic ait; O positi sub terrâ numina mundi,  
In quem recidimus, quicquid mortale creamur;  
Si licet, et falsi positus ambagibus oris,  
Vera loqui finitis; non huc, ut opaca viderem 20  
Tartara, descendi; nec uti villosa colubris  
Terna Medusæi vincirem guttura monstri:  
Causa viæ coniux: in quam calcata venenum  
Vipera diffudit; crescentesque abstulit annos.  
Posse pati volui: nec me tentasse negabo. 25  
Vicit amor. Superâ Deus hic benè notus in orâ est:  
An sit et hîc, dubito; sed et hîc tamen auguror esse:  
Famaque si veteris non est mentita rapinæ,  
Vos quoque iunxit amor. Per ego hæc loca plena  
timoris,  
Per chaos hoc ingens, vastique silentia regni, 30  
Eurydice oro properata retexite fila.  
Omnia debemur vobis; paulumque morati,  
Seriùs aut citiùs sedem properamus ad unam.  
Tendimus hûc omnes. Hæc est domus ultima; vosque  
Humani generis longissima regna tenetis. 35

## TRANSLATION.

shades, and, by the Tanarian gate, to descend to dreary Styx: here, through deserts peopled by phantoms, and the gliding spectres of the interred, he passes on to Persephone, and the lord of the shades, who rules these unpleasing realms; and, tuning his strings to his voice, thus addresses them: "O ye sovereigns of those regions, that lie extended under  
"earth, into which every thing mortal must one day descend; if I may  
"be allowed, if it is granted me here, laying aside the artful guises of a  
"deceitful tongue, to speak the truth: I came not here, out of vain cu-  
"riosity, to see the dark retreats of Tartarus, or bind in chains the triple  
"neck of the Medusæan monster, bristling with snakes; but to recover  
"my wife, into whom a viper, she chanced to tread upon, shed its poison,  
"and cut short her growing years. I was willing to bear with courage my  
"grief, and deny not that I strove with all my might; but love prevailed;  
"this god is well known in the regions above. I do not know whether he  
"is so here too, but I am apt to imagine he is; and, if what fame says  
"of an ancient rape be true, love joined also you together. I beg there-  
"fore by these places full of horror, by this huge chaos, and the silence  
"that reigns through your vast realms, re-weave the quick-spun thread  
"of Eurydice's life. We all belong to you, and, after some short stay,  
"must, sooner or later, hasten to one habitation. Hither we all tend;  
"this is our last home: to you belongs the most lasting dominion over the

Hæc quoque, cùm justos matura peregerit annos,  
Juris erit vestri. Pro munere poscimus usum.

Quòd si fata negant veniam pro conjuge, certum est  
Nolle redire mihi. Leto gaudete duorum.

Talia dicentem, nervosq; ad verba moventem, 40

Exsangues flebant animæ. Nec Tantalus undam

Captavit refugam; stupuitque Ixionis orbis;

Nec carpsère jecur volucres; urnisque vacârunt

Belides: inque tuo sedisti, Sisyphæ, saxo.

Tum primùm lachrymis victarum carmine fama est

Eumenidum maduisse genas: nec regia conjux

Sustinet oranti, nec qui regit ima, negare;

Eurydicenque vocant: Umbras erat illa recentes

Inter; et incessit passu de vulnere tardo.

Hanc simul, et legem Rhodopeius accipit heros. 50

Ne flectat retrò sua lumina, donec Avernas

Exiêrat valles; aut irrita dona futura.

Carpitur acclivus per muta silentia trames,

Arduus, obscurus, caligine densus opacâ.

Nec procul abfuerant telluris margine summæ. 55

Hic, ne deficeret, metuens, avidusque videndi,

Flexit amans oculos; et protinus illa relapsa est;

Brachiaque intendens, prêndique et prêndere certans

Nil nisi cedentes infelix arripit auras.

*lentia; nec absfuerunt procul margine summæ telluris. Hic amans, metuens ne deficeret, avidusque videndi, flexit oculos, et protinus illa est relapsa. Intendensque brachia, certansque prœndi et prœndere infelix arripit nil nisi cedentes auras.*

*Hæc quoque, cùm matura peregerit justos annos, erit vestri juris. Poscimus usum ejus pro munere. Quod si fata negant veniam pro conjuge, est certum mihi nolle redire: gaudete leto duorum. Animæ exsangues flebant illum dicentem talia, moventemque nervos ad verba, nec Tantalus captavit refugam undam, orbisque Ixionis stupuit: nec volucres carpsere jecur Tyti: Belidesque vacarunt urnis, togæ, Sisyphæ, sedisti in tuo saxo. Fama est, tum primùm genas Eumenidum victarum carmine, maduisse lachrymis: nec regia conjux, nec qui regit ima, sustinet negare illi oranti, vocantque Eurydicen. Illa erat inter recentes umbras, et incessit tardo passu de vulnere. Rhodopeius heros accipit hanc, et simul legem, ne flectat sua lumina retrò, donec exierat Avernas valles, aut dona futura irrita. Trames acclivus, arduus, obscurus, densus opacâ caligine, carpitur per muta si-*

#### TRANSLATION.

“human race. She too, when ripe for the grave, she shall have accomplished her full term of life, will again return under your sway. I beg the use of her as a grant. But, if the cruel destinies reject my prayer, I am determined never more to return; triumph in the death of both.” Thus he complained, and touched the strings in concert with his voice. The pale ghosts wept, nor did Tantalus catch at the reflux stream, and Ixion’s orb stood, as in amaze. The vultures ceased to prey upon the liver of Tityus, no more the daughters of Belus fill the fallacious urns, and Sisyphus sat listening on his stone. It is said, that then first the cheeks of the furies, softened by his song, were bedewed with tears; nor is the royal spouse, or he, who rules the deep recesses of Tartarus, able to deny his request. They call for Eurydice, who was among a troop of shades lately arrived, and advanced with a slow pace, by reason of her wound. Her the Rhodopeian hero receives, and, at the same time, this law, that he turn not back his eyes until he has passed the Avernian vales, or the grant would become vain. They mount in silence the ascending path, steep, obscure, and surrounded with thick darkness; and now they approached the verge of light, when fond enamoured Orpheus, fearing lest her steps might stray, and, impatient to see her, turned his eyes; and instantly she is hurried back. When, stretching out her arms, striving to grasp or be grasped, she catches, in vain at the fleeting air. And now, doomed to a second death, she yet complains, not of her husband, for why

*Jamque moriens iterum, non est quæstæ quicquam de suo conjugæ, enim quid queretur sese amatam? dixitque supremum vale, quod ille jam vix acciperet auribus; atque rursus revoluta eodem. Orpheus non aliter stupuit geminâ nece conjugis Orpheus, Quàm tria qui timidus, medio portante catenas, 65 Colla canis vidit; quem non pavor antè reliquit, Quàm natura prior, saxo per corpus aborto: Quique in se crimen traxit, voluitque videri Olenos esse nocens: tuque, ô confisa figuræ, Infelix Lethæa, tuæ; junctissima quondam 70 Pectora, nunc lapides, quos humida sustinet Ide. Orantem, frustra que iterum transire volentem, Portitor arcuerat. Septem tamen ille diebus Squallidus in ripâ Cereris sine munere sedit. Cura, dolorq; animi, lachrymæq; alimenta fuere. Esse Deos Erebi crudeles questus, in altam 76 Se recipit Rhodopen, pulsumq; aquilonibus Hæmon Tertius æquoreis inclusum Piscibus annum Finiêrat Titan; omnemque refugerat Orpheus. 79 Fœmineam Venerem; seu quòd malè cesserat illi; Sive fidem dederat. Multas tamen ardor habebat Jungere se vati, multæ doliêre repulsæ. Ille etiam Thracûm populis fuit auctor, amorem In teneros transferre mares; citraque juventam Ætatis breve ver, et primos carpere flores. 85*

*famincam Venerem: seu quod cesserat male illi, sive dederat fidem. Tamen ardor habebat multas jungere se vati; multæ repulsæ doliêre. Ille etiam fuit auctor populi Thracum, transferre amorem in teneros mares: carpereque breve ver, et primos flores ætatis citra juventam.*

## TRANSLATION.

should she complain of being too much loved? but spoke a last farewell, which scarce reached his ears, and is suddenly hurried back to whence she had come. Orpheus stood amazed at this second death of his wife, like as when the shepherd, trembling, beheld the triple neck of Cerberus, whom Hercules dragged in chains, and whom fear forsook, not but with his former nature, stone gathering over his body. Or, like as when Olenos, deriving upon himself another's crime, was willing to appear guilty; and you, unhappy Lethæa, too, too confident of thy beauty, once breasts strictly united, now contiguous rocks on Ida's hill. Again he prays, and wants to pass the infernal lake, but Charon, averse, denies his suit. Seven days he wandered without sustenance, and in a sordid robe along the Stygian banks: care, grief of mind, and tears, were his food. When, in vain, complaining that the gods of Erebus were cruel, he repairs to lofty Rhodope, and Hæmus buffeted by the north winds. Thrice the sun had completed the year, bounded by the watery fish; and Orpheus had avoided all female embraces, either because it had succeeded ill with him, or that he had given his promise. Yet many were desirous to be joined to the poet, and many lamented their repulse. He it was, that first taught the Thracians to transfer their love to tender boys, and to crop the first flowers, and short spring of life, within the verge of youth.



II. Collis erat, collemq; super planissima Campi  
 Area; quam viridem faciebant graminis herbæ.  
 Umbra loco deerat. Quâ postquam parte resedit  
 Dîs genitus vates, et fila sonantia movit;  
 Umbra loco venit. Non Chaonis abfuit arbos, 90  
 Non nemus Heliadum, non frondibus esculus altis,  
 Nec tiliæ molles, nec fagus, et innuba laurus;  
 Et coryli fragiles, et fraxinus utilis hastis,  
 Enodisque abies, curvataque glandibus ilex,  
 Et platanus genialis, acerque coloribus impar, 95  
 Amnicolæque simul salices, et aquatica lotos,  
 Perpetuèque virens buxus, tenuesque myricæ,  
 Et bicolor myrtus, et baccis cærula tinus:  
 Vos quoque flexipedes hederæ venistis, et unâ  
 Pampineæ vites, et amictæ vitibus ulmi: 100  
 Ornique, et piceæ, pomoque onerata rubenti  
 Arbutus, et lentæ victoris præmia palmæ:  
 Et succincta comas, hirsutaque vertice pinus;  
 Grata Deûm matri. Siquidem Cybeleïus Attis  
 Exiit hæc hominem, truncoque induruit illo. 105

*pomo, et lentæ palmæ, præmia victoris, et pinus succincta comas, hirsutaque vertice, grata matri Deum, siquidem Cybeleïus Attis exiit hominem hæc, et induruit illo trunco.*

## TRANSLATION.

II. There was a hill, and upon the hill a plain covered with verdant grass; but no trees shaded the place. Here, when the heaven-born poet reposed himself, and struck the sounding strings, a shade covered the place. Here were Chaonian oaks, and groves of poplars, and the esculus with its lofty boughs, and lime-trees, the beech, and virgin laurel, and brittle hazels, and the ash commodious for spears, and firs with knotless trunks, and the oak bending under its acorns, and the genial plane-tree, and the party-coloured maple and sallows that grow by the streams, and the watery lotos, and the ever-green box, and slender tamarisks, and the two-coloured myrtle, and the vine with its azure berries. Hither too repaired the ivy with its creeping tendrils, and with them the leafy vines, and elms clothed with vines, and wild ashes, and pitch-trees, and the arbut, loaden with its blushing fruit, and bending palms, the victor's prize. And the pine with its tufted locks, and bristly top, grateful to the mother of the gods, because for this Cybeleian Attis put off his human form, and hardened in that trunk.

## NOTES.

104. *Cybeleïus Attis.*] The story of Attis is differently recounted by the ancients. I shall confine myself to the tradition of Diodorus Siculus. Cybele falling in love with a young shepherd, named Attis, Meon, king of Phrygia, her father,

fearing the consequences, put him to death. The princess, in despair, fled from her father's palace, accompanied by Marsyas. Apollo, pitying her misfortunes, conducted her into the country of the Hyperboræans, where she died.

III. *Cupressus*, imitata metas adfuit huic turba, nunc arbor, ante pater, dilectus ab illo Deo, qui temperat citharam nervis, et arcus nervis; namque erat ingens cervus sacer nymphis tenentibus Carthæa arva; ipseque præbebat altis umbras suo capiti, cornibus latè patentibus: cornua fulgebant auro, moniliaque gemmata, demissa in armos pendebant tereti collo. Bulla argentea vincta parvis loris, movebatur super frontem: baccaque pariles ex ære in geminis auribus, nitebant circum cava tempora. Isque vacuus metu, pavoreque naturali deposito, solbat celebrare domos, præbereque colla mulcenda quamlibet manibus ignotis. Sed tamen erat gratus, ante alios tibi Cyparisse, pulcherrime Cææ gentis. Tu ducebas cervum ad nova pabula, tu ducebas ad undam liquidi fontis: Tu modo texebas varios per cornua: nunc eques residens in tergo, latus huc et illuc, frangebans mollia ora purpureis capistris. Erat æstus, mediisque dies, brachiaque concava littorei caneri fervebant vapore Solis.

III. Adfuit huic turbæ metas imitata cupressus, Nunc arbor, puer antè, Deo dilectus ab illo, Qui citharam nervis, et nervis temperat arcus. Namque sacer Nymphis Carthæa tenentibus arva Ingens cervus erat: latèque patentibus altas 110 Ipse suo capiti præbebat cornibus umbras: Cornua fulgebant auro: demissaque in armos Pendebant tereti gemmata monilia collo. Bulla super frontem parvis argentea loris Vincta movebatur: parilique ex ære nitebant 115 Auribus in geminis circum cava tempora baccæ. Isque metu vacuus, naturalique pavore Deposito, celebrare domos, mulcendaque colla Quamlibet ignotis manibus præbere solebat. Sed tamen ante alios, Cææ pulcherrime gentis, 120 Gratus erat, Cyparisse, tibi. Tu pabula cervum Ad nova, tu liquidi ducebas fontis ad undam: Tu modò texebas varios per cornua flores: Nunc, eques in tergo residens, huc latus et illuc Mollia purpureis frangebans ora canistris. 125 Æstus erat, mediisque dies, Solisque vapore Concava littorei fervebant brachia Cancræ

## TRANSLATION.

III. Amid this throng stood the cypress with tapering top, now a tree, once a youth, beloved by that god, who fashions the harp, and arms the bow with strings. For there was a huge stag, sacred to the nymphs, that reside in the Carthean fields, whose lofty spreading horns afforded to his head an ample shade. His horns shone with gold, and a collar, studded with gems, hung down upon his shoulders from his smooth neck. A silver boss, tied with small thongs, played upon his forehead, and from either ear brazen pendants, of equal size, glittered round his hollow temples. He, void of fear, and laying aside his natural timorousness, used to frequent houses, and give his neck to be stroked by any hands, though unknown. But, above all others, he was grateful to thee, Cyparissus, the fairest of the Cean youths. Thou often ledest him to fresh pastures, and the inviting streams of a crystal spring. Sometimes thou crownest his horns with garlands of various flowers; again, mounted on his back, bounding now here, now there, thou rulest his tender mouth with purple reins. It was the hottest season, and the middle of the day, and the bending arms of the crab that loves the shores glowed with the heat of the sun. The stag, fatigued,

## NOTES.

106. *Cupressus*.] Cyparissus was a youth who had excellent talents for poetry and the fine arts, which made him pass for a favourite of Apollo. His transformation into a cypress is founded upon the resemblance of names, that tree being called, in Greek, Cyparissus. They have added to the fable, that Apollo, by way of alle-

viction to the misfortune, had appointed that the cypress should be the symbol of sadness, because it was used at funerals, and planted round tombs; circumstances founded on the nature of the tree itself, whose boughs, stripped of the leaves, look very sad and mournful.

Fessus in herbosa posuit sua corpora terrâ  
 Cervus, et arboreâ ducebat frigus ab umbrâ.  
 Hunc puer imprudens jaculo Cyparissus acuto 130  
 Fixit: et, ut sævo morientem vulnere vidit,  
 Velle mori statuit. Quæ non solatia Phœbus  
 Dixit? et ut levitèr, pro materiâque doleret,  
 Admonuit. Gemit ille tamen: munusque supremum,

Hoc petit à Superis, ut tempore lugeat omni. 135  
 Jamque, per emensos egesto sanguine fletus,  
 In viridem verti cæperunt membra colorem;  
 Et modò, qui niveâ pendebant fronte capilli,  
 Horrida cæsaries fieri: sumptoque rigore  
 Sidereum gracili spectare cacumine cælum. 140  
 Ingemuit, tristisque Deus, lugebere nobis,  
 Lugebisque alios, aderisque dolentibus, inquit.

IV. Tale nemus vates attraxerat: inque ferarum  
 Concilio medius, turbâ volucrumque sedebat.  
 Ut satis impulsas tentavit pollice chordas; 145  
 Et sensit varios, quamvis diversa sonarent,  
 Concordare modos; hoc vocem carmine movit:  
 Ab Jove, Musa parens (cedunt Jovis omnia regno),  
 Carmina nostra move. Jovis est mihi sæpè potestas  
 Dicta priùs. Cecini plectro graviore gigantas,  
 Sparsaque Phlegræis victricia fulmina campis. 151

*parens move nostra carmina ab Jove, omnia cedant, regno Jovis, potestas Jovis est sæpè dicta mihi prius. Cecini gigantas graviore plectro, fulminaque victricia sparsa Phlegræis campis.*

## TRANSLATION.

rested his body on a grassy plot, and enjoyed the cool retreat of a shading tree. Him, the youth Cyparissus, unknowing, pierced with a pointed dart, and when he saw him expiring of the cruel wound, he took a resolution of dying also. What consolations did not Phœbus apply, admonishing him to grieve slightly, as such a loss required. He still laments, and asks this as his last request of the gods: that he may mourn for ever. And now, his blood being quite exhausted by incessant weeping, his limbs began to assume a green colour, and the soft locks which lately hung from his snow-white forehead, become a horrid bush, which, stiffening by degrees, points to the starry heaven with a tapering top. The god, disconsolate, sighed; Thon shalt (says he) be ever mourned by me; thou shalt, too, mourn for others, and preside at funeral rites.

IV. Such a grove had the poet drawn round him, and sat encircled by an assembly of listening savages and birds: when, after sufficiently trying the strings, struck with his thumb, and finding, that though they sounded differently, yet their various modulations produced a real harmony, he tuned his voice to the following song: Begin, parent muse, with Jove; to Jove's dominion all things are subject; the power of Jove has oft been sung by me. Before have I sung in lofty strains, of the giants, and the victorious thunder-bolts scattered in the Phlegrean plains. Now have I need of a softer lyre: let us sing of youths, the favourites of the gods, and of maids who, seized with unlawful flames, have drawn down upon themselves de-

*Cervus fessus, posuit sua corpora in herbosa terrâ; et ducebat frigus ab arboreâ umbrâ. Imprudens puer Cyparissus fixit hunc acuto jaculo, et ut vidit morientem sævo vulnere, statuit velle mori. Quæ solatia non dixit Phœbus; et admonuit ut doleret leviter, proque materia. Ille tamen gemit, petit, quæ hoc supremum munus à superis, ut lugeat omni tempore. Jamque sanguine egesto per immensos flatus, membra ceperunt verti in viridem colorem, et capilli, qui modo pendebant niveâ fronte, ceperunt fieri horrida cæsaries, rigoreque sumpto, spectare sidereum cælum gracili cacumine. Deus ingemuit, tristisque inquit, lugebere nobis, lugebisque alios, aderisque dolentibus.*

*IV. Vates attraxerat tale nemus, sedebatque medius in concilio ferarum, turbæ volucrum. Ut satis tentavit chordas impulsas pollice, et sensit varios modos concordare, quamvis sonarent diversa, rupit vocem hoc carmine. Musa*

*Nunc est opus leviorē  
Igrā, canamusque pu-  
eros dilectos superis,  
puellasque attonitas  
inconcessis ignibus, me-  
ruisse pœnam libidine.  
Rex superum quondam  
arsit amore Phrygii  
Ganymedis, et aliquid  
est inventum quod Ju-  
piter mallet esse, quam  
quod erat: tamen dig-  
natur verti nulla alite,  
nisi quæ possit ferre  
sua fulmina. Nec mo-  
ra: aëre percusso men-  
dacibus pennis, abripit  
Iliaden: qui nunc quo-  
que miscet pocula, mi-  
nistratque nectar Jove  
Junone invita.*

*V. Phabus posuisset  
te quoque Amyclide in  
æthere, si tristitia fata  
dedissent spatium po-  
nendi. Tamen es æternus  
qua licet, quoties-  
que ver repellit hie-  
mem, Ariesque succed-  
it pisci aquoso, tu o-  
reris toties, floresque  
in viridi cespite. Meus  
genitor dilexit te ante  
alios; et Delphi posuit in  
medio orbe caruerunt  
præsides, dum Deus fre-  
quentat Eurotā, im-  
munitamque Sparten.  
Nec citharā, nec sagittā  
sunt in honore. Ipse  
immemor sui, non recusat ferre retia, non tenuisse canes, non isse comes per juga iniqui montis,  
aliquæ flammas longā adsuēdine.*

Nunc opus est leviorē Iyrā: puerosque canamus  
Dilectos Superis: inconcessisque puellas  
Ignibus attonitas meruisse libidine pœnam. 154  
Rex Superum Phrygii quondam Ganymedis amore  
Arsit: et inventum est aliquid, quod Jupiter esse,  
Quam quod erat, mallet. Nulla tamen alite verti  
Dignatur; nisi quæ possit sua fulmina ferre.  
Nec mora: percusso mendacibus aëre pennis  
Abripit Iliaden. Qui nunc quoque pocula miscet,  
Invitæque Jovi nectar Junone ministrat. 161

V. Te quoque, Amyclide, posuisset in æthere  
Phœbus,

Tristia si spatium ponendi fata dedissent.  
Quà licet, æternus tamen es: quotiesque repellit  
Ver hiemem, Piscique Aries succedit aquoso, 165  
Tu toties oreris, viridique in cespite flores.  
Te meus ante alios genitor dilexit, et orbis  
In medio positi caruerunt præsides Delphi,  
Dum Deus Eurotā, immunitamque frequentat  
Sparten; nec citharæ, nec sunt in honore sagittæ.  
Immemor ipse sui non retia ferre recusat; 171  
Non tenuisse canes; non per juga montis iniqui  
Isse comes: longæque alit assuetudine flammas.

#### TRANSLATION.

served punishment. The sovereign of the gods was once enamoured of Phrygian Ganymede, nor disdained to assume a shape different from his own. Yet he scorned to wear that of any bird, but what might bear his thunder. Instantly beating the air with fictitious wings, he carries off the Ilian youth, who now mixes his cup, and, in spite of Juno's opposition, serves Jupiter with nectar.

Phœbus had given thee also, son of Amyclus, a place in heaven, had the stern Fates given him time to place thee there. Yet, as far as is possible, thou art immortal: and as often as spring drives away the winter, and Aries succeeds the watery fish, so often dost thou rise, and flourish on the green turf. Thee my father loved beyond all others, and the Delphians, situate in the middle of the world, were without their guardian deity, while that god frequents Eurotas, and the plains of unfortified Sparta. The harp and bow are neglected, while, unmindful of his dignity, he disdains not to carry the toils, or hold the dogs. He attends him as his companion over the rugged cliffs, and by long intimacy augments

#### NOTES.

155. *Phrygii quondam Ganymedis.*] The story of Ganymede is thus explained by mythologists. Tros, king of Troy, having obtained many victories over the neighbouring nations, sent his son Ganymede, with several great lords of his court, into Lydia, to offer sacrifice in a temple consecrated to Jupiter. Tantalus, ignorant

of the Trojan king's designs, considered his messengers as spies, and made young Ganymede be arrested and thrown into prison. This gave rise to the fiction of the rape of Ganymede by Jupiter in the form of an eagle, because he was apprehended in the temple of Jupiter, by order of a prince who bore an eagle on his ensigns.

Jamque ferè medius Titan venientis et actæ  
 Noctis erat, spatioque pari distabat utrimque; 175  
 Corpora veste levant, et succo pinguis olivi  
 Splendescunt, latique ineunt certamina disci.  
 Quem prius ærias libratum Phœbus in auras  
 Misit, et oppositas disjecit pondere nubes.  
 Recidit in solidam longo post tempore terram 180  
 Pondus, et exhibuit junctam cum viribus artem.  
 Protinus imprudens, actusque cupidine ludi,  
 Tollere Tænarides orbem properabat: at illum  
 Dura repercussum subjecit in æra tellus  
 In vultus, Hyacinthe, tuos. Expalluit æquè, 185  
 Ac puer, ipse Deus; collapsosque excipit artus:  
 Et modò te refovet, modò tristia vulnera siccant:  
 Nunc animam admotis fugientem sustinet herbis.  
 Nil prosunt artes. Erat immedicabile vulnus.  
 Ut si quis violas, riguove papaver in horto, 190  
 Liliaque infringat, fulvis hærentia virgis;  
 Marcida demittant subitò caput illa gravatum;  
 Nec se sustineant; spectentque cacumine terram.  
 Sic vultus moriens jacet; et defecta vigore  
 Ipsa sibi est oneri cervix; humeroque recumbit.  
 Laberis, Æbalide, primâ fraudate juventâ, 196  
 Phœbus ait: videoque tuum mea crimina vulnus.

*spectentque terram cacumine. Sic moriens vultus jacet, et cervix defecta vigore, est ipsa sibi oneri, recumbitque humero. Laberis, Phœbus ait, Æbalide, fraudate primâ juventâ videoque tuum vulnus mea crimina.*

*Jamque Titan erat ferè medius venientis et actæ noctis, distabatque pari spatio utrimque: levant corpora veste, et splendescunt succo pinguis olivi, ineuntque certamina latè disci; quem Phœbus prius misit libratum in ærias auras, et disjecit oppositas nubes pondere. Pondus longo tempore post recidit in solidam terram, et exhibuit artem junctam cum viribus. Protinus Tænarides imprudens, actusque cupidine ludi, properabat tollere orbem: ut tellus dura subjecit illum ab repercussu ære, in tuos vultus Hyacinthe. Ipse Deus æque expalluit ac puer; excipitque collapsos artus, et modo refovet te, modo siccant tristia vulnera; nunc sustinet fugientem animam admotis herbis. Artis prosunt nil. Vulnus erat immedicabile. Ut si quis infringat violas, papaver in riguo horto, liliaque hærentia fulvis virgis: illa subito marcidu, demittant gravatum caput, nec sustineant se;*

## TRANSLATION.

his flame. And now Titan had reached the middle space between past and approaching night, and was at equal distance from both; they strip, and shine with the juice of the fat olive, and begin a game at quoits. Phœbus first tossed a well-poised disk into the air, and cleft the opposing clouds with its weight. The ponderous mass, after a long time, fell to the ground, and spoke an equal share of skill and strength. Immediately the Tænarian youth, thoughtless, and urged on by an eagerness for the sport, hastened to take up the rolling orb, which, rebounding from the solid earth with violent recoil, struck against thy face, ill-fated Hyacinthus. The god himself appears no less pale than the youth, and bears up his sinking limbs. Sometimes he cherishes him in his bosom, sometimes wipes the fatal wound, and strives to stop the fleeting life by applying potent herbs: his arts avail nothing, the wound was incurable. As if, in a well-watered garden, when one breaks a violet, poppy, or lilies hanging by their yellow stalks, they suddenly droop, and bend to earth their languid heads, nor can support themselves, but sink with their tops to the ground. Thus sinks his dying countenance; and his neck, destitute of strength, is a burden to itself, and, declining, rests upon his shoulder. Thou fallest, unhappy Hyacinth, cried Apollo, in the pride of youth, and the wound by which thou fallest was given by this guilty hand. You are the object of my grief, and my crime. This right hand is chargeable with thy death. I am the unhappy author of thy hasty fate. But how is it a crime in me?

*Tu es meus dolor, me-  
umque facinus; mea  
dextera est inscri-  
benda tuo leto. Ego sum  
auctor funeris tibi.  
Tamen quæ est mea  
culpa? nisi si lusisse  
potest vocari culpa:  
nisi et amasse po-  
test vocari culpa.  
Atque utinam liceret  
reddere vitam pro te,  
tecumve. Sed quoniam  
tenemur fatali lege, e-  
ris semper mecum, hæ-  
rebisque in memori ore.  
Lyra pulsa manu so-  
nabit te, nostra car-  
mina sonabunt te: Flos-  
que novus imitabere  
nostros gemitus scrip-  
to. Et tempus illud  
erit, quo fortissimus  
heros addat se in hunc  
flore, legaturque co-  
dem folio. Dum talia  
memorantur vero ore  
Apollinis, ecce cruor  
qui fusus humi signa-  
verat herbam, desinit  
esse cruor; flosque ni-  
tentior Tyrioostro ori-  
tur; capitque formam  
quam lilia habent, si  
non purpureus color  
esset huic, argenteus in  
illis. Hoc non est satis  
Phæbo (enim is fuit  
auctor honoris) ipse  
inscribit suos gemitus  
foliis, et flos habet ai,  
ai, inscriptum, funestaque litera est ducta. Nec pudet  
Sparten genuisse Hyacinthon; honor-  
que durat in hoc ævi, Hyacinthique redeunt annua, celebranda prælatâ pompâ, more priorum.*

Tu dolor es, facinusque meum. Mea dextera leto  
Inscribenda tuo est. Ego sum tibi funeris auctor.  
Quæ mea culpa tamen? nisi si lusisse, vocari 200  
Culpa potest: nisi culpa potest, et amasse vocari.  
Atque utinam pro te vitam, tecumve liceret  
Reddere! sed quoniam fatali lege tenemur;  
Semper eris mecum, memorique hærebis in ore.  
Te lyra pulsa manu, te carmina nostra sona-  
bunt. 205

Flosque novus scripto gemitus imitabere nostros.  
Tempus et illud erit, quo se fortissimus heros  
Addat in hunc flore: folioque legatur eodem.  
Talia dum vero memorantur Apollinis ore,  
Ecce cruor, qui fusus humi signaverat herbam 210  
Desinit esse cruor: Tyrioque nitentior ostro  
Flos oritur; formamque capit, quam lilia, si non  
Purpureus color huic, argenteus esset in illis.  
Non satis hoc Phæbo est: is enim fuit auctor ho-  
noris.  
Ipse suos gemitus foliis inscribit: et ai, ai, 215  
Flos habet inscriptum: funestaque litera ducta est.  
Nec genuisse pudet Sparten Hyacinthon; honorque  
Durat in hoc ævi: celebrandaque more priorum  
Annua prælatâ redeunt Hyacinthia pompâ.  
Nec pudet Sparten genuisse Hyacinthon; honor-  
que durat in hoc ævi, Hyacinthique redeunt annua, celebranda prælatâ pompâ, more priorum.

## TRANSLATION.

unless to sport and play may be called a crime; unless to have loved you, may be called a crime. O, could I surrender up my life for thee, or but with thee: but as I am bound by the powerful laws of fate, thou shalt be ever with me, thou shalt ever dwell upon my mindful tongue. Thee my lyre, thee my songs, shall ever celebrate, and, changed to a new flower, thou shalt bear an inscription expressive of my groans. The time too shall come, when a mighty hero shall be changed into this flower, and his name read upon thy leaves. While these things are uttered by Apollo's prophetic mouth, lo, the blood, which falling upon the ground had stained the grass, ceases to be blood, and a flower, more bright than Tyrian purple, springs up, assuming the same form with the lily, but that in the first is a purple colour, in the other that of silver. But this is not enough to Phœbus, for he was the author of the honour now bestowed. He marks his own groans upon the leaves, and the flower has *Ai, Ai*, drawn upon it in funeral characters. Nor is Sparta ashamed to have given birth to Hyacinthus: his honour remains to this day, and the Hyacinthian festival yearly returns, to be celebrated with solemn state, according to the ancient custom.

VI. At si fortè roges fœcundam Amathunta metalli,  
220

An genuisse velit Propœtidas ; abnuit æquæ,  
Atque illos, gemino quondam quibus aspera cornu  
Frons erat ; unde etiam nomen traxere Cerastæ.  
Ante fores horum stabat Jovis hospitis ara,  
Lugubris sceleris : quam si quis sanguine tinctam  
Advena vidisset, mactatos crederet illiæ 226  
Lactantes vitulos, Amathusiacasve bidentes :  
Hospes erat cæsus. Sacris offensa nefandis,  
Ipsa suas urbes, Ophiusiaque arva parabat  
Deserere alma Venus. Sed quid loca grata, quid  
urbes 230

Peccavere meæ ? quod crimen, dixit in illis ?  
Exilio pœnam potiùs gens impia pendat,  
Vel nece ; vel si quid medium mortisque fugæque.  
Idque quid esse potest, nisi versæ pœna figuræ ?  
Dum dubitat, quo mutet eos ; ad cornua vultum 235  
Flexit : et admonita est hæc illis posse relinqui :  
Grandiaque in torvos transformat membra juvencos.

VII. Sunt tamen obscænæ Venerem Propœtides  
ausæ

Esse negare Deam : pro quo sua numinis ira  
Corpora cum formâ primæ vulgâsse feruntur, 240

VII. Tamen obscænæ Propœtides ausæ sunt negare Venerem esse Deam ; pro quo primæ feruntur vulgasse sua corpora cum formâ, irâ numinis.

#### TRANSLATION.

VI. But yet, if perhaps you should ask of Amathus, abounding in metals, whether she counts it an honour to have given birth to the Propœtides, she would reject them with the same indignation as those whose faces were of old deformed with crooked horns, whence they got the name of *Cerastæ*. Before their gates stood an altar sacred to Jupiter, the hospitable god ; a scene of tragical horror. Had a stranger beheld this altar stained with blood, he must have concluded that sucking calves, or Amathusian sheep, two years old, were there sacrificed. But soon they were undeceived : for they slaughtered their guests. Gentle Venus, abhorring these barbarous sacrifices, was preparing to abandon her once loved cities, and the Ophiusian lands. But how (says she) have these beloved places, how have the cities offended ? what crime can they be charged with ? let rather this impious race suffer the punishment of exile or death, or if there is any middle punishment between banishment and death ; and what can that be but a change of form ? While she is pondering with herself what shape to give them, she cast an eye upon their horns, and thus admonished, that these might still be left them, she transforms their huge limbs into those of stern bulls.

VII. And yet the blasphemous Propœtides presumed to deny that

#### NOTES.

223. *Cerastæ*.] The *Cerastæ*, a people of the isle of Cyprus, were fabled by the poets to have been changed into bulls, to mark the rusticity and barbarity of their

manners, in staining their altars with the blood of strangers, whom they sacrificed to their gods.

VI. At si forte roges Amathunta fœcundam metalli, an velit genuisse Propœtidas, abnuit æquæ atque velle genuisse illos, quibus frons erat quondam aspera gemino cornu ; unde etiam, Cerastæ traxere nomen. Ara Jovis hospitis stabat ante fores horum lugubris sceleris ; quam si quis advena vidisset tinctam sanguine ; crederet lactantes vitulos mactatos illiæ, Amathusiacasve bidentes. Hospes erat cæsus. Alma Venus offensa nefandis sacris, ipsa parabat deserere suas urbes, Ophiusiaque arva. Sed quid loca grata, quid mea urbes peccavere ? quod crimen dixit, est in illis ? impia gens potiùs pendat pœnam exilio, vel nece ; vel si est quid medium mortisque fugæque, pendat pœnam eo ; idque quid potest esse, nisi pœna versa figuræ ? Dum dubitat quo mutet eos, flexit vultum ad cornua, et admonita est hæc posse relinqui illis ; transformatque grandia membra in torvos juvencos.

*Utque pudor cessit, sanguisque induruit oris, parvo discrimine sunt versæ in rigidum silicem.*

VIII. Quas, quia Pygmalion viderat agentes crimen per ævum, offensu vitii quæ naturâ dedit plurima fœminæ menti, vivebat cœlebs sine conjuge; diuque curebat consorie thalami. Interca feliciter sculpsit niveum ebur mirâ arte; deditque formam, quæ nulla fœmina potest nasci, concepitque amorem sui operis. Facies est veræ virginis, quam credas vivere, et si reverentia non obstat, velle moveri. Ars adeo latet suâ arte. Pygmalion miratur, et haurit pectore ignes simulati corporis. Sæpe admovet manus operi, tentantes an illud sit corpus, an ebur: nec tamen fatetur esse ebur. Dat oscula, putatque reddi; loquiturque tenetque: et credit digitos insidere tactis membris; et metuit ne livor veniat in pressos artus. Et modo adhibet blanditias, modo fert illo munera grata puellis, conchas, teretesque lapillos, et parvas volucres, et flores mille colorum.

Utque pudor cessit, sanguisque induruit oris,  
In rigidum parvo silicem discrimine versæ.

VIII. Quas quia Pygmalion ævum per crimen agentes

Viderat, offensu vitii, quæ plurima menti  
Fœminæ Natura dedit, sine conjuge cœlebs 245  
Vivebat thalamique diu consorte carebat.

Interea niveum mirâ feliciter arte  
Sculpsit ebur: formamque dedit, quæ fœmina nasci  
Nulla potest: operisque sui concepit amorem.  
Virginis est veræ facies: quam vivere credas: 250  
Et, si non obstat reverentia, velle moveri:  
Ars adeo latet arte suâ. Miratur, et haurit  
Pectore Pygmalion simulati corporis ignes.  
Sæpè manus operi tentantes admovet, an sit  
Corpus, an illud ebur; nec ebur tamen esse fatetur.  
Oscula dat, reddique putat; loquiturque, tenetque  
Et credit tactis digitos insidere membris,  
Et metuit, pressos veniat ne livor in artus.  
Et modò blanditias adhibet: modò grata puellis  
Munera fert illi conchas, teretesque lapillos, 260  
Et parvas volucres, et flores mille colorum.

#### TRANSLATION.

Venus was a goddess; for which, pursued by the resentment of that power they had slighted, they are said to have been the first who prostituted their persons and beauty. As shame was therefore fled, and the blood in their faces hardened, they were, by small transition, changed into rigid stones.

VIII. Whom Pygmalion finding thus to pass their whole lives in a continued series of crimes, shocked at the vices which nature has so largely implanted in female minds, he lived single, without a wife, and long wanted a partner of his bed. Mean time he happily carves a statue of snow-white ivory, with wonderful art, and giving it a beauty and comeliness beyond what nature ever bestows on any woman at her birth, became enamoured of his own workmanship. Her appearance was that of a real virgin, which you would fancy alive, and restrained from moving only by modesty; so much does art lie concealed under art. Pygmalion admires, and harbours in his breast a warm passion for this fictitious beauty. Oft he applies his hands to the work, as if to know whether it was a real body or ivory; nor will he yet own it to be ivory. He heaps kisses upon it and thinks they are returned; speaks to it, hugs it, and imagines his fingers leave an impression upon the parts they touch, and fears lest his rude grasp should leave a livid mark. Sometimes he accosts her in a strain of flattery, anon assaults her with presents fit to captivate a female

#### NOTES.

243. *Pygmalion.*] This fable is thus explained: That Pygmalion having taken great pains to form the mind of a young girl, whom a careful education had pre-

served untainted with the corrupt manners of the island, afterward married her, and had a son by her named Paphus.



Liliaque, pictasque pilas, et ab arbore lapsas  
 Heliadum lachrymas. Ornat quoque vestibus artus:  
 Dat digitis gemmas; dat longa monilia collo.  
 Aure leves baccae, redimicula pectore pendent. 265  
 Cuncta decent; nec nuda minus formosa videtur.  
 Collocat hanc stratis conchâ Sidonide tinctis;  
 Appellatque tori sociam; acclinataque colla  
 Molibus in plumis, tanquam sensura; reponit.  
 Festa dies Veneri, totâ celeberrima Cypro, 270  
 Venerat; et pandis inductæ cornibus aurum  
 Conciderant ictæ niveâ cervice juvencæ;  
 Thuraque fumabant: cum munere functus ad aras  
 Constitit, et timidè, Si Dî dare cuncta potestis:  
 Sit conjux opto, non ausus, eburnea virgo, 275  
 Dicere Pygmalion, similis mea, dixit, eburneæ.  
 Sensit, ut ipsa suis aderat Venus aurea festis,  
 Vota quid illa velint; et amici numinis omen  
 Flamma ter accensa est, apicemque per aëra duxit  
 Ut rediit simulachra suæ petit ille puellæ; 280  
 Incumbensque toro dedit oscula. Visa tepere est.  
 Admoveret os iterum; manibus quoque pectora tentat:  
 Tentatum mollescit ebur, positoque rigore  
 Subsedit digitis, ceditque, ut Hymettia sole

*Liliaque, pictasque pilas, et lachrymas Heliadum lapsas ab arbore. Ornat quoque artus vestibibus, dat gemmas digitis, monilia quoque collo. Leves baccae pendent aure, redimicula pendent pectore. Cuncta decent, nec nuda videtur minus formosa: collocat hanc stratis tinctis Sidonide concha, appellatque sociam tori; reponitque colla acclinata tanquam sensura in molibus plumis. Dies festa Veneri, celeberrima tota Cypro venerat; et juveneæ niveâ cervice inducta, aurum pandis cornibus, ictæ conciderant, thuraque fumabant: cum Pygmalion functus munere constitit ab aras; et timidè dixit: si dî potestis dare cuncta, opto ut mea conjux (non est ausus dicere eburnea virgo) sit similis huic eburneæ virgini. Venus aurea, ut ipsa aderat suis festis, sensit quid illa vota velint; et, quod erat omen amici numinis, flamma est ter ac-*

*censa: duxitque apicem per aëra. Ille ut rediit petit simulachra suæ puellæ, incumbensque toro, dedit oscula. Est visa tepere; admoveret os iterum: tentat quoque pectora manibus. Ebur tentatum mollescit, rigoreque posito; subsedit digitis, ceditque, ut Hymettia cera remollescit sole,*

## TRANSLATION.

mind; shells, smooth sparkling stones, little birds, and flowers of a thousand colours; lilies, painted balls, and the tears of the Heliades dropping from their tree. He decks her limbs too with rich robes, adorns her fingers with rings, and her neck with a string of pearls. Pendants hang from her ears, a solitaire from her breast; all things become her, nor naked does she seem less beautiful. He lays on coverings of rich Sidonian purple, and calls her the partner of his bed, and rests her reclined neck, as if sensible, upon soft feathers. A festival of Venus, celebrated with great pomp throughout all Cyprus, was now come; and heifers with snow-white necks, their spreading horns richly gilt, fell by the stroke of an axe. Incense smoked. Pygmalion stood before the altars with his offering, and with a faltering voice *prayed*: If, O ye gods, all things are in your power, let my wife (not daring to say this ivory maid) resemble this ivory statue. Golden Venus, who was herself present at her own festival, understood the full meaning of his prayer; and (an omen of a propitious deity) thrice the flame kindled, and shot with a tapering point into the air. Soon as he returned, he repairs to the image of his darling fair, and throwing himself on the bed, loads her with kisses. She seemed to be warm. He again applies his mouth to hers, and feels her breasts with his hands. The ivory feels soft to the touch, and, divested of its hardness, yields and gives way to the pressure of his fingers. As Hymettian wax softens by the sun; and, when wrought by the hand, may be framed into various shapes, and becomes pliant by continued use. While

*tractataque pollice flectitur in multas facies, fitque utilis ipso usu.*

*Dum stupet et timidè gaudet, vereturque falli, amans rursus rursusque retractat sua vota manu. Erat corpus; vena tentata pollice salient. Tum vero Paphius heros concipit plenissima verba; quibus agat grates Veneri; tandemque premit ora non falsa suo ore; virgoque sensit data oscula, et erubuit, attollensque timidum lumen ad limina; vidit amantem pariter cum calo. Dea adest conjugio quod fecit: jamque lunaribus cornibus coactis novies in plenum orbem; illa Paphon genuit; de quo tenet insula nomen.*

*IX. Editus hoc ille est, qui, si sine prole fuisset, Inter felices Cinyras potuisset haberi. 299 Dira canam. Procul hinc natæ, procul este parentes: Aut, mea, si vestras mulcebunt carmina mentes Desit in hæc mihi parte fides; nec credite factum: Vel, si credetis, facti quoque credite pœnam.*

*Aut si mea carmina mulcebunt vestras mentes, fides desit mihi in hæc parte, nec credite factum: vel si credetis, credite quoque pœnam facti.*

#### TRANSLATION.

he wonders, and joys with a mixture of fear, and trembles lest he should be deceived, the fond lover again and again touches the statue, to confirm his hopes. It was a real body, and he feels the veins beat under his thumb. Then, indeed, the Paphian hero conceives in his mind the warmest expressions of thanks and gratitude to Venus, and presses, at length, her now real mouth to his. The maid was conscious of the embrace, and blushed, and lifting up her timorous eyes to the light, saw at once her lover and the heavens. The goddess graced with her presence the match she had made. And now the horns of the moon nine times meeting in a full orb, she brought forth Paphos, of whom the island has its name.

IX. Of her too was born that Cinyras, who, had he been without issue, might have been numbered among the happy princes. I sing scenes of horror; be far hence parents, be far hence daughters, or if my verse shall happen to charm your minds; let me meet with no credit here, believe them not; or if you will believe them, with the sin believe also the punishment. If nature however allows us to believe, that such a crime may have been committed; I congratulate the Ismarian nations,

#### NOTES.

299. *Cinyras.*] The fable of Myrrha, and her son Adonis, is thus explained by Le Clerc, after Stephanus, Lucian, Phurnutus, and others of the ancients. Cinyras, the grandfather of Adonis, having drank one day to excess, fell asleep in an indecent posture. Myrrha, his daughter-in-law, Ammon's wife, accompanied with her son Adonis, having seen him in this posture, apprized her husband of it. He, after Cinyras was become sober, informed

him of what happened, which so provoked him, that he procured him, that he poured out imprecations on his daughter-in-law, and his grandson. It is more than probable, that this whole fable took its rise from what the Phœnicians had learnt from tradition of the history of Noah, whose descendants they were by that very son, who, by a like offence with that in the fable, had drawn upon himself the malediction of his father.

Si tamen admissum sinit hoc natura videri,  
Gentibus Ismariis, et nostro gratulor orbi, 305  
Gratulor huic terræ, quòd abest regionibus illis,  
Quæ tantum genuère nefas. Sit dives amomo,  
Cinnamaque, costumque suam, sudataque ligno  
Thura ferat, floresque alios Panchaia tellus,  
Dùm ferat et Myrrham. Tanti nova non fuit  
arbos 310

Ipse negat nocuisse tibi sua tela Cupido,  
Myrrha, facesque suas à crimine vindicat isto.  
Stipite te Stygio tumidisque adflavit Echidnis  
E tribus una soror. Scelus est odisse parentem :  
Hic amor est odio majus scelus. Undique lecti 315  
Te cupiunt proceres, totoque Oriente juvenus  
Ad thalami certamen adest. Ex omnibus unum  
Elige, Myrrha, tibi, dum ne sit in omnibus unus.  
Illa quidem sentit: fædoque repugnat amori :  
Et secum, quo mente feror? quid molior? inquit,  
Dî, precor, et pietas, sacrataque jura parentum,  
Hoc prohibete nefas; scelerique resistite tanto :  
Si tamen hoc scelus est. Sed enim damnare ne-  
gatur

Hanc venerem pietas: coëuntque animalia nullo  
Cætera delectu. Nec habetur turpe juvencæ 325  
Ferre patrem tergo: fit equo sua filia conjux;

*Sed enim pietas negatur damnare hanc venerem, cæteraque animalia coëunt nullo delectu; nec habetur turpe juvencæ ferre patrem tergo; sua filia fit conjux equo:*

*Si tamen Natura sinit hoc videri admissum: gratulor gentibus Ismariis et nostro orbi: gratulor huic terræ, quod abest illis regionibus quæ genuerunt tantum nefas. Sit Panchaia tellus dives amomo, ferat cinnamaque, costumque suam, thuraque sudata ligno, floresque alios, dum ferat et Myrrham. Nova urbor non fuit tanti. Ipse Cupido negat sua tela nocuisse tibi, O Myrrha, vindicatque suos succos ab isto crimine. Una soror è tribus, afflavit te Stygio stipite tumidisque Echidnis. Est scelus odisse parentem: hic amor est scelus majus odio. Lecti proceres undique cupiunt te juvenusque toto Oriente adest ad certamen tuum thalami. Elige Myrrha unum tibi ex omnibus, dum unus ne sit in omnibus. Illa quidem sentit, repugnatque fædo amori; et inquit secum; quo feror mente? quid molior? Dî, et pietas, sacrataque jura parentum, prohibete precor hoc nefas, resistiteque tanto sceleri; si tamen hoc est scelus.*

## TRANSLATION.

and our division of the globe: I congratulate in particular this land, that it is so far removed from those regions, which produced so monstrous an enormity. Let the plains of Panchaia abound in cinnamon and amomum; let them produce their zedoary and frankincense, sweating from the trees, and aromatic flowers of various kinds, while they produce also myrrh. The new tree is but a small recompense for the crime to which it owes its birth. Cupid himself, Myrrha, denies the wound to be from his dart, or that his torches were concerned in so criminal a flame. Sure one of the three sisters darted at thee an infernal firebrand, and shot through thy veins the poison of vipers. It is a crime, I own, to hate a parent; but this unnatural love is still a greater crime. Neighbouring princes, from all parts, desire thee in marriage, and the whole band of eastern youths are ambitious of thy bed. Choose for thyself, Myrrha, one out of all these, if of all that number, but one is excepted. She is indeed conscious of her crime, and struggles against her infamous passion, and thus argues with herself. Whither do my wishes tend? What is my aim? Ye gods, ye sacred parental ties, forbid this guilt, defend me from a crime so great, if indeed it be a crime. But nature, it is said, condemns not this tenderness; other animals consort without distinction. It is no reproach to a heifer to yield to her father's caress, and a horse is often wedded to his own daughter. A goat impregnates cattle of his

*caperquo inît pecudes  
quas creavit : avisque  
concepit ex illo, cujus  
semine ipsa est con-  
cepta. Felices, quibus  
ista licent ! humana  
cura dedit malignas  
leges, et invida jura  
negant quod natura  
remitit. Tamen gentes  
feruntur esse, in qui-  
bus et genitrix jungi-  
tur nato, et nata pa-  
renti, et pictas crescit  
geminato amore. Heu  
me miseram, quod non  
contigit mihi nasci il-  
lic, lædorque fortunâ  
loci ! quid revolvor in  
ista ? spes interdicta,  
discedite. Ille est dignus  
amari, sed ut pa-  
ter. Ergo si non essem  
filiam magni Cinyra, pos-  
sem concumbere Ciny-  
ra. Nunc qui est tam  
meus, non est meus ;  
ipsaque proximitas est  
mihi damno. Aliena,  
essem potentior. Libet  
ire procûl hinc, re-  
linquereque patrios fi-  
nes, dum effugiam sce-  
lus. Malus error re-  
tinet me amantem, ut  
præsens spectem Ciny-  
ram, tangamque, lo-  
quarque, admoveamque  
oscula, nil ultra con-  
ceditur. Autem impia  
virgo, potes sperare  
aliquid ultra ? nec sen-  
tis quot et jura, et no-  
mina confundas ? tune  
eris et pellex matris,  
et adultera patris ? tune vocabere soror gnati, genitrixque fratris ? nec metues sororos trinitus  
atro angue, quas noxia corda vident petentes,*

Quasque creavit, inît pecudes, caper : ipsaque cujus  
Semine concepta est, ex illo concepit avis.  
Felices, quibus ista licent ! humana malignas  
Cura dedit leges : et quod Natura remittit, 330  
Invida jura negant. Gentes tamen esse feruntur,  
In quibus et nato genitrix, et nata parenti  
Jungitur ; et pietas geminato crescit amore.  
Me miseram, quòd non nasci mihi contigit illic,  
Fortunâque loci lædor ! quid in ista revolvor ? 335  
Spes interdictæ discedite. Dignus amari  
Ille, sed ut pater, est. Ergo si filia magni  
Non essem Cinyræ ; Cinyrâ concumbere possem.  
Nunc quia tam meus est, non est meus ; ipsaque  
damno  
Est mihi proximitas. Aliena, potentior essem. 340  
Ire libet procûl hinc, patriosque relinquere fines,  
Dum scelus effugiam. Retinet malus error aman-  
tem ;  
Ut præsens spectem Cinyram tangamque loquarq ;  
Osculaque admoveam, si nil conceditur ultrâ.  
Ultrâ autem sperare aliquid potes, impia virgo ? 345  
Nec, quot confundas et jura et nomina, sentis ?  
Tune eris et matris pellex, et adultera patris ?  
Tune soror gnati, genitrixque vocabere fratris :  
Nec metues atro crinitas angue sorores,  
Quas facibus sævis oculis atque ora petentes, 350  
*tune vocabere soror gnati, genitrixque fratris ? nec metues sororos trinitus  
atro angue, quas noxia corda vident petentes,*

## TRANSLATION.

own breed, and birds conceive by them of whose seed they were conceived. Happy they to whom this is permitted. But the over care of man has given barbarous restraints ! and what nature allows, malignant laws forbid. Yet we hear of some nations where a mother is allowed to wed her son, and a daughter her father, and piety is strengthened by this double tie. Wretch, that it was not my fortune to be born in such a clime, here I am checked by the customs of the place. But why do I ruminate on these things ? Be gone, ye guilty hopes, he indeed is worthy to be beloved, but to be beloved as a father. Were I not therefore the daughter of the great Cinyras, I might be wedded to Cinyras. But now such is my fate, he is not mine, because he is already mine too much ; our nearness of blood is my misfortune ; were I a stranger, I might succeed better. Fain would I travel into distant climes, and abandon my native home, so I might but escape the crime that threatens me. But a fatal delusion retains me, enslaved by love, that, present, I may gaze at Cinyras, touch him, talk with him, and give him kisses, if nothing more is allowed. Canst thou then, impious maid, hope for ought beyond this, nor reflectest how many names and sacred laws thou wouldest confound ? Think that thou wilt become thy mother's rival, and father's harlot, that thou wilt be a sister to thy son, and a mother to thy brother. Dreadest

Noxia corda vident? at tu, dum corpore non es  
 Passa, nefas animo concipe: neve potentis  
 Concubitu vetito Naturæ pollue fœdus.  
 Velle puta: res ipsa vetat. Pius ille, memorque  
 Juris: Et ô vellem similis furor esset in illo. 355  
 Dixerat: at Cinyras, quem copia digna procorum,  
 Quid faciat, dubitare facit, scitatur ab ipsâ,  
 Nominibus dictis, cujus velit esse mariti.  
 Illa silet primò: patriisque in vultibus hærens,  
 Æstuat: et tepido suffundit lumina rore. 360  
 Virginei Cinyras hæc credens esse timoris,  
 Flere vetat; siccaturque genas; atque oscula jungit.  
 Myrrha datis nimium gaudet: consultaque qualem  
 Optet habere virum, similem tibi dixit. At ille  
 Non intellectam vocem collaudat; et, Esto 365  
 Tam pia semper, ait. Pietatis nomine dicto.  
 Demisit vultus, sceleris sibi conscia, virgo.  
 Noctis erat medium, curasque, et pectora somnus  
 Solverat. At virgo Cinyreia pervigil igni  
 Carpitur indomito: furiosaque vota retractat. 370  
 Et modò desperat, modò vult tentare; pudetque,  
 Et cupit; et, quod agat, non invenit; utque securi  
 Saucia trabs ingens, ubi plaga novissima restat,

*oculos atque ora savis  
 facibus? At tu dum  
 non espasus nefas cor-  
 pore, ne finge animo.  
 neve pollue fœdas po-  
 tentis naturæ vetito  
 concubitu. Puta ve-  
 lile, ipsa res vetat.  
 Ille est pius memorque  
 juris: et ô vellem si-  
 milis furor esset in illo/  
 dixerat: at Cinyras,  
 quem copia digna pro-  
 corum facit dubitare  
 quid faciat, scitatur  
 ab ipsa (nominibus eo-  
 rum dictis) cujus ma-  
 riti velit esse. Illa  
 primo silet, hærensque  
 in vultibus patriis, æs-  
 tuat: et suffundit lu-  
 mina tepido rore. Ci-  
 nyras credens hæc esse  
 signa virginei timoris,  
 vetat eam flere; siccaturque  
 genas; atque jungit  
 oscula. Myrrha  
 nimium gaudet datis,  
 consultaque qualem  
 virum optet habere,  
 dixit haberem virum si-  
 milem tibi. At ille col-  
 laudat vocem non in-  
 tellectam; et ait esto  
 semper tam pia. No-  
 mine pietatis dicto,  
 virgo conscia sibi sce-  
 leris, demisit vultus.  
 Erat medium noctis,  
 somnusque solverat cu-  
 ras et corpora. At virgo Cinyreia pervigil, carpitur indomito igni, retractatque furiosæ vota. Et  
 modò desperat, modò vult tentare, pudetque, et cupit, et non invenit quod agat, utque trabs in-  
 gens, saucia securi, ubi novissima plaga restat,*

## TRANSLATION.

thou not the avenging fury of the sisters, whose heads are armed with snakes, whom guilty souls behold threatening their eyes and faces with infernal brands? As yet therefore thy body is unstained, form not any criminal purpose in thy mind, nor violate the laws of powerful nature by a forbidden embrace. But were I to resolve it, the attempt must be vain. He is pious, and regards what is just. O, were he but seized with the same madness! Thus she: but Cinyras, whom the crowd of noble suitors makes uncertain where to fix his choice, inquires of herself, after repeating their names, whom she would prefer. She at first stood silent, and steadily regarding her father, with an air that betrayed great disturbance and confusion, the lukewarm tears ran trickling down her cheeks. Cinyras, ascribing all this to be a virgin modesty, forbids her to weep, and wipes her face, and joins pious kisses. Myrrha is but too much delighted with his caresses, and when asked what sort of husband she would choose? One, she replied, like you. He praised her answer; which he did not comprehend, and said: My daughter, be thus always pious. The virgin, upon this mention of piety, conscious of her guilt, fixed her eyes upon the ground. It was midnight, and sleep had dispelled the cares, and eased the minds of mortals. Not so the Cinyreian maid: she, still awake, is preyed upon by an unconquerable flame. Again, and again, she ruminates on her wild desires. Now she despairs, now resolves to try, she is ashamed, yet would fain begin; and cannot contrive what to resolve upon. And as a huge tree, wounded by the axe when now the last stroke only re-

*est in dubio quo cadat, timeturque ab omni parte; sic animus labefactus vario vulnere; nutat levis, hunc atque illuc, sumitque momenta utroque. Nec modus aut requies amoris reperitur, nisi mors. Mors placet.*

*Erigitur: destinat innectere fauces laqueo, et zona revincta de summo poste, dixit, vale, care Cinyra, intelligeque causam mortis; et aptabat vincula pallenti collo. Ferunt murmura verborum pervenisse ad fidem aures nutricis, servantis limen alumnae. Anus surgit, reseratque fores; vidensque instrumenta paratæ mortis, exclamat eodem spatio scinditque sinus, dilaniatque vincula erepta collo. Tum denique vacavit flere, tum vacavit dare complexus, requirereque causam laquei. Virgo muta silet, immotaque tuetur terram, et dolet eonamina tardæ mortis esse deprensa. Anus instat: nudansque suos canos, et inania ubera, precat per cunas, primaque alimenta, ut committat sibi quicquid dolet. Illa adversata rogantem gemit. Nutrix est certa exquirere, nec spondere solam fidem. Die, inquit, sineque me ferre opem tibi. Mea senectus non est pigra, seu est furor, habeo quæ sanct carmine et herbis.*

Quò cadat, in dubio est; omnique à parte timetur;  
Sic animus vario labefactus vulnere nutat 375  
Hunc levis, atque illuc; momenta; sumit utroque.  
Nec modus aut requies, nisi mors, reperitur amoris.  
Mors placet. Erigitur; laqueoque innectere fauces  
Destinat; et zona summo de poste revinctâ,  
Care, vale, Cinyra, causamque intellige mortis,  
Dixit; et aptabat pallenti vincula collo. 381  
Murmura verborum fidem nutricis ad aures  
Pervenisse ferunt, limen servantis alumnae.  
Surgit anus, reseratque fores: mortisque paratæ  
Instrumenta videns, spatio conclamat eodem, 385  
Seque ferit, scinditque sinus, ereptaque collo  
Vincula dilaniat. Tum denique flere vacavit;  
Tum dare complexus, laqueique requirere causam.  
Muta silet virgo, terramque immota tuetur;  
Et deprensa dolet tardæ conamina mortis. 390  
Instat anus; canosque suos, et inania nudans  
Ubera, per cunas alimentaque prima precatur,  
Ut sibi committat, quicquid dolet. Illa rogantem  
Adversata gemit. Certa est exquirere nutrix;  
Nec solam spondere fidem. Dic, inquit; opemque  
Me sine ferre tibi. Non est mea pigra senectus,  
Seu furor est habeo quæ carmine sanet, et herbis:

## TRANSLATION.

mains, seems as if uncertain where to fall, and threatens on every side; so Myrrha's mind, unstable, and shaken by various passions, inclines now this way, now that, and is impelled on either side. No repose, no remedy can be found for her passion, but death. The thoughts of dying please her: she rises up, resolved to wrap a cord round her neck, and fastening her girdle to the top of a beam; Farewell, dear Cinyras (she cries), and know that my love for you is the cause of my death; and then fitted the rope to her pale neck. It is said, that the broken murmurs of her voice reached the ears of her faithful nurse, who lay without. Starting from her bed, she unlocks the door, and seeing the ready instruments of death, screams out, and beats her breast, and snatching the girdle from her neck, tears it in pieces. Then at last she found leisure for her tears: then catching her in her arms, she inquired the cause of her despair. The virgin, mute with grief, keeps her eyes immoveably fixed upon the ground, and laments that the remedy she sought in death was by her slowness thus prevented. The nurse still urges her, and, exposing her grey hairs and withered breasts, begs her, by her cradle and first nourishment, to intrust her with the secret of her grief. She, turning from her, sighs. The nurse is determined to search it out; and not contented with barely promising fidelity: tell me (says she), and permit me to offer you my aid. Though old, I am not unactive. If powerful love assaults you, I have

Sive aliquis nocuit, magico lustrabere ritu.  
 Sive est ira Deūm, sacris placabilis ira.  
 Quid rear ulterius? certè fortuna, domusque 400  
 Sospes, et in cursu est: vivunt genitrixque, paterque.  
 Myrrha, patre audito, suspiria duxit ab imo  
 Pectore. Nec nutrix etiamnum concipit ullum  
 Mente nefas; aliquemq; tamen præsentit amorem.  
 Propositiq; tenax, quodcunq; sit, orat, ut ipsi 405  
 Indicet; et gremio lachrymantem tollit anili;  
 Atque ita complectens infirmis colla lacertis,  
 Sensinus, inquit, amas; et in hoc mea (pone timorem)  
 Sedulitas erit apta tibi; nec sentiet unquam 409  
 Hoc pater. Exsiluit gremio furibunda torumque  
 Ore premens, Discede, precor; miseroque pudori  
 Parce, ait. Instanti, Discede, aut desine, dixit,  
 Quærere quid doleam: scelus est, quod scire laboras.  
 Horret anus: tremulasq; manus annisque metusque  
 Tendit; et ante pedes supplex procumbit alumnæ.  
 Et modò blanditur; modò, si non conscia fiat, 416  
 Terret; et indicium laquei, cœptæque minatur  
 Mortis, et officium commissio spondet amori.  
 Extulit illa caput, lachrymisque implevit obortis  
 Pectora nutricis; conataque sæpè fateri, 420  
 Sæpè tenet vocem; pudibundaque vestibis ora

*ditur, modo terret si non fiat conscia, minaturque indicium laquei, et cœpta mortis, et spondet officium commissio amori. Illa extulit caput, implevitque pectora nutricis abortis lachrymis, conataque sæpè fateri, sæpè tenet vocem, tenetque ora pudibunda vestibis*

## TRANSLATION.

plants and charms to cure the wound; if spells have hurt you, there are still more prevalent in reserve to free you from their power. Or dread you the anger of the gods? That may be averted by sacrifice. What can I suppose more than these? your fortune and family flourish, and promise to continue so: your father and mother live, and are happy. Myrrha, upon hearing her father's name, fetched a sigh from the bottom of her breast; nor does the nurse as yet apprehend any unlawful passion, but suspected, however, that love was the cause of her sorrow. Tenacious, therefore, of her purpose, she begs her to make a discovery of the secret, whatever it was, and lulls the mourning maid in her lap, and clasping her in her feeble arms; Daughter (says she), I know you love, and in this my assiduity may be of use to you; fear not, your father shall never know it. At this she sprung furious from her lap, and throwing herself prostrate on the bed; Depart, I beg (says she), and spare the shame of an unhappy wretch. But, as she still urged, Depart (says she again), or cease to inquire the cause of my grief; it is impious even to name what you desire to know. At this the aged nurse, struck with horror, holds out her hands, trembling with age and fear, and falls a suppliant at her feet. Sometimes she soothes her, sometimes would frighten her into a discovery of the secret; now threatens to expose her design of hanging herself, and anon promises her service, if intrusted with the amour. She raised her head, and filled her nurse's bosom with a flood of tears; and, striving to own her flame, often checks her voice, and hid her blushing

*Sive aliquis nocuit, lustrabere magico ritu. Sive est ira Deum, ira est placabilis sacris. Quid rear ulterius? certe tua fortuna domusque est sospes, et in cursu: genitrixque paterque vivunt, Myrrha, patre audito, duxit suspiria ab imo pectore; nec nutrix etiamnum concipit ullum nefas mente; præsentitque tamen aliquem amorem. Tenaxque propositi, orat ut indicet ipsi, quodcunq; sit: et tollit lachrymantem anili gremio, atque ita complectens colla infirmis lacertis, inquit sensinus; amas: et in hoc (pone timorem) mea sedulitas erit apta tibi, nec pater unquam sentiet hoc. Illa furibunda exiluit gremio, premensque torum oro, ait, precor discede, parceque misero pudori. Dixit instanti, discede, aut desine quærere quid doleam. Est scelus quod laboras scire. Anus horret, tenditque manus tremulas annisque metusque, et supplex procumbit ante pedes alumna. Et modò blanditur, modo terret si non fiat conscia, minaturque indicium laquei, et cœpta mortis, et spondet officium commissio amori. Illa extulit caput, implevitque pectora nutricis abortis lachrymis, conataque sæpè fateri, sæpè tenet vocem, tenetque ora pudibunda vestibis*

*et dixit: O matrem felicem conjugem! hactenus, et genuit: Tremor penetrat in gelidos artus, ossaque nutricis (enim sensit) albaque canities stetit hirta rigidis capillis toto vertice: addiditque multa, ut si posset, exenteret diros amores. At virgo scit se moneri non fulsu, tamen est certa mori, si non potiatur amato. Hæc ait, vive; potiere tuo, et non ausa dicere, parente, conticuit: firmatque promissa numine. Matres celebrabant illa annua festa piæ Cereis, quibus velatæ quoad corpora niveâ veste, dant spicæ sarta, primitias suarum frugum, numerantque Venerem, tactusque viriles in vetitis per novem noctes. Cenchreïs conjux regis, adest in illâ turbâ, frequentatque sacra arcana. Ergo dum lectus est vacuus legitimâ conjugem, male sedula nutrix nacta Cinyram gravem vino, exponit veros amores, nomine mentito; et laudat faciem. Anni virginis quasitis, ait, est par Myrrhæ: quam, postquam jussa est adducere, utque rediit domum, dixit: Gaude, mea alumna, vicinus. Infelix virgo non sentit lætitiâ toto corpore; pectoraque præsaga mœrent. Sed tamen et gaudet, discordia mentis est tanta.*

Texit: et, O, dixit, felicem conjugem matrem!  
Hactenus; et genuit. Gelidos nutricis in artus,  
Ossaque (sensit enim) penetrat tremor; albaque  
toto  
Vertice canities rigidis stetit hirta capillis 425  
Multaque, ut excuteret diros, si posset, amores,  
Addidit. At virgo scit se non falsa moneri,  
Certa mori tamen est; si non potiatur amato.  
Vive, ait hæc; potiere tuo, non ausa, parente,  
Dicere, conticuit, promissaque numine firmat.  
Festa piæ Cereis celebrabant annua matres 431  
Illa, quibus niveâ velatæ corpora veste  
Primitias frugum dant spicæ sarta suarum:  
Perque nomen noctes Venerem, tactusque viriles  
In vetitis numerant. Turbâ Cenchreïs in illâ 435  
Regis adest conjux; arcanaque sacra frequentat.  
Ergo legitimâ vacuus dum conjugem lectus,  
Nacta gravem vino Cinyram male sedula nutrix,  
Nomine mentito, veros exponit amores;  
Et faciem laudat. Quæsitis virginis annis, 440  
Par, ait, est Myrrhæ. Quam postquam adducere  
jussa est,  
Utque domum rediit, Gaude, mea, dixit, alumna:  
Vicinus. Infelix non toto corpore sentit  
Lætitiâ virgo; præsagaque pectora mœrent. 444  
Sed tamen et gaudet. Tanta est discordia mentis.

*Infelix virgo non sentit lætitiâ toto corpore; pectoraque præsaga mœrent. Sed tamen et gaudet, discordia mentis est tanta.*

## TRANSLATION.

face with her veil, and said: O mother, happy in a husband. She ceased, and groaned. Horror shoots through the nurse's bones and stiffening joints (for she now understood her flame), and the hair rose in bristles all over her hoary head. Much she said to drive from her breast a passion so criminal and base. Myrrha, sensible that her remonstrances were just, is yet determined to possess or die. Live, rejoined the nurse, and enjoy thy, but not daring to add sire, she checked her tongue, and confirms her promise by an oath. The pious matrons were celebrating the annual festival of Ceres, where, robed in white, they offer garlands made of the ears of corn, as the first fruits of their harvest, and for nine nights avoid the joys of love, and a husband's embrace. Cenchreis, the king's wife, was absent on this occasion, and attended the mysterious rites. While, therefore, Cinyras is deprived of the lawful partner of his bed, the wickedly officious nurse, finding him overcome with wine, discloses to him a real passion, but conceals the name, and praises the virgin's form. The prince inquiring her age, It is the same (she replies) with Myrrha's. When desired to conduct her to him, she hastens home. Rejoice, my child (she said), we have prevailed. The unhappy maid feels not a sincere joy, her boding breast is alarmed, yet still she rejoices; such is the discord of her mind. It was now the time when universal silence reigns; and Bootes, wheeling obliquely, had driven his wane half round the heaven. She hastens to the horrid crime. The golden



Tempus erat quo cuncta silent; interque Triones  
 Flexerat obliquo plaustrum temone Boötes.  
 Ad facinus venit illa suum. Fugit aurea cælo  
 Luna: tegunt nigræ latitantia sidera nubes; 449  
 Non caret igne suo. Primos tegis, Icare, vultus;  
 Erigoneque pio sacrata parentis amore,  
 Ter pedis offensi signo est revocata; ter omen  
 Funereus bubo letali carmine fecit.  
 It tamen et tenebræ minuunt, noxque atra, pudorem.

Nutricisque manum lævâ tenet; altera motu 455  
 Cæcum iter explorat, thalami jam limina tangit;  
 Jamque fores aperit; jam ducitur intus: at illi  
 Poplite succiduo genua intremuere; fugitque  
 Et color, et sanguis: animusque relinquit euntem.  
 Quoque suo propior sceleri, magis horret, et ausi  
 Pœnitet; et vellet non cognita posse reverti. 461  
 Cunctantem longæva manu deducit: et alto  
 Admotam lecto cùm traderet, Accipe, dixit,  
 Ista tua est, Cinyra: Devotaque corpora junxit.  
 Accipit obscæno genitor sua viscera lecto; 465  
 Virgineosque metus levat, hortaturque timentem.  
 Forsitan ætatis quoque nomine, filia, dicat:  
 Dicat et illa, pater: sceleri ne nomina desint.  
 Plena patris thalamis excedit; et impia diro  
 Semina fert utero, conceptaq; crimina portat. 470

*mentem. Forsitan dicat quoque filia, nomine ætatis, et illa dicat, pater, ne nomina desint sceleri. Excedit plena thalamis patris, et fert impia semina diro utero, portatque concepta crimina.*

## TRANSLATION.

moon forsakes the sky, black clouds cover the lurking stars, and all the lamps of night are extinguished. Icarus hides his face, and Erigone advanced to heaven for her pious regard of her father. Thrice was she recalled by the threatening presage of a stumbling foot; thrice the funeral owl disturbed her by a dismal scream. Yet she proceeds; darkness and sable night hide her shame. With her left she holds the nurse's hand; the other by groping explores the secret path. Now she is come to her father's chamber, now she opens the door, now she is led in. Her knees tremble under her sinking hams. Her blood and colour vanish, and her courage fails her as she moves along. The nearer she is to the commission of the crime, the more it appears in all its horrors: she repents of the daring attempt, and could wish to retire unknown. The aged nurse leads her, thus lingering, by the hand, and, conveying her to the lofty bed, said; Receive, Cinyras, thy own, and joined their devoted bodies. The father receives his own bowels into the polluted bed, and strives to allay her virgin fears, and remove her vain alarms. Perhaps too he might call her daughter, because the title suited with her years; she again might whisper him, father, that proper names might not be wanting to the sin. She leaves the guilty bed, full of her father, and bears in her incestuous womb the impious seed, and carries about the crime she had conceived. The following night repeats the horrid guilt; nor does it end there: until at length Cinyras, impatient to know the fair he had so oft embraced,

*Erat tempus, quo cuncta silent Boötesque flexerat plaustrum obliquo temone inter Triones. Illa venit ad suum facinus, aurea luna fugit cælo: nigræ nubes tegunt latitantia sidera; nox caret igne; Icare, tegis primos vultus, inque Erigone sacrata pio amore parentis. Ter est revocata signo offensi pedis: ter funereus bubo fecit omni letali carmine. Tamen it, et tenebræ, atraque nox minuunt pudorem. Tenetque manum nutricis lævâ; altera explorat cæcum iter motu. Jam tangit limina thalami, jamque aperit fores, jam ducitur intus: at genua intremuere illi, poplite succiduo; et que color, et sanguis fugit; animusque relinquit euntem. Quoque est propior suo sceleri, horret magis, et pœnitet ausi, et vellet posse reverti non cognita. Longæva deducit cunctantem manum: et cum traderet admotam lecto, accipe, dixit, Cinyra, ista est tua; junxitque devota corpora. Genitor accipit sua viscera obscæno lecto, levatque virgineos metus; hortaturque timentem.*

*Postera nox geminat facinus, nec est finis in illâ. Cum tandem Cinyras, avidus cognoscere amantem Post tot concubitus, illato lumine vidit Et scelus, et natam. Verbisque dolore retentis, Pendenti nitidum vagina deripit ensen: Myrrha fugit, tenebris et cæcæ munere noctis Intercepta neci; latosque vagata per agros, Palmiferos Arabas, Panchæaque rura relinquit; Perque nomen erravit redeuntis cornua Lunæ, Cùm tandem terrâ requievit fessa Sabæa, Vixque uteri portabat onus. Tùm nescia voti, Atque inter mortisque metus, et tædia vitæ, Est tales complexa preces: O si qua favetis Numina confessis; merui, nec triste recuso 484 Supplicium. Sed, ne violem vivosque superstes, Mortuaque extinctos, ambobus pellite regnis; Mutatæque mihi vitamque, necemque negate. Numen confessis aliquod favet. Ultima certè Vota suos habuere Deos: nam crura loquentis Terra supervenit; ruptosque obliqua per ungues Porrigitur radix longi firmamina trunci: 491 Ossaque robur agunt: mediâque manente medullâ Sanguis it in succos; in magnos brachia ramos; In parvos digiti: duratur cortice pellis. Jamque gravem crescens uterum perstrinxerat arbor; 495 Pectoraque obruêrat, collumque operire parabat;*

*Postera nox geminat facinus, nec est finis in illâ. Cum tandem Cinyras, avidus cognoscere amantem Post tot concubitus, illato lumine vidit Et scelus, et natam. Verbisque dolore retentis, Pendenti nitidum vagina deripit ensen: Myrrha fugit, tenebris et cæcæ munere noctis Intercepta neci; latosque vagata per agros, Palmiferos Arabas, Panchæaque rura relinquit; Perque nomen erravit redeuntis cornua Lunæ, Cùm tandem terrâ requievit fessa Sabæa, Vixque uteri portabat onus. Tùm nescia voti, Atque inter mortisque metus, et tædia vitæ, Est tales complexa preces: O si qua favetis Numina confessis; merui, nec triste recuso 484 Supplicium. Sed, ne violem vivosque superstes, Mortuaque extinctos, ambobus pellite regnis; Mutatæque mihi vitamque, necemque negate. Numen confessis aliquod favet. Ultima certè Vota suos habuere Deos: nam crura loquentis Terra supervenit; ruptosque obliqua per ungues Porrigitur radix longi firmamina trunci: 491 Ossaque robur agunt: mediâque manente medullâ Sanguis it in succos; in magnos brachia ramos; In parvos digiti: duratur cortice pellis. Jamque gravem crescens uterum perstrinxerat arbor; 495 Pectoraque obruêrat, collumque operire parabat;*

## TRANSLATION.

brought in a light, and saw at once his daughter and his crime. Grief and amazement checked his words; he draws from the sheath, that hung by, the shining sword. Myrrha fled, snatched from death by the darkness and protection of an obscure night; and, traversing the wide-spreading fields, left the coasts of the Arabians, fertile in palms, and the Panchæan plains, and wandered, till nine times the moon had renewed her waning horns; when, at length fatigued, she rested in the Sabæan country, and scarce was able to sustain the load of her womb. Then, not knowing what to wish, loathing life, and yet afraid of death, she thus, in prayer, addressed the gods: O, if any deities attend to the vows of penitents, I have deserved nor refuse to submit to the severest punishment; but that living I may not pollute the living, or dead the dead, banish me from both realms; change my form, nor suffer me to join either the living or the dead. There is always some god who regards the penitent; at least her last prayers were favourably heard; for earth gathered round her legs as she spoke, and a root shoots out obliquely from her bursting nails, the stable support of a long trunk. Her bones became solid wood, and the marrow retaining still its middle place, her blood changes to sap, her arms to large boughs, her fingers to little ones; and her tender skin is hardened into rind. And now the rising tree had invested her heavy womb, covered her breasts, and began to invade her neck. She was impatient of delay, sunk down to

Non tulit illa moram: venientique obvia ligno  
Subsedit; mersitque suos in cortice vultus.  
Quæ, quanquam amisit veteres cum corpore sensus,  
Flet tamen; et tepidæ manant ex arbore guttæ. 500  
Est honor et lachrymis; stillataque cortice Myrrha  
Nomen herile tenet, nullique tacebitur ævo.

X. At malè conceptus sub robore creverat infans;  
Quærebatque viam; quâ se, genitrice relictâ,  
Exsereret. Mediâ gravidus tumet arbore venter. 505  
Tendit onus matrem; nec habent sua verba dolores:  
Nec Lucina potest parientis voce vocari.  
Nitenti tamen est similis; curvataque crebros  
Dat gemitus arbor; lachrymisque cadentibus humet.  
Constitit ad ramos mitis Lucina dolentes; 510  
Admovitque manus, et verba puerpera dixit.  
Arbor agit rimas; et fissâ cortice vivum  
Reddit onus; vagitque puer: quem mollibus herbis  
Naiades impositum lachrymis unxere parentis.  
Laudaret faciem livor quoque: Qualia namq; 515  
Corpora nudorum tabulâ pinguntur amorum,  
Talis erat. Sed, ne faciat discrimina cultus,  
Aut huic adde leves, aut illis deme pharetras.  
Labitur occultè, fallitque volatilis ætas:  
Et nihil est annis velocius. Ille sorore 520  
Natus avoque suo, qui conditus arbore nupèr,

*guntur tabula. Sed ne cultus faciat discrimina, aut adde huic, aut deme illis leves pharetras. Volatilis ætas labitur occulte, fallitque, et nihil est velocius annis. Ille natus sorore avoque suo, qui nuper erat conditus arbore,*

## TRANSLATION.

meet the approaching wood, and hid her face in the closing bark. She, though with her outward shape she lost also her sense, yet still weeps, and warm drops distil from the tree. There is a value even in her tears, and myrrh issuing from the bark retains her name, nor shall cease to be renowned in every age.

X. But the incestuous infant grew under the wood, and struggled to leave its mother, and push itself into light. Her heavy womb distends the swelling tree. The mother feels all the pangs of labour, yet has no voice to express her pains, or invoke the aid of Lucina in that hour of anguish. She seems, however, like one struggling to be delivered, and the tree, bending, utters frequent groans, and is moistened with falling tears. Gentle Lucina stood by the groaning boughs, reached her hands to forward the birth, and pronounced the powerful spells that promote delivery. The tree gapes in chinks, and through the cleft bark discharges the living load. The child cries, and the Naiads receiving him, lay him upon soft leaves, and anoint him with his mother's tears. Envy itself would have commended his beauty: for such was his form, as when naked cupids are represented in a piece of painting; but that dress may occasion no difference, add to him, or take from them the polished quivers. Winged time glides away insensibly and unperceived, nor is aught more fleeting than years. The child, the offspring of his own sister and grandfather, so lately enclosed in a tree, so lately born; soon becomes a beauteous infant, soon

*nuper genitus; modò infans formosissimus, est jam juvenis, jam vir, jam formosior se ipso. Jam placet et Veneri, ulcisciturque ignes matris, Namque dùm pharetratus puer dat oscula matri, inscius destrinxit pectus ejus exstanti arundine. Læsa Dea repulit natum manu: vulnus erat actum altiùs specie, primòque fefellerat ipsam. Ceptà formâ viri non jam curat Cythereia littora; non repetit Paphon cinetam alto aquore, Cnidonque piscosam, Amathuntaque gravidam metalli. Abstinet et cælo, Adonis præfertur cælo. Tenet hunc: est comes huius: adsuetaque indulgere sibi semper in umbra, augereque formam colendo, vagatur per juga, per silvas, saxaque dumosa, nuda genu, succincta quoad vestem ritu Dianæ, hortaturque canes; agitatque animalia tuta prædæ, aut pronos lepores, aut celsum in cornua, aut damas. Abstinet à fortibus apris, vitalique raptores lupos, ursosque armatos unguibus, et leones saturatos cæde armenti. Monet te quoque Adoni, ut timeas hos (si possit prodesse quid monendo.) Inquitque esto fortis fugacibus: audacia non est tuta in audacis. Parce juvenis esse temerarius meo periculo; nève latasse feras, quibus natura dedit arma.*

Nupèr erat genitus; modò formosissimus infans,  
Jam juvenis, jam vir, jam se formosior ipso est:  
Jam placet et Veneri, matrisque ulciscitur ignes.  
Namque pharetratus dùm dat puer oscula matri,  
Inscius exstanti destrinxit arundine pectus. 526  
Læsa manu natum Dea repulit. Altiùs actum  
Vulnus erat specie; primòque fefellerat ipsam.  
Capta viri formâ non jam Cythereia curat 529  
Littora; non alto repetit Paphon æquore cinctam,  
Piscosamque Cnidon, gravidamve Amathunta metalli.

Abstinet et cælo; cælo præfertur Adonis.  
Hunc tenet; huic comes est; assuetaque semper in umbrâ

Indulgere sibi, formamque augere colendo,  
Per juga, per silvas, dumosaque saxa vagatur 535  
Nuda genu, vestem ritu succincta Dianæ;  
Hortaturque canes, tutæque animalia prædæ,  
Aut pronos lepores, aut celsum in cornua cervum,  
Aut agitat damas; à fortibus abstinet apris,  
Raptoresque lupos, armatosque unguibus ursos  
Vitat, et armenti saturatos cæde leones 541  
Te quoque ut hos timeas (si quid prodesse monendo  
Possit) Adoni, monet. Fortisque fugacibus esto,  
Inquit; in audaces non est audacia tuta.  
Parce meo, juvenis, temerarius esse periclo: 545  
Neve feras, quibus arma dedit natura, lacesse;

#### TRANSLATION.

a youth, soon a man, and excels even himself in beauty. Now he appears charming even to the queen of love, and with her pain revenges his mother's *unnatural* fires. For while the quivered boy was kissing his mother, he razed her breast with a heedless arrow. The goddess, wounded, pushed away her son with her hand; but the stroke was deeper than appeared, and even Venus herself was at first deceived. Captivated with the charms of a mortal, she no longer regards the Cytherean shores; nor revisits Paphos surrounded by a deep sea, or Cnidos abounding in fish, and Amathus rich in metals. She abandons heaven itself; Adonis is preferred to heaven. Him she constantly attends, and follows as his companion; and though ever accustomed to indulge in the shade, and improve her beauty with the most anxious care; now wanders among precipices, woods, and bushy rocks, her feet bare, and the robe tucked up in the manner of Diana; and cheers the hounds pursuing animals of the less dangerous kind, as fleet hares, the stag exulting in his lofty horns, and timorous does: but avoids fierce boars, and ravenous wolves, and bears armed with claws, and lions glutted with the slaughter of the herds. She counsels thee too, Adonis (would counsel avail), to beware of these. Follow (says she), and shew your courage against such as fly; it is not safe boldly to encounter the bold. Forbear, lovely youth, to be rash at my hazard, nor provoke beasts whom nature has furnished with arms for their own defence; lest

Stet mihi ne magno tua gloria. Non movet ætas,  
Nec facies, nec quæ Venerem movère, leones,  
Setigerosque sues, oculosque, animosque ferarum.  
Fulmen habent acres in aduncis dentibus apri; 550

Impetus est fulvis et vasta leonibus ira:  
Invisumque mihi genus est. Quæ causa, roganti,  
Dicam, ait; et veteris monstrum mirabere culpæ.

Sed labor insolitus jam me lassavit; et ecce  
Opportuna suâ blanditur populus umbrâ; 555

Datq; torum cespes. Libet hâc requiescere tecum,  
Et requievit, humo: pressitque et gramen, et ipsum.  
Inque sinu juvenis positâ cervice renidens

Sic ait, ac mediis interserit oscula verbis 559

XI. Forsitàn audieris aliquam certamine cursus  
Veloces superâsse viros. Non fabula rumor

Ille fuit; superabat enim. Nec dicere posses,  
Laude pedum, formæ bono præstantior esset.

Scitanti Deus huic de conjuge, conjuge, dixit,  
Nil opus est, Atalanta, tibi. Fuge conjugis usum;

Nec tamen effugies; teque ipsa viva carebis. 566

Territa sorte Dei per opacas innuba silvas  
Vivit; et instantem turbam violenta procorum

Conditione fugat: nec sum potiunda, nisi, inquit,  
Victa priùs cursu. Pedibus contendite mecum.

*Atalanta. Fuge usum conjugis. Tamen effugies; vivaque carebis te ipsa. Territa sorte Dei, vivit innuba per opacas silvas; et violenta fugat instantem turbam procorum conditione; et inquit, nec sum potiunda, nisi priùs victa cursu. Contendite pedibus mecum.*

#### TRANSLATION.

your thirst of renown may cost me dear. Your age, beauty, and those charms that have made so strong an impression on Venus, will but little avail against lions, bristly boars, and the eyes and rage of furious beasts. Fierce boars carry thunder in their crooked tusks: rage and fury prevail to a great degree in tawny lions, and the whole race is beside odious to me. As he asked, what might be the cause? I will tell you (rejoined she), and you will wonder at the prodigy which rose from crimes of old. But this toil, to which I am so little accustomed, has fatigued me, and lo! a grateful poplar courts us by its shade, and the turf beneath offers a verdant couch. I am desirous to repose a little on this spot, and she laid her down, and pressed at once the grass and her Adonis, and leaning her neck on the youth's bosom, smiling, thus began; and sometimes interrupted her story with kisses.

XI. Perhaps you may have heard of a nymph, who, in running, was an overmatch for the swiftest men. That was no vain rumour, for she really excelled: nor could you say whether she was more distinguished by the fame of her swiftness, or the praise of her beauty. Consulting the oracle about a husband, the god replied: Think not, Atalanta, of a husband, avoid that dangerous commerce; yet it will be impossible to shun it, and Atalanta, living, shall be lost to herself. Terrified with this re-

#### NOTES.

560. *Forsitan audicris.*] Atalanta was a native of Arcadia, and the daughter of Schœneus.

*Conjux thalamique dabuntur præmia veloci; mors dabitur pretium tardis. Esto ea lex certaminis. Illa quidem est immitis; sed (potentia formæ est tanta) temeraria turba procorum venit ad hanc. Hippomenes sederat spectator iniqui cursus; et dixerat; conjux petitur cuiquam per tanta pericula? ac damnarat nidos amores juvenum. Ut vero vidit faciem, et corpus velamine posito, tale, quale est meum, rel quale tuum si fias, fæmina; obstupuit: tollensque manus, dixit: vos quos modò culpavi, ignoscite, præmia quæ peteretis nondum erant nota mihi. Laudando concipit ignem, et optat ne quis juvenum currat velocius, timetque invidiâ. Sed inquit: cur fortuna hujus certaminis relinquitur intentata mihi? ipse Deus jurat audentes. Dum Hippomenes exigit talia secum; virgo volat alite passu. Quæ quamquam est visa Aonio juveni ire non secius Scythica sagitta, tamen ille magis miratur decoram: et ipse cursus facit decoram. Aura oblata refert talarum citis plantis, crinesque jactantur per eburnea terga, genualiaque picto limbo, quæ suberant poplitibus: corpusque traxerat ruborem in puellari candore; haud aliter quam cum purpureum velum super cundida atria, inficit simulatas umbras.*

Præmia veloci conjux thalamique dabuntur; 571  
Mors pretium tardis. Ea lex certaminis esto.  
Illa quidem immitis: sed (tanta potentia formæ est:)  
Venit ad hanc legem temeraria turba procorum.  
Sederat Hippomenes cursûs spectator iniqui; 575  
Et, Petitur cuiquam per tanta pericula conjux?  
Dixerat: ac nimios juvenum damnârat amores.  
Ut faciem, et posito corpus velamine vidit.  
Quale meum, vel quale tuum, si fæmina fias,  
Obstupuit: tollensq; manus, Ignoscite, dixit, 580  
Quos modò culpavi: nondum mihi præmia nota,  
Quæ peteretis, erant. Laudando concipit ignem;  
Et, ne quis juvenum currat velocius, optat;  
Invidiâque timet. Sed cur certaminis hujus  
Intentata mihi fortuna relinquitur? inquit. 585  
Audentes Deus ipse juvat. Dùm talia secum  
Exigit Hippomenes: passu volat alite virgo,  
Quæ quanquam Scythicâ non secius ire sagittâ  
Aonio visa est juveni; tamen ille decoram  
Miratur magis: et cursus facit ipse decoram. 590  
Aura refert oblata citis talaria plantis:  
Tergaque jactantur crines per eburnea, quæque  
Poplitibus suberant picto genualia limbo:  
Inque puellari corpus candore ruborem  
Traxerat. Haud aliter, quàm cùm super atria velum  
Candida purpureum simulatas inficit umbras. 596

## TRANSLATION.

sponse of the god, she lives a virgin in the shady woods, and repulses an importunate crowd of lovers by the hard condition she proposes: I am not to be obtained (says she) unless first conquered in the race. Contend with me in running: a wife and Atalanta shall be the reward of the swift, but death the punishment of the slow. Be that the law of the contest. This proposal was indeed inhuman, but so great is the power of her beauty, that a rash crowd of wooers submitted to this rigorous law. Hippomenes sat a spectator of this extravagant combat: Is it possible (said he) that any one, for a wife, will expose himself to such apparent danger? and blamed, in his own mind, the indiscreet passion of the youths. But when he beheld her face and naked limbs, exquisitely turned as mine, or as thine, wert thou to become a woman, he stood amazed, and lifting up his hands: Forgive me, ye youths (said he), whom I have so lately wronged; the value of the prize you contend for, was but little known to me. By thus praising her, he kindles a flame in his own breast, and wishes that none of the youths may equal her in swiftness, and through envy fears it. But why (says he) is my fate untied in this combat? heaven assists the daring. While Hippomenes ponders these things with himself, the virgin flies with winged pace, who, though she seemed to the Aonian youth to glide swifter than a Scythian arrow, yet he more admires her beauty, and even the race itself conspires to exalt her charms. The wind bears back the pinions that adorn her nimble feet, her hair flows back upon her

Dùm notat hæc hospes; decursa novissima meta  
Et tegitur festâ victrix Atalanta coronâ [est :  
Dant gemitum victi; penduntq; ex fœdere pœnas.

Non tamen eventu juvenum deterritus horum  
Constitit in medio; vultuque in virgine fixo, 601

Quid facilem titulum superando quæris inertes?

Mecum confer, ait. Seû me fortuna potentem  
Fecerit; à tanto non indignabere vinci, 604

Namque mihi genitor Megareus, Onchestius illi;

Est Neptunus avus; pronepos ego regis aquarum:

Nec virtus citrà genus est. Seû vincar, habebis

Hippomene victo magnum et memorabile nomen.

Talia dicentem molli Schœneïa vultu

Aspicit: et dubitat, superari an vincere malit. 610

Atque ità; Quis Deus hunc formosis, inquit, iniquus

Perdere vult? charæque jubet discrimine vitæ

Conjugium petere hoc? Non sum me iudice tanti.

Nec formâ tangor. Poteram tamen hâc quoque  
tangi.

Sed quòd adhuc puer est; non me movet ipse, sed  
ætas. 615

Quid, quòd inest virtus, et mens interrita leti?

Quid, quòd ab æquoreâ numeratur origine quartus?

Quid, quòd amat, tantiq; putat connubia nostra,

Ut pereat; si me sors illi dura negârît?

*Quid? quod virtus, et mens interrita leti inest? Quid? quod numeratus quartus ab æquoreâ origine? Quid? quod amat, putatque nostra connubia tanti, ut pereat si dura sors negarit me illi?*

#### TRANSLATION.

ivory neck, and the embroidered ribands that tie up her buskins wave behind. Her virgin skin was dyed with a glowing red, as when crimson hangings, in a white gallery, lend a blushing shade to the polished marble. While the stranger stands thus admiring her charms, the last course is run, and victorious Atalanta is adorned with a festival crown. The vanquished sigh, and suffer punishment according to the law of the contest. Yet Hippomenes, no ways awed by the unfortunate end of these youths, stood full in view; and fixing his eyes upon Atalanta: Why (says he) do you aim at the glory of an easy victory, by contending with unactive souls like these; enter the lists with me. If fortune grants me the victory, it will be no dishonour to be vanquished by one of my name and figure. Megareus is my father, who boasts of Onchestins for his, and Neptune for his grandfather: I am therefore the great grandson of the king of the waters; nor does my virtue sink beneath my race. Or if I am overcome, you will gain a great and memorable name by vanquishing Hippomenes. As he thus spoke, the daughter of Schœneus beheld him with a mild air, and a doubt arises in her breast, whether it is happier to vanquish or be overcome. Then thus she begins: What god, a foe to beauty, means to destroy this youth? and prompts him thus to seek marriage by endangering his dear life? the prize, even in my own judgment, is not so great. Nor am I moved by his beauty, though even this I acknowledge might well move. What! when I consider that he is yet a mere youth, not his charms, but pity for his age touch my breast. What!

*Abi hopes, dum licet, relinquique cruentos thalamos. Meum conjugium est crudele; nulla nolet nubere tibi, et potes optari à sapiente puellâ. Tamen cur cura tui est mihi, tot peremptis jam ante? Viderit: intereat: quoniam non est admonitus cæde tot precorum; agiturque in tædia vitæ. Igilur hic occidet, quia voluit vivere mecum? patieturque indignam necem pretium amoris? Nostra victoria non erit ferenda invidiæ. Sed culpa non est mea. Utinam velles desistere; aut quoniam es demens, utinam esses velocior. At quam virgineus vultus est in puerili ore! ah, miser Hippomene, nollem fuissim visa tibi! eras dignus vivere. Quod si essem felicior: nec importuna fata negarent conjugium mihi: cras unus cum possem sociare cubilia. Dixerat, utque rudis, tactaque primo Cupidine, ignorans quid facit, amul; et non sentit amorem. Jam populusque paterque poscunt solitos cursus, cum Hippomenes, proles Neptunia, invocat me sollicitâ voce. Ait, comprecor ut Cythereia adsit nostris ausis; et adjuvet ignes quos dedit. Aura non invida detulit blandas preces ad me. Sum mota, fateor; nec longa mora opis dabatur. Est ager, indigenæ dicunt Tamasenum nomine; pars optima Cypriæ telluris; quem prisci*

Dum licet, hospes, abi; thalamosque relinque cruentos 620

Conjugium crudele meum est. Tibi nubere nulla Nolet: et optari potes à sapiente puellâ.

Cur tamen est mihi cura tui, tot jam antè peremptis?

Viderit: intereat: quoniam tot cæde precorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tædia vitæ 625

Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

Indignamque necem, pretium patietur amoris:

Non erit invidiæ victoria nostra ferendæ.

Sed non culpa mea est. Utinam desistere velles!

Aut, quoniam es demens, utinam velociore esses?

At quam virgineus puerili vultus in ore est! 631

Ah, miser Hippomene, nollem tibi visa fuissim!

Vivere dignus eras. Quod si feliciore essem;

Nec mihi conjugium fata importuna negarent;

Unus eras, cum quo sociare cubilia possem 635

Dixerat; utque rudis, primoque Cupidine tacta,

Quid facit ignorans, amat, et non sentit amorem.

Jam solitos poscunt cursus populusque, paterque;

Cum me sollicitâ proles Neptunia voce 639

Invocat Hippomenes: Cythereia comprecor, ausis

Adsit, ait nostris; et quos dedit, adjuvet ignes.

Detulit aura preces ad me non invida blandas:

Motaque, sum, fateor; nec opis mora longa dabatur.

Est ager, indigenæ Tamasenum nomine dicunt;

Telluris Cypriæ pars optima: quem mihi prisci 645

#### TRANSLATION.

can I remain insensible to his heroic courage, and soul superior to the fear of death? What! Is it nothing that he is numbered the fourth in descent from the father of the floods; that he loves me, and so highly values my nuptials that he is willing to perish, if cruel fortune denies him that happiness? Begone, stranger, while yet you may, nor covet a bloody alliance; the attempt is cruel and hazardous. No one will refuse thy hand: and thou mayest be the desire of some more prudent maid. But why am I, who have already destroyed so many, so tender of thee? Let him perish, it is his own fault; since not awed by the fate of so many wooers, he behaves like one weary of life. Shall he then die, because desirous to live with me? and suffer an unmerited death as the reward of his love? A victory so odious will only serve to blast my fame. But it is no fault of mine. I wish you would forbear, or, since thus infatuated, I wish you were swifter! What a virgin bloom appears in his youthful countenance! Ah! wretched Hippomenes, would you had never seen me! Thy life was worthy of a longer date. Had my fortune been more propitious; did not cruel fate deny me the comforts of a wedded state; thou alone art he with whom I could have gladly shared my bed. She said: and as one unexperienced, and then first pierced with Cupid's dart, not knowing what she does, she loves, and is not aware of the flame. Now the people, and her father, demand the expected race, when Hippomenes, the descendant of



Sacravère senes ; templisque accedere dotem  
 Hanc jussère meis. Medio nitet arbor in arvo ;  
 Fulva comam, fulvo ramis crepitantibus auro.  
 Hinc tria fortè meâ veniens decerpta ferebam  
 Aurea poma manu ; nullique videnda, nisi ipsi : 650  
 Hippomenen adî ; docuique, quis usus in illis.  
 Signa tubæ dederant ; cùm carcere pronus uterque  
 Emicat, et summam celeri pede libat arenam.  
 Posse putes illos sicco freta radere passu,  
 Et segetis canæ stantes percurrere aristas. 655  
 Adjiciunt animos juveni clamorque, favorque,  
 Verbaque dicentûm, Nunc, nunc incumbere tempus,  
 Hippomene : propera. Nunc viribus utere totis.  
 Pelle moram : vinctes. Dubium Magareius heros  
 Gaudeat, an virgo magis his Schœneia dictis, 660  
 O quoties, cùm jam posset transire, morata est :  
 Spectatosque diu vultus invita relinquit !

Aridus è lasso veniebat anhelitus ore :  
 Metaque erat longè. Tùm denique de tribus unum  
 Fœtibus arboreis proles Neptunia misit. 665  
 Obstupuit virgo ; nitidique cupidine pomi  
 Declinat cursus ; aurumque volubile tollit.  
 Præterit Hippomenes. Resonant spectacula plausu.  
 Illa moram celeri, cessataque tempora cursu 669  
 Corrigit : atque iterûm juvenem post terga relinquit.

*bus arboreis fœtibus. Virgo obstupuit ; cupidineque nitidi pomi, declinat cursus, tollitque volubile aurum. Hippomenes præterit : spectacula resonant plausu. Illa corrigit moram cessataque ; tempora, celeri cursu ; atque iterum juvenem post terga.*

## TRANSLATION.

Neptune, thus invokes me with anxious voice. Favour, Cytherea, my aspiring hopes, and aid the flames you have yourself kindled in my breast. A soft unenvious wind wafted to me this tender prayer. Pity, I own, soon gained the ascendant, nor did I long delay the assistance he implored. There is a piece of ground, which the natives call the Tamasenian field, the richest spot of the Cyprian isle, which of old the elders consecrated to me, and appointed as an endowment for my temple. In the middle of the field a tree flourishes, with yellow locks, and boughs rattling with yellow gold. It chanced that coming hence I bore in my hand three golden apples pulled from the tree ; and advancing to Hippomenes, visible to none but him, taught him what use to make of them. The trumpets had now given the signal, when both start from the lists, and with nimble feet glide along the topmost sand. You would have thought they might skim along the seas with unmoistened pace, and fly over the unbending ears of ripened corn. The shouts and favour of the spectators add courage to the youth. Now, now (cried they), Hippomenes, is the time to shoot boldly forward : make haste : strain every nerve ; banish delay, you shall reach the goal. It is hard to say whether the Megareian hero, or daughter of Schœneus joyed most in these shouts. How oft, when she might have passed him, did she check her course, and with unwilling speed leave his face, after gazing on it long. A dry panting issued from his faint mouth, and the goal was yet a great way off. Then, at length, the hero of Neptune's race threw one of the three apples pulled from the golden tree

*senes sacravere mihi, jussereque hanc dotem accedere meis templis. Arbor nitet in medio arvo, fulva quod ad comam, ramis crepitantibus fulvo auro. Veniens hinc forte ferebam tria aurea poma decerpta mea manu, aditque Hippomenem, videnda nulli, nisi ipsi, docuique quis usus esset in illis. Tubæ dederant signa, cum uterque emicat pronus currere, et libat summam arcem celeri pede. Putes illos posse radere freta sicco passu, et percurrere stantes aristas cum segetis. Clamorque, favorque, adjiciunt animos juveni, verbaque dicentium, nunc Hippomene, nunc est tempus incumbere, propera, nunc utere totis viribus. Pelle moram, vinctes. Dubium heros, an Megareius, an virgo Schœneia magis gaudeat his dictis. O quoties est morata, cum jam posset transire, invitaque relinquit vultus diu spectatos ! aridus anhelitus veniebat è lasso ore, metaque erat longè. Tum denique Neptunia proles misit unum de tribus*

*Et rursus remorata  
jactu secundi pomi,  
consequitur transit-  
que virum. Ultima  
pars cursus restabat:  
nunc inquit ades, O  
Dea, auctor muneris,  
jecitque juveniliter ni-  
tidum aurum ab obli-  
quo in latus campi,  
quo illa rediret tur-  
dius. Virgo visa est  
dubitare an peteret:  
coci tollere, et adjeci  
pondera sublato malo:  
impediique pariter  
gravitate moraque one-  
ris. Neve meus sermo  
sit tardior illo cursu,  
virgo est praterita:  
victor duxit sua præ-  
mia. Dignare fui Ado-  
ni, cui ageret grates,  
cui ferret honorem  
thuris? Ille immemor  
nec egit grates, nec  
dedit thura mihi. Con-  
vertor in subitam  
iram; dolensque con-  
temni, caeco exemplo  
ne sim spernenda fu-  
turis; exhortorque  
meipsum in ambos.  
Transibant templa ab-  
dita nemorosis silvis,  
quæ clarus Echion  
quondam fecerat ma-  
tri Deum ex voto: et  
longum iter suscit eos  
requiescere. Illic in-  
tempesta cupido con-  
cubitus, concita à no-  
stro numine, occupat  
Hippomenem. Recess-  
us exigui luminis fue-  
rat prope templa, similis speluncæ, et tectus nativo pumice, sacer præcæ religione; quo sacer-  
dos contulerat multa lignea simulacra veterum Deorum: Init hunc; et temerat sacraria vetito  
probros. Sacra retorserunt oculos; materque turrita*

Et rursus pomi jactu remorata secundi,  
Consequitur, transitque virum. Pars ultima cursus  
Restabat. Nunc, inquit ades, Dea, muneris auctor:  
Inque latus campi, quo tardiùs illa rediret,  
Jecit ab obliquo nitidum juveniliter aurum. 675  
An peteret, virgo visa est dubitare: cœgi  
Tollere; et adjeci sublato pondera malo:  
Impediique oneris pariter gravitate, moraque.  
Neve meus sermo cursu sit tardior illo;  
Præterita est virgo; duxit sua præmia victor. 680  
Dignane, cui grates ageret, cui thuris honorem  
Ferret, Adoni, fui? nec grates immemor egit:  
Nec mihi thura dedit. Subitam convertor in iram:  
Contemni que dolens, ne sim spernenda futuris,  
Exemplo caveo: neque ipsam exhortor in ambos.  
Templa Deum Matri, quæ quondam clarus Echion  
Fecerat ex voto, nemorosis abdita silvis, 687  
Transibant: et iter longum requiescere suasit.  
Illic concubitus intempesta cupido  
Occupat Hippomenem, à numine concita nostro.  
Luminis exigui fuerat propè templa recessus, 691  
Speluncæ similis, nativo pumice tectus;  
Religione sacer præcæ: quod multa sacerdos  
Lignea contulerat veterum simulacra Deorum:  
Hunc init; et vetito temerat sacraria probro. 695  
Sacra retorserunt oculos; turrita Mater,

## TRANSLATION.

The virgin stood amazed, and charmed with the beauty of the shining fruit, turns from her course, and takes up the rolling gold. Hippomenes passes her; the theatre rings with applauses. She atones for the delay and time lost, by her redoubled speed, and again leaves the youth behind her. Again stopped by the allurement of a second apple, again she overtakes and passes him. The last part of the race only remained; now (says he), goddess, the bestower of this gift, aid me; and then to retard her still the more, with youthful might, tossed the last apple across the plain. The virgin seemed to doubt whether she should fetch it: I compelled her to take it up, and added weight to it, and hindered her both by the weight of the load, and the delay of reaching it. And that my story may not be more tedious than the race, he passed the virgin, and victorious obtained the prize.

Did I not merit, think you, Adonis, to have a return of thanks, and incense burnt on my altar? But he, ungrateful, neither returned me thanks, nor offered incense. I am thrown into a sudden rage, and provoked at this neglect, resolve to provide against the contempt of future lovers, by a memorable example; and animate myself against both. They were passing by a temple in the secret recesses of a wood, which of old, renowned Echion had built to the mother of the gods, in consequence of a vow; and the length of the way invited them to repose a little. There raised by my power, an unseasonable desire of caressing his wife, seizes

An Stygiâ fontes, dubitavit, mergeret undâ.  
 Poena levis visa est. Ergò modò lævia fulvæ  
 Colla jubæ velant: digiti curvantur in ungues:  
 Ex humeris armi fiunt: in pectora totum 700  
 Pondus abit: summæ caudâ verruntur arenæ.  
 Iram vultus habet: pro verbis murmura reddunt;  
 Pro thalamis clebrant silvas: aliisque timendi  
 Dente premunt domito Cybeleia fræna leones. 704  
 Hos tu, care mihi, cumque his genus omne ferarum,  
 Quæ non terga fugæ, sed pugnæ pectora præbent,  
 Effuge: ne virtus tua sit damnosa duobus.

XII, XIII. Illa quidem monuit; junctisque per  
 aëra cygnis

Carpit iter: sed stat monitis contraria virtus.  
 Fortè suem latebris vestigia certa secuti 710  
 Excivère canes; silvisque exire parantem  
 Fixerat obliquo juvenis Cinyreus ictu.  
 Protinus excussit pando venabula rostro,  
 Sanguine tincta suo: trepidumque et tuta petentem  
 Trux aper insequitur: totosque sub inguine dentes  
 Abdidit; et fulvâ moribundum stravit arenâ. 716

*guine pando rostro, truxque aper insequitur trepidum, et petentem tuta, abdiditque tolos dentes sub inguine, et stravit moribundum fulvâ arenâ.*

#### TRANSLATION.

Hippomenes. Near the temple was a gloomy recess like a cave, covered with native pumice-stone, a place sacred from ancient religious observance, whither the priest of the temple had conveyed many wooden images of ancient gods. This he enters, and defiles the sacred sanctuary by a forbidden crime. The sacred images turned away their eyes; and the mother of the gods, whose head is crowned with turrets, revolved within herself whether she should plunge the guilty wretches in the Stygian flood. But this punishment seemed too mild. Therefore tawny manes were immediately seen to cover their smooth necks; their nails are bent into claws, their arms become legs, and their whole strength rushes into their breast! With their tails they sweep the surface of the sand, their looks are full of rage, their voice is changed into a roaring noise, and, instead of palaces, they frequent the woods; hence now become real lions, they champ with foaming jaws the reins of Cybele. These, my dear Adonis, avoid: and with them all such beasts of prey as turn not their backs to flight, but offer their breasts to the fight; lest thy rash courage should prove fatal to us both.

XII. XIII. She indeed gave this advice, and with her harnessed swans winged her through the air; but his sprightly courage suffers him not to hearken to her admonitions. By chance his hounds, led by the tainted tract, roused a boar from his thick covert; and the Cinyrean hero had wounded him obliquely, as he endeavoured to get out of the wood. The savage instantly turning, wrenched out the gory dart with his crooked

#### NOTES.

709. *Sed stat monitis contraria virtus.*] Many of the ancients were of opinion, that Adonis was the same with Osiris, and that the affliction of Venus represents that of Isis for the death of her spouse;

but several learned men have since observed, that there was a difference both in the worship and festivals instituted in honour of these two princes.

*dubitavit an mergeret fontes Stygiâ undâ. Poena est visa levis: ergo modò lævia jubæ velant lævia colla: digiti curvantur in ungues: armi fiunt ex humeris: totum pondus abit in pectora: summæ arenæ verruntur caudâ. Fultus habet iram: pro verbis reddunt murmura: pro thalamis celebrant silvas: leonesque timendi aliis, premunt fræna Cybeleia domito dente. Tu care mihi, effuge hos, cumque his omne genus ferarum, quæ non præbent terga fugæ, sed pectora pugna: ne tua virtus sit damnosa duobus.*

XII, XIII. *Illâ quidem monuit, carpitque iter per aëra junctis cygnis: sed virtus stat contraria monitis. Fortè canes, secuti certa vestigia, exire suem latebris: juvenisque Cinyreus fixerat obliquo ictu illum parantem exire silvis. Protinus excussit venabula tincta suo san-*

*Cytherea vecta per medias auras levi curru, nondum pervenerat Cypron olorinis alis. Agnovit longè gemitum morientis; et flexit albas aves illuc; utque vidit ab alto æthere illum exanimem, jactantemque corpus in suo sanguine, devilit; rupitque pariter sinus, pariterque capillos, et percussit pectora indignis palmis. Quætaque cum fatis, attamen inquit, omnia non erunt vestri juris: monumenta mei luctus, O Adoni, semper munebunt, imagoque mortis annua repetita, peraget simulamina nostri plangoris. At cruor mutabitur in florem. An Persephone licuit quondam tibi vertere fœmineos artus in olentes Menthas? Cinyreus heros mutatus erit nobis invidia? sic fata, spargit cruorem odorato nectare, qui tactus ab illo, intumuit, sic ut pluvio perlucida cœlo solet surgere bulla plena hora est facta, cum concolor flos est ortus è sanguine. Qualem punica mala solent ferre, quæ celant granum sub lento cortice: tamen usus in illo est brevis. Namque iidem ventî qui præstant nomina, excutiunt malè hærentem, et caducum nimîa levitate.*

Vecta levi curru medias Cytherea per auras  
 Cypron olorinis nondum pervenerat alis.  
 Agnovit longè gemitum morientis; et albas  
 Flexit aves illuc. Utque æthere vidit ab alto 720  
 Exanimem, inque suo jactantem sanguine corpus;  
 Desiluit: pariterque sinus, pariterque capillos  
 Rupit; et indignis percussit pectora palmis.  
 Quætaque cum fatis. At non tamen omnia vestri  
 Juris erunt, inquit, Luctus monumenta manebunt  
 Semper, Adoni, mei: repetitaque mortis imago 726  
 Annua plangoris peraget simulamina nostri.  
 At cruor in florem mutabitur. An tibi quondam  
 Fœmineos artus in olentes vertere Menthas,  
 Persephone licuit? nobis Cinyreus heros 730  
 Invidiæ mutatus erit? Sic fata, cruorem  
 Nectare odorato spargit: qui tactus ab illo  
 Intumuit; sic, ut pluvio perlucida cœlo  
 Surgere bulla solet. Nec plenâ longior horâ  
 Facta mora est, cùm flos è sanguine concolor ortus.  
 Qualem, quæ lento celant sub cortice granum, 736  
 Punica ferre solent: brevis est tamen usus in illo.  
 Namque malè hærentem, et nimîa levitate caducum  
 Excutiunt idem, qui præstant nomina, venti.

## TRANSLATION.

snout, and fiercely pursues him, trembling, and seeking a safe retreat. But alas, too late! for the boar impetuous drove his tusks into his groin, and stretched him expiring upon the yellow sand. The Cytherean goddess, borne in her light chariot through the mid regions of air, had not yet reached Cyprus with her winged swans. She knew, at distance, the groans of the expiring youth, and thither directed her snowy swans. But when, from the lofty sky, she beheld him in the agonies of death, and weltering in his blood, down she plunged, and tore at once her garments and her hair, and beat her guiltless breast with her palms, complaining of fate. Yet (says she) shall not all be subjected to your power; the monuments of my sorrow, dear Adonis, shall ever remain; and a representation of thy death, annually repeated, shall exhibit an imitation of my mourning. Thy blood shall be changed into a flower. Was you, Persephone, indulged the power of changing Menthe into a fragrant herb? And may not Venus, without envy, do the same for the Cinyreian hero? Having thus spoke, she sprinkles his blood with sweet nectar; which thence swelled, as little bubbles are wont to rise, and fly about in a lowering sky: nor did above an hour intervene, when a purple flower sprung up from the scented blood. Such is the blossom of the punic apple, whose seeds lie concealed under the filmy rind. Its duration, however, is but short: for the flower, which has but a slender hold of its stalk, and because of its lightness, easily falls, is shaken by those winds to which it owes its name.

## LIBER UNDECIMUS.

I. **C**ARMINE dùm tali silvas, animosque ferarum,  
 Threïcius vates, et saxa sequentia ducit ;  
 Ecce nurus Ciconum tectæ lymphata ferinis  
 Pectora velleribus, tumuli de vertice cernunt  
 Orphea percussis sociantem carmina nervis.  
 E quibus una, levem jactato crine per auram,  
 En, ait, en hic est nostri contemptor: et hastam  
 Vatis Apollinei vocalia misit in ora.  
 Quæ foliis præserta notam sine vulnere fecit.  
 Alterius telum lapis est: qui missus, in ipso  
 Aëre concentu victus vocisque, lyræque est;  
 Ac veluti supplex pro tam furialibus ausis,  
 Ante pedes jacuit. Sed enim temeraria crescunt

*centu vocisque lyræque, ac jacuit veluti supplex ante pedes, pro ausis tam furialibus. Sed enim temeraria*

ORDO.  
 I. *Dum Threïcius vates tali carmine ducit silvas, animosque ferarum, et sequentia saxa. Ecce nurus Ciconum, tectæ quoad lymphata pectora ferinis velleribus, cernunt de vertice tumuli Orphea, sociantem carmina percussis nervis. E quibus una, crine jactato per levem auram, ait, en, en hic est contemptor nostri, et misit hastam in vocalia ora Apollinei vatis: quæ præserta foliis fecit notam sine vulnere. Telum alterius est lapis; qui missus, victus est in ipso aëre con-*

## TRANSLATION.

I. **W**HILE with songs, like these, the Thracian poet assembled round him the woods, and savage beasts, and listening rocks; lo! the Ciconian matrons, whose raving breasts were clad with shaggy skins, from the summit of a rising ground espy Orpheus, fitting his voice to the strokes of his lyre. When one of them, tossing her streaming locks in air, Here, lo, here (she cried), is that contemner of our sex; and hurled her spear at the melodious mouth of the Apollinean bard; but its point, twisted round with wreaths of ivy, made a slight mark, without any wound. Another snatches up a stone, which, darted at him, was subdued in its airy course by the melody of his voice and lyre, and fell suppliant at his feet, as if imploring pardon for so daring an attempt. But soon this frantic tumult increases, all the boundaries of moderation are broken, and dire fury reigns. Yet all their weapons had been subdued by the

## NOTES.

Ovid, after having made Orpheus entertain us so long and well in the last book, here recounts the story of his death. The most remarkable circumstances in this relation are, that of a serpent changed into a stone, and the transformation of the Bacchantes into trees. The first is probably no more than a poetical fiction added to embellish the history. Yet several mythologists pretend, that the ancients, under this fable, have given us the history of an inhabitant of Lesbos, who was punished for attacking the reputation of Orpheus. They regarded the critic as

a vile insect, who sought to nourish himself with the blood of that poet, and whose stupidity they meant to represent, by saying that he was changed into a stone. As to what regards the metamorphosis of the Thracian matrons, who were changed into trees for having so cruelly put Orpheus to death; it is an emblem expressive of their having been punished for the bloody attempt, or to inform us, that they perished in the caverns, whither they retired to hide themselves from the punishment they so justly deserved.

*bella crescunt, modusque abiit, insanaque Erinny's regnat; cunctaque tela forent cantu mollita: sed ingens clamor, tibiaque Bercynthia inflato cornu, tympanaque, plaususque, et ululatus Bacchei, obstrepere sono citharæ. Tum denique saxa ruberunt sanguine vatis non exauditi. At primum Mænades vapucres innumeras volucres attonitas etiamnum voce canentis, Indè cruentatis vertuntur in Orphea dextris: Et cœunt, ut aves; si quandò luce vagantem. Noctis avem cernunt; structoque utrinque theatro Ceù matutinâ cervus periturus arenâ, Præda canum est: vatemque petunt; et fronde virenti Conjiciunt thyrsos, non hæc in munera factos. Hæ glebas, illæ direptos arbore ramos, Pars torquent silices. Neù desint tela furori, Fortè boves presso subigebant vomere terram: Nec procùl hinc multo fructum sudore parantes Dura lacertosi fodiebant arva coloni: Agmine qui viso fugiunt, operisque relinquunt Arma sui: vacuosque jacent dispersa per agros Sarculaque, rastrique graves, longique ligones. Quæ postquam rapuère feræ, cornuque minaci Divellère boves, ad vatis fata recurrunt:*

*arma sui operis; rastrique graves, longique ligones, sarculaque, jacent dispersa per vacuos agros. Quæ postquam fixæ rapuère, divellèrequè boves minaci cornu; recurrunt ad fata vatis;*

## TRANSLATION.

charms of his music; but that the hideous clamour, the Bercynthian flute, and squeaking horn, drums, clapping of hands, and Bacchanalian yellings, deafened the sound of his moving lyre. Then at length the stones were stained with the blood of the poet, who could no longer be heard. And first this female crew drive away a numberless throng of birds listening to the poet's song, and snakes, and troops of wild beasts, which gathered round the lyrist, formed a glorious theatre. Then with bloody right hands they attack Orpheus himself, and flock together like birds, when they espy the boding fowl of night strolling about by day; or, when in a crowded amphitheatre, as the stag is doomed to fall the prey of dogs in the morning sand. They assail the poet, and dart at his head their javelins entwined with leafy greens, and destined for a more sacred use. Some hurl clods of earth, some flints, and branches torn from trees; and that arms may not be wanting to their rage, it chanced that some oxen were breaking open a field with the piercing share, and hard by the brawny peasants providing food with laborious toil, were digging up the reluctant earth: who seeing this frantic troop, take to flight, and leave their implements of labour behind. Harrows, and heavy rakes, and long spades, lie scattered over the forsaken fields. Which seized by this enraged crew, who tore in pieces the oxen with threatening horns, they return to the poet's fate, sacrilegiously butcher him, stretching out his suppliant hands, and then for the first time straining his voice, nor able to

Tendentemq; manus, atq; illo tempore primum  
 Irrita dicentem, nec quicquam voce moventem, 40  
 Sacrilegæ perimunt. Perq; os (proh Jupiter!) illud,  
 Auditum saxis, intellectumque ferarum  
 Sensibus: in ventos anima exhalata recessit.  
 Te mœstæ volucres, Orpheu, te turbe ferarum,  
 Te rigidi silices, tua carmina sæpè secutæ, 45  
 Fleverunt silvæ: positis te frondibus arbor  
 Tonsa comam luxit; lachrymis quoque flumina di-  
 cunt

Increvisse suis: obscuraque carbasa pullo  
 Naïdes, et Dryades, passosque habuere capillos.  
 Membra jacent diversa locis. Caput, Hebre, ly-  
 ramque 50

Excipis; et (mirum) medio dùm labitur amne,  
 Flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, flebile lingua  
 Murmurat exanimis: respondent flebile ripæ.  
 Jamq; mare invecat flumen populare relinquunt;  
 Et Methymnææ potiuntur littore Lesbi. 55  
 Hic ferus expositum peregrinis anguis arenis  
 Os petit, et sparsos stillanti rore capillos.

Tandem Phœbus adest: morsusque inferre paran-  
 tem

Arcet; et in lapidem rictus serpentis apertos 59  
 Congelat; et patulos, (ut erant) indurat hiatus,  
 Umbra subit terras: et, quæ loca viderat antè,  
 Cuncta recognoscit. Quarensque per arva piorum  
 tos rictus serpentis in lapidem, et indurat putulos hiatus (ut erant.) 60  
 recognoscit cuncta loca quæ viderat antè, quarensque per arva piorum,

## TRANSLATION.

soften them by the powerful accents of his tongue. And his soul, blending with air, issued (ah! gods) through that mouth, which had so often tamed the fiercest of the savage breed, and forced attention even from insensate rocks. Thee, Orpheus, the disconsolate birds, thee, the savage crowd, the rigid flints, and groves oft charmed by thy strains, bewailed. Thee, the drooping trees, stript of their leafy glories, mourned. They tell us, that even the rivers swelled with their own tears; and that the Naiads and Dryads appeared in sable scarfs, and with dishevelled hair. His limbs lie scattered in different parts. His head and harp are plunged in Hebrus' stream; and (wondrous to relate) while they roll down its middle current, the lyre sounds, I know not what mournful strain; the lifeless tongue murmurs in deadly notes, and the banks re-echo the moving sound. And now borne downward to the sea, they leave their native stream, and reach the shore of the Methymnean Lesbos. Here a venomous snake attempts the head, landed on a foreign soil, and locks imbrued with clotted gore. But Phœbus comes to his aid, and checks the monster, ready for the devouring grasp; whose expanded jaws, transformed to stone, stand hardened in the ghastly grin. His ghost flies downward to the Stygian shades, and knows again the places it had seen before, and searching in the regions of the pious, finds his Eurydice, and clasps her in his eager arms. Here sometimes they walk unmolested, side by side; now he fol-

sacrilegæque perimunt  
 illum tendentem ma-  
 nus, et in illo tempore  
 primum dicentem irri-  
 ta, nec moventem quic-  
 quam voce: animaque  
 (proh Jupiter!) exha-  
 lata in ventos, recessit  
 per illud os, auditum  
 saxis, intellectumque  
 sensibus ferarum. Mœ-  
 stæ volucres fleverunt  
 te, Orpheu, turba fe-  
 rarum flevit te, rigide  
 silices, silvæque sæpe  
 secute tua carmina,  
 fleverunt te. Arbos ton-  
 sa comam, positis fron-  
 dibus, luxit te: dicunt  
 flumina quoque incre-  
 visse suis lachrymis,  
 Naïadesque et Drya-  
 des habuere carbasa  
 obscura pullo. capil-  
 losque passos. Membra  
 jacent diversa locis.  
 Tu, Hebre excipis ca-  
 put lyramque; et (mi-  
 rum) lyra dum labitur  
 medio amne, queritur  
 nescio quid flebile, lin-  
 gua exanimis murmu-  
 rat flebile, ripæ res-  
 pondent flebile. Jam-  
 que invecat mare, re-  
 linquent populare flu-  
 men, et potiuntur lit-  
 tore Methymnææ Les-  
 bi. Hic ferus anguis  
 petit os expositum pe-  
 regrinis arenis, et ca-  
 pillos sparsos stillanti  
 rore. Tandem Phæbus  
 adest, arcetque illum  
 parantem inferre mor-  
 sus, et congelat aper-  
 tos

*invenit Eurydiceen, am-  
plectiturque cupidus  
ulnis. Hic modo am-  
bo spatiantur conjunc-  
tis passibus, nunc se-  
quitur præcedentem,  
nunc anteit prævius,  
Orpheusque jam tuto  
respicit suam Eurydi-  
cen.*

*II. Tamen Lyæus non  
sinit hoc scelus esse  
impunè, dolensque vate  
suorum sacrorum a-  
misso, protinus ligavit  
in silvis tortâ radice;  
omnes matres Edoni-  
das quæ fecère nefus.  
Quippe in quantum  
quæque est secuta  
traxit digitos pedum,  
et detrusit acumine in  
solidum terram. Utque  
volucris, ubi commisit  
suum crus laqueis,  
quos callidus auceps  
adiiit, sensitque se  
teneri; plangitur; ac  
trepidans, abstringit  
vincula motu. Sic ut  
quæque harum defixa  
solo coheserat, exster-  
nata tentabat fugam  
frustra: et lenta ra-  
dix tenet illam, coer-  
cetque exsultantem.  
Dumque quarit ubi  
est pes et ungues, as-  
piciat lignum succedere  
in teretes suras, et co-  
nata plangere femur  
mœrenti dextrâ, per-  
cussit robora, pectus  
quoque sunt robora:  
humeri sunt robora,  
putesque porrecta brachia  
esse veros ramos,  
et non fallare putando.*

*III. Nec est hoc satis Baccho; deserit quoque ipsos agros, cumque meliore choro petit vineta*

Invenit Eurydicen, cupidisque amplectitur ulnis.  
Hic modò conjunctis spatiantur passibus ambo:  
Nunc præcedentem sequitur, nunc prævius anteit:  
Eurydicenque suam jam tutò respicit Orpheus. 66

II. Non impunè tamen scelus hoc sinit esse  
Lyæus;

Amissoque dolens sacrorum vate suorum,  
Protinùs in silvis, matres Edonidas omnes,  
Quæ fecère nefas, tortâ radice ligavit. 70  
Quippè pedum digitos, in quantum quæque se-  
cuta est,

Traxit: et in solidam detrusit acumine terram.  
Utque suum laqueis, quos callidus abdidit auceps,  
Crus ubi commisit volucris, sensitque teneri,  
Plangitur; ac trepidans abstringit vincula motu: 75  
Sic, ut quæque solo defixa cohæserat harum,  
Exsternata fugam frustrâ tentabat: at illam  
Lenta tenet radix, exsultantemque coërcet.  
Dùmque ubi sint digiti, dùm pes ubi quærit, et  
ungues,

Aspiciat in teretes lignum succedere suras, 80  
Et conata femur mœrenti plangere dextrâ;  
Robora percussit, pectus quoque robora fiunt:  
Robora sunt humeri. Porrectaque brachia veros  
Esse putes ramos: et non fallare putando.

III. Nec satîs hoc Baccho est. Ipsos quoque de-  
serit agros: 85

Cumque choro meliore, sui vineta Tymoli,

#### TRANSLATION.

lows her with unanxious pace, now securely walks before, and now without danger looks back upon his Eurydice.

II. Yet Bacchus suffers not this crime to go unpunished, and concerned for the loss of a poet, who was the guardian of his mysteries, instantly bound down in the woods, by a twisted root, all the Edonian matrons, accomplices of the guilt. For just as they stood, he lengthened out the toes of their feet, and thrust them into the solid earth by a sharp point. And as a bird, when she has entangled her leg in a snare, artfully hid by the subtle fowler, finding herself fast, beats her wings, and, fluttering, draws the noose still closer by her struggles; so as any one of these found herself rooted to the ground, startled, she in vain endeavours to get loose; for the pliant twig toughly keeps its hold, and proves strong enough to baffle all her efforts. And while she looks to find her toes, feet, and nails, she sees the rind rising round her shapely leg; and attempting to smite her thigh with her mournful right hand, she smites solid oak: her breast too and shoulders are transformed to oak. You would think her extended arms real boughs, nor would you be deceived in so thinking.

III. Nor does this suffice Bacchus; he even resolves to quit the hated plains, and with a better choir repairs to his favourite vineyards of Tymolus, and Pactolus: not yet enriched with golden ore, nor to be envied



Pactolonque petit: quamvis non aureus illo  
Tempore, nec caris erat invidiosus arenis.  
Hunc assueta cohors Satyri, Bacchæque frequen-  
tant:

At Silenus abest. Titubantem annisq; meroq; 90  
Ruricolæ cepêre Phryges; vinctumque coronis  
Ad regem traxêre Midan: cui Thracius Orpheus  
Orgia tradiderat cum Cecropio Eumolpo.

Qui simul agnovit socium comitemque sacrorum,  
Hospitis adventu festum genialitèr egit 95

Per his quinque dies, et junctas ordine noctes.

Et jam stellarum sublime coëgerat agmen

Lucifer undecimus, Lydos cùm lætus in agros

Rex venit; et juveni Silenum reddit alumno.

Huic Deus optandi gratum, sed inutile, fecit 100

Muneris arbitrium, gaudens altore recepto.

Ille malè usurus donis, ait, Effice quicquid

Corpore contigero, fulvum vertatur in aurum.

Annuït optatis: nocituraque munera solvit

Liber; et indoluit, quod non meliora petisset. 105

Lætus abit; gaudetque malo Berecynthus heros:

*fulvum aurum. Liber annuit optatis, solvitque nocitura munera, et indoluit quod non petisset meliora. Berecynthus heros abit lætus, gaudetque malo:*

*sui Tymoli, Pactolonque: quamvis non erat aureus illo tempore, nec invidiosus caris arenis. Satyri Bacchæque, assueta cohors, frequentant hunc, at Silenus abest. Ruricolæ Phryges cepere titubantem annisque meroq; traxeruntque vinctum coronis ad regem Midan; cui Thracius Orpheus cum Cecropio Eumolpo, tradiderat Orgia. Quisimul agnovit socium comitemque sacrorum, egit festum genialiter adventu hospitis, per his quinque dies, et noctes junctas ordine. Et jam Lucifer undecimus coegerat sublime agmen stellarum, cum rex venit lætus in agros Lydos, et reddit Silenum juveni alumno. Deus gaudens altore recepto, fecit huic arbitrium muneris optandi, gratum sed inutile. Ille male usurus donis, ait, effice, ut quicquid contigero, corpore, vertatur in*

#### TRANSLATION.

for its precious sand. Him his usual throng of satyrs and nymphs surround; but Silenus is absent: the Phrygian swains had seized him staggering with age and wine, and dragged him, bound with garlands, to their king Midas; whom Thracian Orpheus, and Eumolpus of Athens, had before instructed in the mysterious rites of Bacchus. He, knowing immediately this venerable associate and companion of the sacred pomp, ordained in honour of his guest a festival of ten days, and as many successive nights. And now had the eleventh morning star chased from the firmament the lofty host of stars; when the king joyfully repairs to the Lydian plains, and restores Silenus to the young god, his foster-child. The god, pleased at having recovered his nursing-father, gave the king a power to name his wish; an offer grateful indeed and flattering, but which in the end proved useless; for he indiscreetly using the grant; Give me (said he) that whatever I touch with my body, may be converted into yellow gold. Bacchus consented to his wish, and bestowed the hurtful present, but grieved that he had not made a wiser demand. The Berecynthian hero departs joyful, and rejoices in his misfortune, and makes trial of the

#### NOTES.

90. *At Silenus abest.*] All the ancients agree in telling us, that Silenus had the care of Bacchus' education, and we always find him either with that god or the Bacchantes. It is a great mistake to fancy this god an old battered debauchee, since he is often described as a philosopher, and great captain. The discourse which Virgil puts into his mouth, and those ascribed to him by Plutarch upon

death, and several other points of morality, make it evident that he must have been a very extraordinary man. See the Prose Translation of Virgil, vol. I.

92. *Midan.*] Midas was the son of Gordius and Cybele, and reigned, according to Strabo, in the greater Phrygia. As he was extremely rich, and a good economist, it was given out that he converted whatever he touched into gold.

*tentatque pollicitam  
fidem tangendo singula.  
Vixque credens sibi,  
detraxit non alta  
alice virgam virentem  
fronde; virga est facta  
aurea. Tollit saxum  
humo, saxum quoque  
palluit auro. Contigit  
et glebam; gleba  
fit massa auri potenti  
contactu. Decerpsit  
arentes aristas Cere-  
ris: messis erat aurea.  
Tenet pomum demptum  
arbore, putes Hesper-  
idas donasse: si ad-  
movet digitos altis pos-  
tibus; postes videntur  
radiare. Etiam ubi  
ille laverat palmas li-  
quidis undis, unda  
fluens palmis posset  
eludere Danaën. Ipse  
vix capit suas spes ani-  
mo, fingens omnia au-  
rea. Ministri posuere  
illi gaudenti mensas  
exstructas dapibus,  
nec eguit tostæ frugis.  
Tum vero sive ille  
contigerat Cerealia  
munera sua dextrâ;  
Cerealia dona rige-  
bant. Sive parabat con-  
velleque dapes avido  
dente, dapes dente ad-  
moto, nitebant lamina  
fulva. Miscuerat auc-  
torem muneris puris  
undis: videres fusile  
aurum fluitare per  
rictus. Attonitus no-  
vitate mali, divesque mi-  
serque optat effugere opes: et odit, quæ modo roverat.*  
*Nulla copia re-  
levat famem: arida sitis urit guttur, et torquetur meritis ab invisio auro. Tollensque manus et  
splendida brachia ad cælum,*

Pollicitamque fidem tangendo singula tentat :  
Vixque sibi credens, non altâ fronde virentem  
Ilice detraxit virgam : virga aurea facta est,  
Tollit humo saxum : saxum quoque palluit auro.  
Contigit et glebam : contactu gleba potenti 111  
Massa fit. Arentes Cereris decerpsit aristas :  
Aurea messis erat. Demptum tenet arbore pomum :  
Hesperidas donâsse putes. Si postibus altis  
Admovit digitos ; postes radiare videntur. 115  
Ille etiam liquidis palmas ubi laverat undis,  
Unda fluens palmis Danaën eludere posset.  
Vix spes ipse suas animo capit, aurea fingens  
Omnia. Gaudenti mensas posuere ministri,  
Exstructas dapibus, nec tostæ frugis egentes. 120  
Tum verò, sive ille suâ Cerealia dextrâ  
Munera contigerat, Cerealia dona rige-  
bant. Sive dapes avido convellere dente parabat.  
Lamina fulva dapes admoto dente nitebant.  
Miscuerat puris auctorem muneris undis, 125  
Fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres.  
Attonitus novitate mali, divesque, miserque  
Effugere optat opes ; et, quæ modò roverat, odit.  
Copia nulla famem relevat : sitis arida guttur  
Urit, et invisio meritis torquetur ab auro. 130  
Ad cælumque manus, et splendida brachia tollens,

## TRANSLATION.

god's fidelity by touching the several objects that offered to him. For scarce crediting the possibility of so singular a grant, he pulls from a lowly oak a verdant twig ; the twig instantly became gold. He takes up a stone from the ground ; the stone too, changed to gold, appeared of a pale yellow. He touched a clod too, and by the potent touch it becomes a mass of gold. He plucked some dry ears of corn, and they shone a golden harvest. He holds in his hand an apple pulled from a tree ; you would have believed it brought from the garden of the Hesperides. If he lays his fingers on lofty door-posts, they seem to blaze with burnished gold. When he washes his hands in the liquid stream, the water dropping from his hands might have deceived even Danaë. Scarce can he now contain his own hopes, imagining every thing gold. His slaves set before their happy lord a table spread with rich dainties, nor ill provided of bread. But then whether he reached out his hand to touch the gifts of Ceres, immediately they hardened into gold ; or if he attempts with hungry jaws to devour the tempting morsels, the morsels, when touched by his teeth, shone out plates of yellow gold. He had mixed some of his patron's juice with pure water ; you might have seen the fluid gold trickle from his jaws. Amazed at the novelty of his misfortune ; rich, and at the same time miserable, he desires to be delivered from this fatal opulence, and repents of his indiscreet wish. In the midst of plenty he is cursed with famine ; scorching thirst dries up his throat, and he is deservedly tormented by the now odious gold. When raising to heaven

Da veniam, Lenæ pater; peccavimus, inquit:  
 Sed miserere, precor, speciosque eripe damno.  
 Mite Deûm numen Bacchus peccâsse fatentem  
 Restituit, pactamque fidem, data munera solvit.  
 Nevè malè optato maneat circumlitus auro, 136  
 Vade, ait, ad magnis vicinum Sardibus amnem;  
 Perque jugum montis labentibus obvius undis  
 Carpe viam; donec venias ad fluminis ortus.  
 Spumiferoque tuum fonti, quâ plurimus exit, 140  
 Subde caput: corpusque simul, simul elue crimen.  
 Rex jussæ succedit aquæ: vis aurea tinxit  
 Flumen, et humano de corpore cessit in amnem.  
 Nunc quoque jam veteris percepto semine venæ  
 Arya rigent, auro madidis pallentia glebis. 145

IV. Ille perosus opes, silvas et rura colebat,  
 Panaque montanis habitantem semper in antris.  
 Pingue sed ingenium mansit: nocituraque, ut antè,  
 Rursus erant domino stolidæ præcordia mentis.  
 Nam freta prospiciens latè riget arduus alto 150  
 Tmolus in adscensu: clivoque extentus utroque,  
 Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypæpis.

Pan ibi dum teneris jactat sua carmina nymphis,  
*citura domino ut ante. Nam Tmolus prospiciens freta latè, riget arduus in alto adscensu, extentusque utroque clivo, finitur hinc Sardibus, illinc parvis Hypæpis. Ibi dum Pan jactat sua carmina teneris nymphis.*

## TRANSLATION.

his hands and shining arms, Forgive, father Bacchus (said he), forgive; I own my error, but compassionate my sufferings, and deliver me from this specious calamity. The gentle deity was moved by his confession, annulled the cruel grant, and restored him to his former condition. And that you may not always remain beset with this indiscreetly wished-for gold, repair to the stream that waters the neighbourhood of mighty Sardis; then trace thy way to the rising of the river, and meet it issuing from the mountain's brow. Here, where it bursts forth a mighty stream, plunge thy head into the bubbling spring, and purge at once thy body and thy crime. The king plunges into the water as instructed; the golden charm tintured the stream, and passed from his body to the river. And even now the neighbouring plains, enriched with veins of gold, nourish the hard ore, and the yellow glebe imbibes the precious stream.

IV. He, now hating wealth, delighted only in the woods and rural retreats, and resorted with Pan to the mossy caves and mountains. But his stupidity still remained; and the folly which had invested his soul was doomed to be again fatal to its owner. For Tmolus, rising steep with lofty ascent, surveys far and wide the sea below; and stretching in his descent on either side, is here bounded by Sardis, and there by the small confines

## NOTES.

149. *Stolidæ præcordia mentis.*] Midas was remarkable for his dulness and stupidity; hence arose the fiction of his passing judgment in favour of Pan against Apollo; and they add, that this last, to

denote his stupidity, had condemned him to carry ass's ears. Tmolus, whom the poet tells us was the judge pitched upon on this occasion, was the son of Mars, and had been king of Lydia.

*et modulator leve carmen ceratâ arundine, ausus contemnere Apollineus cantus præ se, venit ad impar certamen sub Tmolo iudice. Senior iudex consedit suo monte, et liberat aures arboribus. Tantum coma cærulea cingitur quercu, et glandes pendunt circum cava tempora. Isque Deum pecoris spectans, in iudice, dixit, Nulla mora est. Calamis agrestibus insonat ille; Barbaricoque Midan (aderat nam fortè canenti) Carmine delinit. Post hunc sacer ora retorsit Tmolus ad os Phæbi: vultum sua silva secuta est. Ille caput flavum lauro Parnasside vinctus 165 Verrit humum, Tyrio saturatâ murice pallâ: Instructamque fidem gemmis et dentibus Indis Sustinet à lævâ: tenuit manus altera plectrum. Artificis status ipse fuit. Tùm stamina docto Pollice sollicitat: dulcedine quorum captus 170 Pana jubet Tmolus citharæ submittere cannas. Iudicium sanctique placet sententia montis Omnibus. Arguitur tamen, atque injusta vocatur Unius sermone Midæ. Nec Delius aures Humanam stolidas patitur retinere figuram; 175 Sed trahit in spatium, villisque albentibus implet; Instabilesque imo facit: et dat posse moveri. Cætera sunt hominis: partem damnatur in unum: Induiturque aures lentè gradientis aselli.*

*Midæ, nec Delius patitur stolidas aures retinere humanam figuram. Sed trahit eas in spatium, impletque albentibus villis, fucitque instabiles imo, et dat posse moveri. Cætera sunt hominis. Damnatur in unam partem; induiturque aures aselli gradientis lentè.*

## TRANSLATION.

of Hypæpæ. There, while Pan vaunts his strains to the tender nymphs, and warbles an airy song on reeds jointed with wax, presuming to rank this music even above Apollo's lays, he challenged him to an unequal trial, under the decision of Tmolus. The aged judge seats himself upon his own mountain, and frees his ears from the encumbering trees. His head is bound with an oaken wreath, and the acorns dangle round his hollow temples. Then casting a look at the guardian god of flocks, There is no delay (says he) in me, your judge. He sounds his rustic reed, and with his rural song delights Midas, who, by chance, was present. The sacred sire turned next to Phœbus; and, as he turned, the whole forest followed the motion of his venerable brow. The god, having his golden tresses bound with a wreath of Parnassian laurel, sweeps the ground with a long mantle of rich Tyrian dye; and with his left hand supports his lyre, adorned with gems and Indian teeth: his other hand held the quill, and his easy posture spoke a consummate artist. He then touches the strings with a masterly hand; whose soft music enchanting Tmolus, he adjudges Pan to submit the reed to the lyre. This judgment and decision of the sacred mountain is approved by all; Midas alone murmurs, and calls it unjust. Nor does the Delian god suffer his untuned ears to wear a human form, but lengthens them out, and covers them with grey hairs, and makes them unstable, and moveable in their lower parts. The rest of his body

V. Ille quidem celat, turpique onerata pudore  
 Tempora purpureis tentat velare tiaris. 181  
 Sed, solitus longos ferro resecare capillos,  
 Viderat hoc famulus. Qui, cùm nec prodere visum  
 Dedecus auderet, cupiens efferre sub auras,  
 Nec posset reticere tamen, secedit; humumque  
 Effodit: et, domini quales aspexerit aures, 186  
 Voce refert parvâ; terræque immurmurat haustæ.  
 Indiciumque suæ vocis tellure regestâ,  
 Obruit; et scrobibus tacitus discedit opertis.  
 Creber arundinibus tremulis ibi surgere lucus 190  
 Cœpit: et, ut primùm pleno maturuit anno,  
 Prodedit agricolam. Leni nam motus ab austro  
 Obruta verba refert; dominique coarguit aures.

V. Ille quidem celat, tentatque velare purpureis tiaris tempora onerata turpi pudore. Sed famulus solitus resecare longos capillos ferro, viderat hoc: qui cum nec auderet prodere visum dedecus, cupiens efferre sub auras, nec tamen posset reticere, secedit: effoditque humum: et refert parva voce quales aures domini aspexerit, immurmuratque haustæ terræ. Obruit indicium suæ vocis tellure regestâ, et tacitus discedit opertis scrobibus. Ibi lucus creber tremulis arundinibus caput surgere; et, ut primum maturuit pleno anno, prodedit agricolam. Nam motus ab leni austro refert obruta verba, coarguitque aures domini.

VI. Ultus abit Tmolo; liquidumque per æra vectus

Angustum citrà pontum Nephelēidos Helles 195  
 Laomedonteis Latoïus adstitit arvis.  
 Dextera Sigæi, Rhætæi læva profundi  
 Ara Panomphæo vetus est sacrata Tonanti.  
 Indè novæ primùm moliri mœnia Trojæ  
 Laomedonta videt: susceptaque magna labore 200  
 Crescere difficili; nec opes exposcere parvas.  
 Cumque tridentigero tumidi genitore profundi

VI. Latoïus ultus abit Tmolo, rectusque per liquidum æra, adstitit Laomedonteis arvis, circa angustum pontum Nephelēidos Helles. Est ara vetus dexterâ Sigæi, lævâ profundi Rhætæi, sacrata Panomphæo tonanti. Inde primum videt Laomedonta mo-

liri mœnia novæ Trojæ, susceptaque magna crescere difficili labore; exposcereque nec parvas opes. Induiturque mortalem formam cum tridentigero

#### TRANSLATION.

retains the form of man, for he is punished in one part only, and puts on the ears of a slow-moving ass.

V. He, indeed, conceals his misfortune, and endeavours to hide the dishonour of his temples, by wrapping them round with a purple turban. But a servant, employed to cut his hair, when long, saw the deformity; who, not daring to discover his master's reproach, impatient as he was to publish it, and yet unable to keep the secret, retired to a proper place, dug up the ground, and repeats, in a low voice, what kind of ears he had beheld on his master, whispering it to the hollow earth; and, by replacing the mould, buries this discovery of his voice, and, silent, leaves the covered trench. Here a thick grove of trembling reeds began to rise, which ripening with the revolving year, betrayed the tiller; for, moved by a gentle south wind, it repeats the words that had been there buried, and reveals the secret of Midas's ears.

VI. The son of Latona, having thus satisfied his revenge, leaves Tmolus; and, wafted through the liquid skies, rests in the plains of Laomedon, near the narrow sea of Nephelēian Helle. To the right of Sigæum, and left of the far-projecting Rhætæan promontory, stands an ancient altar, sacred to the Panomphæan thunderer. Thence he first spies

#### NOTES.

200. *Laomedonta videt.*] Laomedon was king of Troy. As the city was not as yet surrounded with walls, this prince under-

took that great work, and succeeded so well, that he is said to have been assisted in it by Apollo.

genitore tumidi pro-  
fundi, ædificantque  
muros Phrygio tyranno,  
auro pacto pro  
mœnibus. Opus stabat:  
rex inficiatur preti-  
um, et addit perjuriam  
cumulum perfidiæ falsis  
verbis. Rector maris  
inquit, Non feres  
impune: et inclinavit  
omnes aquas ad littora  
avaræ Trojæ. Con-  
vertitque terras in  
formam freti, abstulitque  
opes agricolis; et obruit  
arva fluctibus. Neque hæc  
pœna est satis: filium regis  
poscitur quoque æquoreo  
monstro: quam revinctam  
ad dura saxa, Alcides vindicat;  
poscitque dictos equos,  
promissa munera, mercedeque  
tantum operis negata, capit  
bis perjuriam mœnia superatæ  
Trojæ. Nec Telamon, pars  
militiæ recessit sine honore,  
potiturque Hesione datâ.  
Nam Peleus, erat clarus  
diva conjuge: nec ille  
superbit magis nomine  
avi, quam soceri. Siquidem  
contigit haud uni tantum  
esse nepoti Jovis: Dea  
conjux contigit uni.

VII. Namque senex Proteus dixerat Thetidi, Dea undæ concipe; eris mater juveni, qui fortibus actis, vincet acta patris; vocabiturque major illo.

## TRANSLATION.

Laomedon raising the walls of new Troy; and that the mighty design was carried on with great difficulty, and at a vast expense. He, therefore, in concert with the trident-bearing father of the swelling deep, assumes a mortal form; and having settled the price of the work, they jointly build the walls for the Phrygian king. The work was finished; the king refuses the promised reward, and accumulates his crime, by adding perjury to falsehood. You shall not escape unpunished, says the ruler of the deep, and drove all his waves to the walls of covetous Troy. The earth has now the appearance of a sea, the copious harvests are swept from the plains, and all the fields ravaged by the billows. Nor does this punishment atone for his crime; a huge sea-monster demands the king's daughter for his prey; whom, bound to a rock, Alcides delivers, and demands the breed of horses, his promised reward; and, finding the recompense of so important a service denied him, storms the twice perjured walls of conquered Troy. Nor did Telamon, one of his companions in this war, come off without honour, but enjoys Hesione, as his share of the spoils; for Peleus was distinguished by a goddess-bride. Nor is he more proud of his grandfather than of his father-in-law, as many could boast of their being grandsons to Jove, but he alone had enjoyed a goddess.

VII. For aged Proteus had said to virgin Thetis, Fair goddess of the

## NOTES.

221. *Namque senex Thetidi Proteus.*] Thetis was the daughter of Nerens, a sea-god. As she was extremely beautiful, her fable is thus explained: That Thetis, sought after by many princes, was de-

sirous to avoid the marriage of Peleus, but that this last, by the counsels of a prudent friend, found means to remove all obstacles.

Ergo ne quicquam mundus Jove majus haberet,  
Quamvis haud tepidos sub pectore senserat ignes;  
Jupiter æquoreæ Thetidis connubia vitat: 226

Inque sua Æaciden succedere vota nepotem  
Jussit; et amplexus in virginis ire marinæ.

Est sinus Hæmonia curvos falcatus in arcus:  
Brachia procurrunt; ubi si foret altior unda, 230

Portus erat: summis inductum est æquor arenis.

Littus habet solidum, quod nec vestigia servet,

Nec remoretur iter; nec opertum pendeat algâ.

Myrtea silva subest bicoloribus obsita baccis.

Est specus in medio; naturâ factus, an arte, 235

Ambiguum; magis arte tamen: quò sæpè venire

Frænato delphine sedens, Theti, nuda solebas.

Illic te Peleus, ut somno vincta jacebas,

Occupat: et quoniam precibus tentata repugnas;

Vim parat, innectens ambobus colla lacertis. 240

Quod nisi venisses variatis sæpè figuris

Ad solitas artes; auso foret illi potitus.

Sed modò tu volucris (volucrem tamen ille tenebat;)

Nunc gravis arbor eras: hærebat in arbore Peleus.

Tertia forma fuit maculosæ tigridis: illâ 245

Territus Æacides à corpore brachia solvit.

Indè Deos pelagi, vino super æquora fuso,

Et pecoris fibris et fumo thuris adorat.

*Ergo, ne mundus haberet quicquam majus Jove, quamvis Jupiter senserat haud tepidos ignes sub pectore, vitat connubia æquoreæ Thetidis: jussitque Æaciden nepotem succedere in sua vota, et ire in amplexus marinæ virginis. Est sinus Hæmonia falcatus in curvos arcus: brachia procurrunt, ubi, si unda foret altior, erat portus: æquor est inductum summis arenis. Habet littus solidum, quod nec servet vestigia, nec remoretur iter; nec pendeat opertum algæ. Silva myrtea subest, obsita bicoloribus baccis. Est specus in medio, ambiguum, an factus naturâ, an arte; tamen magis arte: quo Theti sæpe solebas venire nuda, sedens frenato delphine. Illic Peleus occupat te, ut jacebas vincta somno: et quoniam tentata precibus repugnas: parat vim, innectens colla ambobus lacertis. Quod nisi venisses ad solitas artes, figuris sæpe, variatis, ille foret potitus auso. Sed modò tu eras volucris: (tamen ille tenebat volucrem) nunc eras gravis arbor.*

*bor: Pelcus hærebat in arbore. Tertia forma fuit maculosæ tigridis: Æacides territus illa, solvit brachia à corpore. Inde adorat Deos pelagi vino fuso super æquora, et fibris pecoris, et fumo thuris.*

#### TRANSLATION.

Waves, conceive; thou shalt be the mother of a youth, who, by his gallant deeds, shall surpass even his father's fame, and gain a renown greater than his. That the world, therefore, might not behold any thing superior to Jove, that god, though he felt in his breast a powerful flame, yet avoids the embraces of this goddess of the waters, yields all his pretensions to his grandson Peleus, and permits him to go into the embraces of this beloved sea-nymph. There is on the coast of Hæmonia a bay, wrought into a bending arch, whose arms project, and which, did the waves rise higher, would form a harbour; but the sea scarce covers the surface of the sand. The beach is firm, but neither retains the impression of feet, nor refuses the traveller's steps, nor is covered with sea-weed. Hard by is a myrtle grove, planted with party-coloured berries, and in the middle of the grove a grot, uncertain whether formed by nature or art, but more likely by art. Hither Thetis was often wont to resort, naked, borne on her harnessed dolphin. Here Peleus seized you, while you lay fast bound in sleep; and, because you was deaf to all his solicitations, resolves upon violence, throwing both his arms round your neck. And had you not had recourse to your wonted art, by assuming a variety of shapes, the youth had succeeded in his attempt. But sometimes you appeared a bird, yet still he detained the bird; sometimes a mighty tree, Peleus clung to the tree. The third form you assumed was that of a spotted tiger: at this the son of Æacus, affrighted, quitted his hold. He then adores the gods of the waters, by libations poured on the ocean, the

*Donec Carpathius vates dixit de medio gurgitis: Æacide, potiere petitis thalamis. Tu modò innecte eam ignaram laqueis, vinclaque tenaci, cum quiescet sopita in gelido antro. Nec decipiat te mentita centum figuras; sed prome, quicquid erit; dum reformet quod fuit ante. Proteus dixerat hæc, et condidit vultum æquore, admisitque suos fluctus in novissima verba. Titan erat pronus, tenebatque hesperium fretum inclinato temone: cum pulchra Nereis, ponto relicto, ingreditur consueta cubilia. Peleus vix bene invaserat virgineos artus, cum illa novat formas, donec sentit sua membra teneri; et brachia tendi in diversas partes. Tum demum ingemuit: Neque vincis, ait, sine numine: Thetisque est exhibitæ. Heros amplectitur confessam, et potitur votis, impletque ingenti Achille.*

*VIII. Peleus erat et felix nato, et felix conjugem: et cui si demas crimina jugulati Phoci, omnia bona contigerant. Tellus Trachinia accipit eum sontem fraterno sanguine, expulsumque patriâ domo.*

Donec Carpathius medio de gurgite vates,  
Æacide, dixit, thalamis potiere petitis. 250

Tu modò, cum gelido sopita quiescet in antro,  
Ignarum laqueis vincloque innecte tenaci.

Nec te decipiat centum mentita figuras:

Sed preme quicquid erit: dum quod fuit antè,  
reformet.

Dixerat hæc Proteus: et condidit æquore vultum;  
Admisitque suos in verba novissima fluctus. 256

Pronus erat Titan, inclinatoque tenebat

Hesperium temone fretum: cum pulchra relicto

Nereis ingreditur consueta cubilia ponto.

Vix bene virgineos Peleus invaserat artus; 260

Illa novat formas; donec sua membra teneri

Sentit: et in partes diversas brachia tendi.

Tum demum ingemuit: Neque, ait, sine Numine  
vincis:

Exhibita estque Thetis. Confessam amplectitur  
heros

Et potitur votis; ingentique implet Achille. 265

VIII. Felix et nato, felix et conjugem Peleus;

Et cui, si demas jugulati crimina Phoci,

Omnia contigerant. Fraterno sanguine sontem,

Expulsumque domo patriâ Trachinia tellus

#### TRANSLATION.

entrails of cattle, and the smoke of incense; until, at length, the Carpathian sage said, from amid the waves; Fear not, son of Æacus, you shall enjoy the wished-for prize; only, while she lies slumbering in her cool grot, bind the unwary nymph with cords and hampering bonds. Nor let her deceive you, by assuming a hundred various forms, but hold fast, whatever it is, until she returns to her first shape. Thus the prophet; then sunk beneath the flood, and the waves covered him as he uttered the last words. Titan was now in his descending course, and, with his pole bent downward, taking possession of the western main; when the fair Nereid, retiring from the sea, enters his wonted cave. Scarce had Peleus seized her virgin limbs, when she throws herself into various shapes, till she found herself held fast, and her arms extended different ways. Then she sighed, and says, You overcome not, Peleus, but with the aid of a god; and resumed her real form. The hero embraces the goddess thus revealed, enjoys his much-desired bride, and fills her with the great Achilles.

VIII. Peleus was now happy in his son, and happy in his spouse, and had enjoyed every desirable blessing without alloy, but for the unhappy accident of killing Phocus. Him, stained with the blood of his brother, and banished his native country, the Trachinian land receives. Here

#### NOTES.

267. *Jugulati crimina Phoci.*] Æacus had three sons, Peleus, Telamon, and Phocus. As the young princes were playing one day, Phocus received so rude a blow with the quoit, that he died of it.

Tradition ascribes the blow to Telamon, but Ovid has given it to Peleus, who, obliged upon this accident to leave his father's court, withdrew to Ceyx.



Accipit. Hic regnum sine vi, sine cæde tenebat,  
 Lucifero genitore satus, patriumque nitorem 271  
 Ore ferens Ceyx; illo qui tempore mœstus,  
 Dissimilisque sui, fratrem lugebat ademptum.  
 Quò postquam Æacides fessus curâque, viâque  
 Venit; et intravit paucis comitantibus urbem;  
 Quosque greges pecorum, quæ secum armenta  
 trahebat, 276

Haùd procùl à muris sub opacâ valle relinquit;  
 Copia cùm facta est adeundi prima tyranni,  
 Velamenta manu prætendens, supplice, qui sit,  
 Quoque satus memorat. Tantùm sua crimina celat,  
 Mentitusque fugæ causam, petit, urbe vel agro 281  
 Se juvet. Hunc contrà placido Trachinius ore  
 Talibus alloquitur: Mediæ quoque commoda plebi  
 Nostra patent, Peleu; nec inhospita regna tenemus.  
 Adjicis huic animo momenta potentia clarum  
 Nomen, avumque Jovem. Nec tempora perde  
 precando: 286

Quod petis omne feres. Tuaque hæc pro parte videto,  
 Qualiæcunque vides. Utinam meliora videres:  
 Et flebat. Moveat quæ tantos causa dolores,  
 Peleusque, comitesque rogant. Quibus ille pro-  
 fatur:

Forsitan hanc volucrem, rapto quæ vivit, et omnes  
 Terret aves, semper pennas habuisse putetis.

*lores: quibus ille profatur: Forsitan putetis hanc volucrem quæ vivit rapto, et terret omnes aves, semper habuisse pennas.*

## TRANSLATION.

Ceyx, a son of Lucifer, in whose countenance was exhibited all the mild brightness of his father, held the reins of government, without violence or bloodshed; but, at that time disconsolate, and unlike himself, he mourned a brother's loss. Whither, after the son of Æacus was arrived, fatigued with care and the length of the way, and had entered the city with a few attendants, leaving his flocks of cattle and herds in a shady vale near the walls: when liberty was first granted him of approaching the prince, bearing before him in his suppliant hand the symbols of peace: he informs him who he was, and of whom descended; and only conceals his *involuntary* crime; feigning, therefore, a plausible pretence for his flight, he requests to be admitted into his city, or kingdom. The Trachinian prince, in return, thus addresses him, with mild aspect: Our bounties are open to the meanest of the people, nor rule we here an inhospitable kingdom; you add to this, my natural bent, by the powerful incitements you bring; a name every where renowned, and a descent from Jove supreme: waste not, therefore, the time in entreaties, you shall obtain all you ask: regard whatever you behold as, in part, your own; would (said he) they were better, and wept. Peleus and his companions beg to know what can be the occasion of such mighty grief. To whom the king replies: Perhaps you may think that this bird, which lives by rapine, and is the terror of other birds, was always covered thus with plumes; it was once a man, and still retains a vigour of mind equal to

*Ceyx, satus genitore Lucifero ferensque ore patrum nitorem, tenebat regnum hic sine vi, sine cæde; qui mœstus illo tempore, dissimilisque sui, lugebat fratrem ademptum. Quo postquam Æacides venit, satus curâque viâque; et intravit urbem paucis comitantibus; relinquitque haud procùl à muris sub opacâ valle, greges pecorum quos, armenta que trahebat secum. Cum prima copia est facta adeundi tyranni, prætendens velamenta supplice manu, memorat qui sit, quoque satus, celat tantum sua crimina. Mentitusque causam fugæ, petit ut juvet se urbe vel agro. Trachinius contra placido ore alloquitur hunc talibus. Nostra commoda, Peleu, patent quoque mediæ plebi: nec tenemus inhospita regna. Adjicis potentiam momenta huic animo, clarum nomen, Jovemque avum. Nec perde tempora precando; feres omne quod petis, videtoque hæc qualiæcunque vides, tuâ pro parte. Utinam videres meliora! et flebat. Peleusque, comitesque rogant quæ causa moveat tantos do-*

*Fuit vir, et constantia animi est tanta, quantum Dædalion nomine, erat acer, feroxque bello; paratusque ad vim, creatus illo genitore qui vocat Auroram, exitque novissimus calo. Pax est culta mihi: cura tenendæ pacis conjugii, que fuit mihi: fera bella placebant fratri. Virtus illius, que nunc mutata agitât Thisbeas columbas, subegit reges gentesque. Chione erat nata huic: quæ dotatissima forma, nubilus bis septem annis, placuit mille procis. Fortè Phæbus, creatusque Maia, revertentes, ille suis Delphis, hic vertice Cyllenæo, pariter videre hanc, pariter traxere calorem. Apollo differt spem Veneris in tempora noctis. Ille non tulit moras, tangitque os virginis virgâ movente soporem: illa jacet tactu potenti, patiturque vim Dei. Nox sparserat cælum astris; Phæbus simulat anum; sumitque præcepta gaudia. Ut maturus venter complevit sua tempora; Autolycus versuta propago, ingeniosus ad omne furtum, nascitur de stirpe alipedis Dei: qui non degener patriæ artis assuerat facere candida de nigris, et atra de candentibus. Philammon clarus vocali carmine, citharâque, nascitur è Phæbo, (namque enixa est gemellus.)*

Vir fuit, et tanta est animi constantia, quantum Acer erat, belloque ferox, ad vimque paratus, Nomine Dædalion; illo genitore creatus 295 Qui vocat Auroram, cœloque novissimus exit. Culta mihi pax est; pacis mihi cura tenendæ, Conjugiique fuit; fratri fera bella placebant; Illius et virtus reges, gentesque subegit, Quæ nunc Thisbeas agitât mutata columbas. 300 Nata erat huic Chione: quæ dotatissima formâ, Mille procis placuit, bis septem nubilus annis. Fortè revertentes Phæbus, Maïaque creatus, Ille suis Delphis, hic vertice Cyllenæo, Vidère hanc paritèr, paritèr traxère calorem: 305 Spem Veneris differt in tempora noctis Apollo; Non tulit ille moras: virgâque movente soporem Virginis os tangit. Tactu jacet illa potenti: Vimque Dei patitur. Nox cælum sparserat astris; Phæbus anum simulat; præceptaque gaudia sumit. Ut sua maturus complevit tempora venter; 311 Alipedis de stirpe Dei versuta propago Nascitur Autolycus, furtum ingeniosus ad omne: Qui facere assuêrat, patriæ non degener artis, Candida de nigris, et de candentibus atra. 315 Nascitur è Phæbo (namque est enixa gemellos) Carmine vocali clarus, citharâque Philammon.

## TRANSLATION.

the activity, bravery, and inclination to violence, remarkable in that hero, by name Dædalion, whose descent was from the bright luminary who wakes Aurora, and retires the last from his station in heaven. Peace was my delight, and to promote peace and conjugal happiness my constant care; but my brother delighted in cruel wars: his bravery brought kings and nations under subjection, and still, under the present change, is the dread of the Thisbean doves. He had a daughter, Chione, who, at the age of fourteen, just marriageable, of surpassing beauty, was courted by a thousand rivals. By chance, Phæbus and the son of Maia (as they were returning, he from his favourite abode Delphi, the other from the top of Cyllene) together espied her, and together were warmed with the amorous fire. Apollo defers his hope of enjoyment until night, but Mercury, impatient of delay, touched the mouth of the virgin with his soporiferous rod. She is entranced by the potent touch, and subjected to the violence of the god. Night had bespangled the heaven with stars: Phæbus personates an old woman, and, in this disguise, obtains the bliss he had before enjoyed in fancy. When now her mature womb had completed the destined time, Autolycus is born of the stock of the winged god, a subtle soul, and ingenious at all manner of theft; who being a perfect master of all his father's artifice, was wont to make black appear white, and white black. To Phæbus was born (for she was delivered of twins) Philammon, renowned for song and the harp. But what does it avail her to have been

Quid peperisse duos, et Diis placuisse duobus;  
 Et forti genitore, et progenitore Tonanti  
 Esse satam prodest? an obest quoque gloria multis?  
 Obfuit huic certè. Quæ se præferre Dianæ 321  
 Sustinuit; faciemque Deæ culpavit: at illi  
 Ira ferox mota est: factisque placebimus inquit.  
 Nec mora; curvavit cornu; nervoque sagittam  
 Impulit; et meritam trajecit arundine linguam. 325  
 Lingua tacet: nec vox tentataque verba sequuntur:  
 Conantemque loqui cum sanguine vita reliquit.  
 Quem (misera ô pietas!) ego tum patruoque dolorem  
 Corde tuli, fratrique pio solatia dixi.  
 Quæ pater haud aliter, quàm cautes murmura ponti,  
 Accipit: et natam delamentatur ademptam. 331  
 Ut verò ardentem vidit; quater impetus illi  
 In medios fuit ire rogos: quater indè repulsus  
 Concita membra fugæ mandat: similisque juvenco  
 Spicula crabonum pressâ cervice gerenti, 335  
 Qua via nulla, ruit. Jam tum mihi currere visus  
 Plus homine est: alasque pedes sumpsisse putares.  
 Effugit ergo omnes; veloxque cupidine leti  
 Vertice Parnassi potitur. Miseratus Apollo,  
 Cùm se Dædalion saxo misisset ab alto. 340  
 Fecit avem, et subitis pendentem sustulit alis;

*Quid prodest illi peperisse duos, et placuisse duobus diis, et esse satam forti genitore, et Tonanti progenitore? an gloria quoque obest multis? certe obfuit huic: qua sustinuit præferre se Dianæ; culpavitque faciem Deæ. At ira ferox est mota illi; inquitque, Placebimus factis. Nec mora; curvavit cornu; impulsitque sagittam nervo; et trajecit meritam linguam arundine. Lingua tacet: nec vox verbaque tentata sequuntur: vitæque cum sanguine reliquit illam conantem loqui. Quem dolorem (ô misera pictas) ego tum tuli patruoque corde, dirique solatia pio fratri! quæ pater accipit haud aliter, quam cautes accipiunt murmura ponti: et delamentatur natam ademptam. Ut vero vidit ardentem, fuit quater impetus illi ire in medios rogos: repulsus quater inde, mandat concita membra fugæ: similisque juvenco gerenti spicula crabonum pressâ cervice, ruit qua est nulla via. Jam tum est visus mihi*

*currere plus homine: putaresque pedes sumpsisse alas. Ergo effugit omnes, veloxque cupidine leti, potitur vertice Parnassi. Cùm Dædalion misisset se ab alto saxo Apollo miseratus, fecit avem, et sustulit pendentem subitis alis.*

## TRANSLATION.

the mother of twins, and the favourite of two of the gods; to be descended of a gallant father, and to boast of the thunderer as her grandfather? Is even glory thus prejudicial to many? It was, at least, to her, who had the presumption to prefer herself to Diana, and decry the charms of the goddess. Her fierce resentment swells to rage; Let us try, however, (said she) whether by actions we can please: nor deferred she longer her revenge; but, bending her bow, and impelling an arrow with the string, she, with the reed, transfixed her guilty tongue. Her tongue is silent, nor do words or sounds follow her essay to speak, but at once the blood and life forsook her in the vain attempt. Oh, hapless piety! what anguish did I, her uncle, then feel! what consolations did I offer to my pious brother! but the father regards them no more than rocks the murmurs of the sea; and laments, without ceasing, the loss of his daughter: but when he saw her on the flaming pile, four times he essayed to rush into the middle of the flames; but four times thence repulsed, he, with rapid feet, betakes himself to flight, and, like a bullock, who feels on his neck the galling sting of wasps, bounds along, even where there is no path to guide: he even then seemed to run with more than human swiftness, and you would have fancied that he had got wings to his feet. He, therefore, easily escaped our pursuit, and, made swift by his impatience for death, he gains the top of Parnassus. But Apollo pitying Dædalion, when he precipitated himself from the summit of the rock, changed him into a bird, and sup-

*Deditque adunca ora,  
dedit curvos hamos un-  
guibus, antiquam vir-  
tutem, et vires ma-  
jores corpore. Et nunc  
accipiter, satis æquus  
nulli, sævit in omnes  
aves, dolensque, fit  
causa dolendi aliis.*

*IX. Quæ miracula,  
dum genitus Lucifero,  
narrat de suo consorte,  
Phocæus Antenor, cus-  
tos armenti, advolat,  
festinus anhelo cursu.  
Heu Peleu, Peleu, ait,  
adsum tibi nuncius  
magnæ cladis! Peleus  
jubet edere, quodcum-  
que ferat: ipse Tra-  
chinus heros pendet,  
et trepidat metu. Ille  
refert: Appuleram  
fessos juvencos ad cur-  
va littora, cum sol al-  
tissimus medio orbe,  
respiceret tantum en-  
sus, quantum videret  
superesse; Parsque  
bovum inclinaret ge-  
nua fulvis arenis, ja-  
censque spectabat  
campum latarum a-  
quarum. Pars errabat illuc et illuc tardis gradibus. Alii nant, extantque super æquora  
celso collo. Tempa subsunt mari, clara nec marmore, nec auro; sed densis trabibus umbrosa-  
que luco vetusto.*

Oraque adunca dedit, curvos dedit unguibus hamos,  
Virtutem antiquam, majores corpore vires.

Et nunc accipiter, nulli satis æquus, in omnes  
Sævit aves; aliisque dolens fit causa dolendi. 345

IX. Quæ dum Lucifero genitus miracula narrat

De consorte suo; cursu festinus anhelo

Advolat armenti custos Phocæus Antenor.

Heu Peleu, Peleu, magnæ tibi nuncius adsum 349

Cladis, ait! quodcumque ferat, jubet edere Peleus:

Pendet, et ipse metu trepidat Trachinius heros.

Ille refert: fessos ad littora curva juvencos

Appuleram medio cùm Sol altissimus orbe

Tantum respiceret, quantum superesse videret.

Parsque bovum fulvis genua inclinârat arenis, 355

Latarumque jacens campos spectabat aquarum:

Pars gradibus tardis illuc errabat et illuc:

Nant alii, celsoque exstant super æquora collo.

Templa mari subsunt, nec marmore clara, nec auro;

Sed trabibus densis, lucoque umbrosa vetusto. 360

#### TRANSLATION.

ported him hanging in the air upon sudden wings. He gave him a crooked beak and hooked talons, his wonted bravery, and strength beyond his bulk. And now, become a hawk, regarding none, he rages equally against all birds, and, grieving himself, is the cause of grief to others.

IX. Which wonders, while the son of Lucifer relates of his brother, Phocæan Antenor, keeper of the herd, flies in all haste to our hero; and, panting, cries: Alas! Peleus! Peleus! I am come the messenger of a heavy calamity! Peleus commands him to declare it, whatever it was; and even the Trachinian hero is alarmed, and trembles through fear. Antenor thus relates his tale: I had driven the weary herd to the winding shore, what time the sun, at the highest in the middle of his orb, looks back on as much of his course, already passed, as yet remained for him to run: part of the oxen, resting their knees upon the yellow sand, viewed as they lay, the extended watery plains; part wandered up and down with tardy steps; others swim, and with their tall necks appear above the waves. Not far from the sea stands a temple, adorned with neither marble nor gold, but raised of solid beams, and shaded by an ancient grove, the

#### NOTES.

348. *Armenti custos Phocæus Antenor.*] The foundation of this new fiction is historical. Æacns had two wives, Egina and Psamathe. By the first he had Peleus and Telamon, and by the second Phocus. Lycomedes, king of Seyros, brother to Psamanthe, determined to revenge the death of his nephew, declared war against Ceyx, for receiving Pelens into his kingdom. The general who commanded in that expedition, after laying waste the

country, carried off great droves of cattle, &c., and among the rest those of Peleus. Solicitations and entreaties were employed to pacify Lycomedes; the general was recalled, and, to embellish the narration, it was pretended, that he had been metamorphosed into a rock. A lively figure to express how the current of that commander's victories, who, like a fierce beast of prey, had ravaged all the country, was stopped on the sudden.

Nereïdes, Nereusque tenent. Hos navita, templi  
 Edidit esse Deos, dum retia littore siccant.  
 Juncta palus huic est densis obsessa salictis,  
 Quam stagnantis fecit maris unda paludem.  
 Indè fragore gravi strepitans loca proxima terret  
 Bellua vasta, lupus, silvisque palustribus exit, 366  
 Oblitus et spumis, et spisso sanguine rictus  
 Fulmineos; rubrâ suffusus lumina flammâ.  
 Qui, quanquàm sævit paritèr rabieque, fameque,  
 Acrior est rabie. Neque enim jejunia curat 370  
 Cæde boiûm, diramque famem satiare, sed omne  
 Vulnerat armentum, sternitque hostilitèr omne.  
 Pars quoque de nobis funesto saucia morsu,  
 Dum defensamus, leto est data. Sanguine littus,  
 Undaque prima rubent, demugitæque paludes. 375  
 Sed mora damnosa est, nec res dubitare remittit:  
 Dùm superest aliquid, cuncti coëamus, et arma,  
 Arma capessamus, conjunctaque tela feramus.  
 Dixerat agrestis. Nec Pelea damna movebant;  
 Sed memor admissi Nereïda colligit orbam 380  
 Damna sui inferias extincto mittere Phoco.  
 Induere arma viros, violentaque sumere tela  
 Rex jubet Cæus; cum queis simul ipse parabat,  
 Ire. Sed Halcyone conjux excita tumultu  
 Prosilit, et, nondùm totos ornata capillos, 385  
 Disjicit hos ipsos: colloque infusa mariti,

*tere damna, inferias, suo Phoco extincto. Rex Cæus jubet viros inducere arma, sumereque violenta tela; cum queis ipse simul parabat ire: sed conjux Halcyone excita tumultu prosilit, et nondùm ornata totos capillos, disjicit hos ipsos, infusaque collo mariti,*

## TRANSLATION.

habitation of Nereus and the Nereids. A sailor, while busy in drying his nets upon the shore, told us, that these were the gods of the temple. Adjoining to this is a marsh, enclosed with thick willows, made by the stagnating waves of the sea. Thence a huge monstrous wolf, rushing with vast noise, alarms the neighbouring parts, and sallies from the fenny woods, having his thundering jaws besmeared with foam and clotted blood, and his eyes overspread with red flame: who, though at once urged by hunger and rage, yet hearkens more to the fierce dictates of his rage; for he does not think of appeasing his hunger, and dire thirst of blood, by the slaughter of oxen, but wounds the whole herd, and assaults them with hostile fury. Some of us too, while we endeavour to defend the herd, fall a prey to his rage and baleful bites. The shore and nearest waves, and echoing lakes, are stained with blood. But delay may be fatal; nor does the thing admit of hesitation: before all is destroyed, let us take arms; arms, and march in a body, equipped with darts. Thus the swain: but Peleus is not moved at the loss, and calling to mind his crime, concludes, that Psamathe, grieving for the death of her son, sent this calamity as an offering to the shade of murdered Phocus. The Cætean king commands his men to put on their armour, and provide themselves with hostile darts: he, himself, too, was preparing to accompany them; but his wife Halcyone, roused by the tumult, runs out, and, throwing her half-plaited hair behind her, hangs round her husband's neck, entreating now with words, now with pleading

*Nereïdes, Nereusque tenent. Navita, dum siccant retia littore, edidit hos esse Deos templi. Palus est, juncta huic, obsessa densis salictis; quam paludem unda maris stagnantis fecit. Inde lupus, vasta bellua, strepitans gravi fragore, terret loca proxima, exitque silvis palustribus, oblitus fulmineos rictus et spumis, et spisso sanguine, et suffusus lumina rubra flamma. Qui, quanquàm sævit paritèr rabieque, fameque, acrior est rabie. Neque enim curat satiare jejunia diramque famem cæde boiûm, sed vulnerat omne armentum, sternitque omne hostilitèr. Pars quoque de nobis, dum defensamus, saucia funesto morsu, est data leto. Littus, undaque prima demugitæque paludes, rubent sanguine. Sed mora est damnosa, nec res remittit dubitare. Dùm alis quid superest, coëamus cuncti, et capessamus arma, arma, feramusque conjuncta tela. Agrestis dixerat; nec damna movebant Pelea: sed memor admissi, colligit Nereïda orbam, mittere*

*precatur verbisque et lachrymis, ut mittat auxilium sine se, utque servet duas animas in unâ. Æacides ait illi, Regina pone pulchros piosque metus: gratia vestri promissi est plena. Non placet mihi arma monstra. Numen pelagi est adorandum. Erat ardua turris, et focus in summâ arce; loca grata fessis carinis. Adscendunt illuc, aspiciuntque cum gemitu, tauros stratos in littore, vastatoremque ferum cruento ore, et infectum quod ad longos villos sanguine. Inde Peleus tendens manus ad littora aperti ponti, orat cæream Psamathen, ut finiat iram; feratque opem: nec illa flectitur vocibus Æacidæ rogantis. Thetis supplex accepit hanc veniam pro conjuge. Sed enim lupus irrevocatus ab acri cæde perstat, asper dulcedine sanguinis, donec mutavit marmore inhærentem cervicem lacere juvenem. Servavit corpus, omniaque præter colorem: color lapidis indicat illum non esse jam lupum, non debere jam timeri. Nec tamen fata sinunt profugum Pelea consistere hæc terrâ: exul vagus adit Magnetes, et illic sumit purgamina cædis ab Hæmonio Acasto.*

Mittat ut auxilium sine se, verbique precatur,  
Et lachrymis; animasque duas ut servet in unâ.  
Æacides illi, pulchros, regina, piosque  
Pone metus: plena est promissi gratia vestri. 390  
Non placet arma mihi contra nova monstra moveri.  
Numen adorandum pelagi est. Erat ardua turris;  
Arce focus summâ; fessis loca grata carinis.  
Adscendunt illuc, stratosque in littore tauros  
Cum gemitu aspiciunt, vastatoremque cruento 395  
Ore ferum, longos infectum sanguine villos.  
Indè manus tendens in aperti littora ponti,  
Cæream Peleus Psamathen, ut finiat iram,  
Orat; opemque ferat. Nec vocibus illa rogantis  
Flectitur Æacidæ. Thetis hanc pro conjuge sup-  
plex 400

Accipit veniam. Sed enim irrevocatus ab acri  
Cæde lupus perstat, dulcedine sanguinis asper;  
Donec inhærentem lacere cervicem juvenem  
Marmore mutavit. Corpus, præterque colorem  
Omnia servavit: lapidis color indicat illum 405  
Jam non esse lupum, jam non debere timeri.  
Nec tamen hæc profugum consistere Pelea terrâ  
Fata sinunt: Magnetes adit vagus exsul, et illic  
Sumit ab Hæmonio purgamina cædis Acasto.

X. Interea fratrisque sui, fratremque secutis 410  
Anxia prodigiis, turbatus pectora Ceyx,

*tamen fata sinunt profugum Pelea consistere hæc terrâ: exul vagus adit Magnetes, et illic sumit purgamina cædis ab Hæmonio Acasto. X. Interea Ceyx turbatus quoad pectora anxia fratrisque sui, prodigiisque secutis fratrem,*

#### TRANSLATION.

tears, that he would only send his men, and, by staying behind himself, save two lives in one. To her the son of Æacus: O queen, lay aside your just and dutiful tears; the offer you make is too much to my advantage: I choose to employ no arms against this new monster, but appease the sea-nymph with humble prayer. There was a high tower, and upon the top of it a fire; a place grateful to weary ships. Thither they mount, and behold with grief the slaughtered bulls strewed along the shore, the cruel monster ravaging with bloody jaws, and having his long hairs stained with gore. Upon this, Peleus, extending his hands toward the margin of the watery plains, deprecates the anger of injured Psamathe, and begs her aid: nor is she moved by the entreaties of the suppliant son of Æacus, until Thetis, interceding, obtained this favour for her spouse. Yet still the wolf persists, unrecalled from the furious slaughter, keenly urged by his native thirst of blood, until, fastening upon the neck of a mangled heifer, he is changed by the nymph into marble. His body retains all its former marks but the colour: the colour of the stone shews that he is now no longer a wolf, and ought now no more to be an object of fear. Yet neither do the fates allow unhappy Peleus to settle in this land: the wandering exile visits the Magnesian shore, and there receives the expiation of his crime from Hæmonian Acastus.

X. Mean while Ceyx, anxious and disturbed in his mind at the fate of

Consulat ut sacras, hominum oblectamina, sortes,  
 Ad Clarium parat ire Deum: nam templa profanus  
 Invia cum Phlegysis faciebat Delphica Phorbas.  
 Consilii tamen antè sui, fidissima, certam 415  
 Te facit, Halcyone, cui protinus intima frigus  
 Ossa receperunt; buxoque similimus ora  
 Pallor obit: lachrymisque genæ maduère profusis.  
 Ter conata loqui, ter fletibus ora rigavit:  
 Singultuque pias interrumpente querelas, 420  
 Quæ mea culpa tuam, dixit, carissime, mentem  
 Vertit? ubi est, quæ cura mei priùs esse solebat?  
 Jam potes Halcyone securus abesse relictâ.  
 Jam via longa placet. Jam sum tibi carior absens.  
 At (puto) per terras iter est, tantùmque dolebo; 425  
 Non etiam metuam; curæque timore carebunt.  
 Æquora me terrent, et ponti tristis imago.  
 Et laceras nupèr tabulas in littore vidi;  
 Et sæpè in tumultis sine corpore nomina legi.  
 Nevè tuum fallax animum fiducia tangat, 430  
 Quod socer Hippotades tibi sit; qui carcere fortes  
 Contineat ventos; et, cùm velit, æquora placet.  
 Cùm semèl emissi tenuerunt æquora venti,  
 Nil illis vetitum est, incommendataque tellus  
 Omnis, et omne fretum. Cœli quoque nubila vexant;  
 Excutiuntque feris rutilos concursibus ignes. 436

*contineat fortes ventos carcere, et placet æquora cum velit. Cùm semel emissi venti tenuerunt æquora, nil est vetitum illis, tellusque est omnis in commendata, et omne fretum. Vexant quoque nubila cœli, excutiuntque rutilos ignes feris concursibus.*

## TRANSLATION.

his brother, and the prodigies that followed it, resolves to visit the Clarian god, and consult his sacred oracles, that consolation of men: for profane Phorbas, with his Thessalian crew, had rendered the temple at Delphi inaccessible. But first he imparts his design to his faithful Halcyone. A sudden coldness shoots through all her bones, a paleness like box covers her face, and her cheeks are wet with flowing tears. Thrice essaying to speak, thrice she watered her face with her tears, and sobs interrupting her pious complaints: What fault of mine (said she) my dearest lord, has thus changed your mind? where is that concern for me, hitherto so remarkable in you? Can you then depart with an easy mind, and leave your Halcyone behind you? Now you seem fond to undertake a long journey; now am I more agreeable when at a distance: but, perhaps your journey is over land, and I shall have only cause of grief, but not of fear, and my concern shall be without any apprehensions for your safety. But the waves, and image of the stormy sea, affright me; for late I saw broken planks upon the shore, and have often read names upon empty tombs. Nor let a false confidence lull you into security, because you have for your father-in-law Æolus, the son of Hippotas, who confines the strong winds in caves, and can, when he pleases, appease the tumult of the sea: not so; for, when once let loose, they have got possession of the deep, nothing checks their course, but on they sweep, and insult land and sea without distinction; they even drive before them the clouds of heaven, and, meeting in fierce uproar, strike the sky with rapid lightning. The more I

*parat ire ad Clarium Deum, ut consulat sacras sortes, oblectamina hominum: nam profanus Phorbas, cum Phlegysis, faciebat templa Delphica invia. Tamen ante, facit te, fidissima Halcyone, certam sui consilii, cui intima ossa protinus receperunt frigus, pallorque similimus buxo, obit ora, genæque maduere profusis lachrymis. Conata ter loqui, ter rigavit ora fletibus: singultuque interrumpente pias que relas, dixit, Carissime, quæ mea culpa vertit tuam mentem? ubi est illa cura mei, quæ cura solebat esse prius! jam potes abesse securus, Halcyone relictâ. Jam longa via placet. Jam sum carior tibi absens. At puto, iter est per terras, doleboque tantum, non etiam metuum; curæque carebunt timore. Æquora terrent me, et tristis imago ponti, et nuper vidi tabulas laceras in littore, et sæpe legi nomina sine corpore in tumultis. Nevè fallax fiducia tangat tuum animum; quod Hippotades sit socer tibi, qui*

*Quo magis novi hos (nam novi, et parva sæpe vidi paternâ domo) hoc magis reor esse timendos. Quod si, care conjux, tua sententia potest flecti nullis precibus, esque nimium certus eundi, tolle me quoque simul; certe jactabimur unâ, nec metuum nisi quæ patiar: feremusque pariter quicquid erit, et feremur pariter super lata æquora. Sidereus conjux movetur tullibus dictis, lachrymisque movetur Sideres conjux: neque enim minor ignis in ipso est. Sed neque vult dimittere propositos cursus pelagi, nec adhibere Halcyonen in partem pericli: respondit multa solantia timidum pectus, nec tamen idcirco probat causam. Addidit illis hoc quoque lenimen, quo solo flexit amantem: Longa quidem nobis omnis mora: sed tibi juro Per patrios ignes (si me modò fata remittant) Antè reversurum, quàm Luna bis impleat orbem. His ubi promissis spes est admota recursûs; Protinùs eductam navalibus æquore tingi, Aptarique suis pinum jubet armamentis. Quâ rursûs visâ, veluti præsaça futuri, Horruit Halcyone: lachrymasque emisit obortas: Amplexusque dedit: tristisque miserrima tandem Ore, Vale, dixit: collapsaque corpore tota est. Ast juvenes, quærente moras Ceyce, reducunt Ordinibus geminis ad fortia pectora remos:*

TRANSLATION.  
know this, (for well I know it, and have often, when a child, seen it in my father's palace) the more I am alarmed with terrors. But if your purpose, dear spouse! can be changed by no prayers or entreaties, and you are unalterably determined to sail, take me along with you, that I may share your danger. I will then fear no more, than what I feel; we will be alike exposed to every chance, and together encounter the terrors of the main. These words and tears of the daughter of Æolus make a great impression on her husband, the offspring of the morning star; for neither does the fire of love flame less violent in him. But neither will he be dissuaded from his intended voyage, nor admit Halcyone to share the danger with him: and seeks, by many arguments to allay her boding fears. But yet he cannot bring her to approve his cause: at length, he added to this prevailing motive, which alone induced his loving spouse to comply; I swear by the holy flame of my father, that (if heaven allows me life) I will return before the moon hath twice completed her orb. When by these promises he had given her hopes of his speedy return, he forthwith orders a ship to be hauled from the dock, and rigged for service with all expedition. When Halcyone again beheld, as if her mind presaged the approaching woe, she trembled in every limb, and shed a torrent of tears. When embracing him, she said, with a mournful air, Farewell; and immediately swooned away. But the youthful band, (while Ceyx is seeking excuses for delay) ranged in double rows, draw their oars to their

Quò magis hos novi (nam novi, et sæpe paternâ Parva domo vidi) magis hoc reor esse timendos. Quòd tua si flecti precibus sententia nullis, 439 Care, potest, conjux; nimiumque es certus eundi; Me quoque tolle simul. Certè jactabimur unà: Nec, nisi quæ patiar, metuam: paritèrque feremus Quicquid erit: paritèr super æquora lata feremur. Talibus Æolidos dictis, lachrymisque movetur Sidereus conjux: neque enim minor ignis in ipso est. Sed neque propositos pelagi dimittere cursus, 446 Nec vult Halcyonen in partem adhibere pericli: Multaque respondit timidum solantia pectus: Nec tamen idcirco causam probat. Addidit illis Hoc quoque lenimen, quo solo flexit amantem: 450 Longa quidem nobis omnis mora: sed tibi juro Per patrios ignes (si me modò fata remittant) Antè reversurum, quàm Luna bis impleat orbem. His ubi promissis spes est admota recursûs; Protinùs eductam navalibus æquore tingi, 455 Aptarique suis pinum jubet armamentis. Quâ rursûs visâ, veluti præsaça futuri, Horruit Halcyone: lachrymasque emisit obortas: Amplexusque dedit: tristisque miserrima tandem Ore, Vale, dixit: collapsaque corpore tota est. 460 Ast juvenes, quærente moras Ceyce, reducunt Ordinibus geminis ad fortia pectora remos:



Æqualique ictu scindunt freta. Sustulit illa  
 Humentes oculos; stantemque in puppe recurvâ,  
 Concussâque manu dantem sibi signa maritum 465  
 Prima videt: redditque notas. Ubi terra recessit  
 Longiùs, atque oculi nequeunt cognoscere vultus:  
 Dum licet, insequitur fugientem lumine pinum.  
 Hæc quoque ut haud poterat spatio submota videri;  
 Velo tamen spectat summo fluitantia malo: 470  
 Ut nec vela videt; vacuum petit anxia lectum:  
 Seque toro ponit. Renovat lectusque, locusque  
 Halcyones lachrymas: et quæ pars admonet absit.  
 Portubus exiêrant; et moverat aura rudentes;  
 Obvertit lateri pendentes navita remos: 475  
 Cornuaque in summâ locat arbore; totaque malo  
 Carbasa deducit, venientesque excipit auras.  
 Aut minùs, aut certè medium non ampliùs æquor  
 Puppe secabatur; longèque erat utraque tellus;  
 Cùm mare sub noctem tumidis albescere cœpit 480  
 Fluctibus; et præceps spirare valentiùs Euris.  
 Ardua, jamdudùm, demittite cornua, rector  
 Clamat; et antennis totum subnectite velum.  
 Hic jubet, impediunt adversæ jussa procellæ;  
 Nec sinit audiri vocem fragor æquoris ullam. 485  
 Sponte tamen properant alii subducere remos;  
 Pars munire latus; pars ventis vela negare.  
 Egerit hic fluctus, æquorque refundit in æquor:

*nectite totum velum antennis. Hic jubet: adversæ procella impediunt jussa, nec fragor æquoris sinit ullam vocem audiri. Tamen alii sponte properant subducere remos; pars munire latus; pars negare vela ventis. Hic egerit fluctus, refunditque æquor in æquor.*

## TRANSLATION.

breasts, and with equal strokes cut the sea. She reared her humid eyes, and first espied her husband on the crooked stern, making signs with his hand. She returns the signs; and when the land receding farther, *still increases the distance*, that she can now no longer distinguish the much-loved face, she yet pursues the flying ship with her eyes. When that too, borne forward in its course, withdraws from view, she keeps her eyes fixed on the sails, waving from the top of the mast. When these too disappear, full of anxious grief, she retires to her solitary chamber, and throws herself upon the bed. The bed and place renew Halcyone's tears, and put her in mind of her absent lord. They were now got from the port, and a rising gale tossed the ropes; the rowers urge the hanging oars towards the sides of the ship, fix the sail-yards on the top of the mast, and spread the canvass full, to catch the coming breeze. The galley had now run part, at most the half of her course, and the land, on each side, was at a great distance; when, toward night, the sea began to whiten with swelling waves, and the stormy east wind to blow with greater violence. Presently the master cries, Lower your top-sails, and bind the main-sheet to the yard. He orders, but the adverse storms hinder the execution; nor does the noise of the sea suffer his voice to be heard. Yet of themselves they hasten, some to draw in the oars, others to stop the leaky sides, and part to bind up the sails from the winds, one pumps up the waves, and

*scinduntque freta æquali ictu. Illa sustulit humentes oculos, primaque vidit maritum stantem in recurvâ puppe, dantemque signa sibi concussa manu: redditque notas. Ubi terra recessit longiùs, atque oculi nequeunt cognoscere vultus, dum licet insequitur lumine fugientem pinum. Hæc quoque ut submota spatio haud poterat videri, tamen spectat vela, fluitantia summo malo. Ut nec videt vela, anxia petit vacuum lectum, ponitque se toro. Lectusque, locusque renovat lachrymas Halcyones: et admonet quæ pars absit. Exiêrant portubus; et aura moverat rudentes. Navita obvertit remos pendentes lateri, locatque cornua in summâ arbore, deducitque tota carbasa malo; excipitque venientes auras. Aut minus, aut certè medium æquor non ampliùs, secabatur puppe, tellusque utraque erat longè, cum mare sub noctem capit albescere tumidis fluctibus, et præceps Euris spirare valentiùs. Rector jamdudùm clamat, demittite ardua cornua; et sub-*

*hic rapit antennas. Quæ dum geruntur sine lege, aspera hycms crescit, ventique feroces ex omni parte gerunt bella, miscentur que indignantia freta. Ipse rector navis pavet, ipseque fatetur se nec scire qui sit status; nec quid jubeat vetetve; moles mali est tanta, potentiorque totâ arte. Quippe viri sonant clamore, rudentes stridore, gravis unda incursu undarum, ather tonitribus. Pontus erigitur fluctibus, videturque æquare cælum, et tingere inductas nubes aspergine. Et modò cum vertit fulvas arenas ex imo, est concolor illis; modò est nigrior Stygia undâ: interdum sternitur, abetque sonantibus spumis. Ipsa quoque Trachinia puppis agitur his vicibus: et modò sublimis, videtur despiciere in valles, imumque Acheronta, veluti de vertice montis. Nunc ubi curvum æquor circumstetit demissam puppim videtur suspicere summum cælum de inferno gurgite. Sæpe latus icta fluctu, dat ingentem fragorem, nec, pulsata, sonat lecius, quam olim ferreus aries balistave eum concutit laceras arces. Utque feri leones viribus sumptis in cursu, solent ire pectore in arma prætentaque tela; sic ubi unda admiserat se ventis cœrtis, ibat in arma ratis, eratque multo altior illis.*

Hic rapit antennas. Quæ dum sine lege geruntur ; Aspera crescit hycms ; omnique è parte feroces 490 Bella gerunt venti ; fretaque indignantia miscent. Ipse pavet, nèc se, qui sit status, ipse fatetur Scire ratis rector ; nec quid juveatve, vetetve : Tanta mali moles, totâque potentior arte est. Quippè sonant clamore viri, stridore rudentes, 495 Undarum incursu gravis unda, tonitribus æther. Fluctibus erigitur, cælumque æquare videtur Pontus ; et inductas aspergine tingere nubes. Et modò, cum fulvas ex imo vertit arenas, Concolor est illis ; Stygiâ modò nigrior undâ : 500 Sternitur interdum, spumisque sonantibus albet. Ipsa quoque his agitur vicibus Trachinia puppis : Et modò sublimis veluti de vertice montis Despiciere in valles, imumque Acheronta videtur : Nunc ubi demissam curvum circumstetit æquor, Suspiciere inferno summum de gurgite cælum. 506 Sæpe dat ingentem fluctu latus icta fragorem : Nec leviùs pulsata sonat, quam ferreus olim Cùm laceras aries balistave concutit arces, Utque solent, sumptis in cursu viribus, ire 510 Pectore in arma feri, prætentaque tela leones ; Sic ubi se ventis admiserat unda cœrtis, Ibat in arma ratis ; multoque erat altior illis :

## TRANSLATION.

throws back the sea into the sea, another takes off the yards. While thus every thing is done in confusion, the rage of the storm increases, and the fierce winds, combining from every quarter, augment the tumult of the main. The master himself now betrays fear, and owns he is at a loss to comprehend their present condition, or what to order or forbid ; so mighty is the calamity, so much it baffles all his skill : for the air re-sounds with the mingled cries of the sailors, the rattling of cordage, the waves dashing one against another, and the redoubled peals of thunder. The sea ascends in waves, and seems equal to heaven, and sprinkles with briny dew the surrounding clouds ; and sometimes tossing from below the yellow sands, it appears of a colour with them ; again blacker than the Stygian waves : sometimes it is levelled, and whitens with noisy foam. The Trachinian galley too feels these various changes ; and, one while raised on high, seems, as from the top of a mountain, to look down on the valleys below, and deep mansions of Acheron ; again, subsiding with the waves, enclosed by the surrounding sea, she, from the infernal waves, surveys the height of heaven. Oft the waves, beating against the sides, make a loud report, and rebound with noisy din ; as when the iron ram, or balista, shake the battered forts. And as undaunted lions, still more courageous as they advance, are often wont to rush upon arms and extended spears ; in like manner, the waves, now driven by a hurricane of winds, advance against the sides of the ship, and

Jamque labant cunei, spoliataque tegmine ceræ  
Rima patet; præbetque viam lethalibus undis. 515  
Ecce cadunt largi resolutis nubibus imbres :

Inque fretum credas totum descendere cœlum :

Inque plagas cœli tumefactum adscendere pontum.

Vela madent nimbis: et cum cœlestibus undis 519

Æquoræ miscentur aquæ. Caret ignibus æther,

Cæcæque nox premitur tenebris hyemisque, suisque;

Discutiunt tamen has, præbentque micantia lumen

Fulmina : fulmineis ardescunt ignibus undæ.

Dat quoque jam saltus intra cava texta carinæ

Fluctus : et, ut miles numero præstantior omni,

Cùm sæpe assiluit defensæ mœnibus urbis, 526

Spe potitur tandem ; laudisque accensus amore

Inter mille viros, murum tamen occupat unus :

Sic ubi pulsârunt acres latera ardua fluctus,

Vastiùs insurgens decimæ ruit impetus undæ : 530

Nec priùs absistit fessam oppugnare carinam,

Quàm velut in captæ descendat mœnia navis.

Pars igitur tentabat adhuc invadere pinum,

Pars maris intus erat. Trepidant haud segniùs om-

nes ; 534

Quàm solet urbs, aliis murum fodientibus extra,

Atque aliis murum, trepidare, tenentibus intus,

Deficit ars ; et animique cadunt : totidemq ; videntur,

*pars erat intus. Omnes trepidant haud segnius quam urbs solet trepidare, aliis fodientibus murum extra, atque aliis tenentibus murum intus. Ars deficit, animique cadunt : totidemque mor-*

#### TRANSLATION.

tower over the hatches. And now the pins that hold the boards together, give way ; the seams, robbed of their stoppage of wax, lay open, and afford a passage to the hostile waves. Lo ! the clouds dissolve, and fall in copious showers ; and, you would imagine, the whole sky poured down in sheets of rain ; the sea too, swelled, seems to mount into the regions of the sky. The sails are wet with the rain, and the waters of the sea are mixed with the waters of heaven : the firmament is without its fires, and the horrors of the night are doubled by its own darkness, and that of the storm together. Yet even these are dispersed by frequent flashes of lightning that afford a sudden gleam ; the sea seems all on fire with these blazes breaking from the sky. And now the waves jump about within the hollow texture of the ship ; and as a soldier, distinguished by his valour from all the rest, after often assaulting the walls of a defended city, enjoys his hopes at length ; and, influenced with a desire of praise, though but one among a thousand, possesses himself of the walls ; so while the invading billows batter the sides of the ship, the fury of the tenth wave, rising above the rest, advances with impetuous sway ; nor ceases to assault the vessel's battered ribs, until it, as it were, descends within the walls of the yielding ship. Part therefore of the waves still attempt to get into the ship ; part had already seized the prize. The whole crew are now in confusion : as when in a city assaulted on every side, some are

ruere atque irrum-  
perc, quod fluctus ve-  
niant. Hic non tenet  
lachrymas; hic stupet;  
ille vocat eos beatos  
quos funera maneant;  
hic adorat numen to-  
tis, tollensque irrita  
brachia ad cælum quod  
non videt, poscit opem:  
fratresque parensque  
subeunt illi, domus  
cum pignoribus huc,  
et quod relictum est  
cuique. Halcyone mo-  
vet Ceyca: nulla nisi  
Halcyone est in ore  
Ceycis; et cum desi-  
deret unam, tamen  
gaudet eam abesse.  
Vellet quoque respi-  
cere ad oras patriæ,  
vertereque supremos  
vultus in domum. Ve-  
rum nescit ubi sit.  
Pontus ferret tantâ  
vertigine; et omne cæ-  
lum latet umbra in-  
ducta è piceis nubibus:  
imagoque noctis est  
duplicata. Arbos fran-  
gitur incursu nimborum  
turbinis: regimen et  
frangitur undaque ani-  
mosa spoliis, superstans  
velut victrix, despicit  
sinuatas undas; nec  
præcipitata ruit le-  
vis, quam si quis ever-  
terit Athon Pindumve  
revulsos totos suâ  
sede, in apertum æ-  
quor: pariterque et pondere et ictu,  
mergit ratem in ima. Cum qua magna pars virorum pressa  
gravi gurgite, neque reddita in aëre, est functa suo fato. Alii tenent partes et trunca membra  
carinæ. Ipse Ceyx tenet fragmina navigii manu

Quot veniunt fluctus, ruere atq; irrumperere mortes.  
Non tenethic lachrymas: stupet hic: vocat ille beatos,  
Funera quos maneant: hic votis nomen adoratur.  
Brachiaq; ad cælum, quod non videt, irrita tollens  
Poscit opem: subeunt illi fratresque, parensque;  
Huic cum pignoribus domus, et quod cuique relic-  
tum est.

Halcyone Ceyca movet: Ceycis in ore 544  
Nulla nisi Halcyone est: et cum desideret unam,  
Gaudet abesse tamen. Patriæ quoque vellet ad oras  
Respicere, inque domum supremos vertere vultus.  
Verum ubi sit nescit. Tantâ vertigine pontus  
Fervet: et inductâ piceis è nubibus umbrâ 549  
Omne latet cælum: duplicataque noctis imago est.  
Frangitur incursu nimborum turbinis arbos:  
Frangitur et regimen: spoliisq; animosa superstans  
Unda, velut victrix, sinuatas despicit undas;  
Nec levis, quam si quis Athon, Pindumve revulsos  
Sede suâ totos in apertum everterit æquor, 555  
Præcipitata ruit: pariterque, et pondere, et ictu  
Mergit in ima ratem. Cum quâ pars magna virorum  
Gurgite pressa gravi, neque in aëra reddita, fato  
Functa suo est. Alii partes et membra carinæ  
Trunca tenent. Tenet ipse manu, quâ sceptrâ solebat,

## TRANSLATION.

undermining the walls without, others have got possession of them within, art fails; their courage sinks, and death seems to rush upon them in as many different shapes as are the waves that come pouring in on every side. One cannot refrain from tears, another is quite stupified with grief, a third counts those happy whom funeral honours await. This man addresses the gods in prayer, and, stretching forth his hands toward heaven, which he cannot see, in vain begs relief. One calls to mind his brothers and parents, another his family and children, and every dear pledge left behind him. Ceyx thinks only of his Halcyone; no name, but that of Halcyone, is in his mouth; and though he wishes for her alone, yet is he glad that she is absent. He would have fain too looked back on his native coasts, and turned his last views toward his home, but he knows not where they are; so mighty a hurricane embroils the sea, and the whole face of heaven lies hid under a dark shade of pitchy clouds, doubling the gloomy image of night. The mast is broke down by the violence of the storm, the rudder too is borne away, and the insulting surge, standing over the spoil, looks down with an air of triumph on the waves below; and, tumbling, rushes with no less violence, than if Athos and Pindus, torn from their foundations, were precipitated into the sea; and, by the weight and stroke together, sinks the ship to the bottom. With her a great part of the crew plunged into the deep, nor rising again, paid the debt of fate. Others grasp the beams and broken fragments of the ship. Even

Fragmina navigii Ceyx: socerumque, patremque  
 Invocat (heu!) frustra. Sed plurima nantis in ore  
 Halcyone conjux. Illam meminitque, refertque;  
 Ilius ante oculos ut agant sua corpora fluctus,  
 Optat; et exanimis manibus tumuletur amicis, 565  
 Dum natat; absentem, quoties sinit hiscere fluctus,  
 Nominat Halcyonen, ipsisque immurmurat undis.  
 Ecce super medios fluctus niger arcus aquarum  
 Frangitur: et ruptâ mersum caput obruit undâ.  
 Lucifer obscurus, nec quem cognoscere posses, 570  
 Illâ nocte fuit: quoniamque excedere Olympo  
 Non licuit, densis textit sua nubibus ora.  
 Æolis interea tantorum ignara malorum  
 Dinumerat noctes: et jam, quas induat ille,  
 Festinat vestes; jam quas, ubi venerit ille, 575  
 Ipsa gerat: reditusque sibi promittit inanes.  
 Omnibus illa quidem Superis pia thura ferebat:  
 Ante tamen cunctos Junonis templa colebat:  
 Proque viro, qui nullus erat, veniebat ad aras.  
 Utque foret sospes conjux, suus utque rediret 580  
 Optabat, nullamque sibi præferret. At illi  
 Hoc de tot votis poterat contingere solum.  
 At Dea non ultrâ pro functo morte rogari  
 Sustinet; utque manus funestas arceat aris;  
 Iri, meæ, dixit, fidissima nuncia vocis, 585  
 Vise soporiferam Somni velociter aulam:

qua solebat tenere  
 sceptrâ invocatque so-  
 cerum patremque, heu!  
 frustra. Sed Halcy-  
 one conjux est plurima  
 in ore nantis. Memi-  
 nitque refertque il-  
 lam: optat ut fluctus  
 agant sua corpora an-  
 te oculos illius, et ut  
 exanimis tumuletur  
 amicis manibus. Dum  
 natat, quoties fluctus  
 sinit hiscere, nominat  
 absentem Halcyonen,  
 immurmuratque ipsis  
 undis. Ecce niger ar-  
 cus aquarum fran-  
 gitur super medios  
 fluctus, et obruit mer-  
 sum caput rupta un-  
 da. Lucifer fuit ob-  
 scurus, nec quem pos-  
 set cognoscere illa noc-  
 te: quoniamque non  
 licuit excedere Olympo,  
 textit sua ora den-  
 sis nubibus. Interea  
 Æolis ignara tanto-  
 rum malorum, dinume-  
 rat noctes, et jam festi-  
 nat vestes quas ille in-  
 duat: jam festinat ves-  
 tes quas ipsu gerat, ubi  
 ille venerit: promit-  
 titque sibi inanes ri-  
 ditus. Illa quidem fe-  
 rebat pia thura omni-  
 bus superis, tamen cole-  
 bat templa Junonis  
 ante cunctos, veniebat-  
 que ad aras pro viro,  
 qui erat nullus. Opta-  
 batque ut suus conjux  
 foret sospes, utque re-  
 dired, præferretque

nullam sibi. At de tot votis hoc solum poterat contingere illi. At Dea non sustinet ultra ro-  
 gari pro functo morte; utque arceat funestas manus aris; dixit: Iri, fidissima nuncia mea vocis,  
 vise velociter soporiferam aulam Somni,

## TRANSLATION.

Ceyx himself, with that hand which lately swayed a sceptre, now seizes a broken plank, and in vain, alas! invokes his father and father-in-law: but chiefly, as he swims, he calls upon Halcyone; her he remembers, her name he repeats, and wishes that his dead body, wafted to shore by the waves, may meet her searching eyes, and be buried by her friendly hands. While he swims, as often as the waves permit him to open his mouth, he calls upon Halcyone, and murmurs her dear name even under the deep. When, lo! a bending arch of water breaks over the mid-waves, and whelms his head beneath the foaming surge. Lucifer, obscure that night, and such that you could not know him, because he was not permitted to leave his station in heaven, hid his face under thick clouds. Mean time the daughter of Æolus, ignorant of this mighty disaster, computes the nights, and hastens, against the promised time, a robe for him to wear, hastens a garment for herself too, and flatters herself with the vain hope of his return. She indeed offered pious incense to all the heavenly powers, but, above all, paid her adorations at the temple of Juno, and came to the altars to intercede for her husband, who was now no more. She offered up vows for his safety and return, and that no rival might possess his heart: but this last alone, of all the requests she made, was granted her. And now the goddess, tired of these vain devotions for the dead, that

jubeque ut mittat ad  
*Halcyonem imagine ex-*  
*incti Ceycis, somnia*  
*narrantia veros casus.*  
 Dixerat. Iris induitur  
*velamina mille colo-*  
*rum, et signans calum*  
*arquato curvamine,*  
*petit tecta jussi regis,*  
*latentia sub rupe. Est*  
*prope Cimmerios spel-*  
*unca longo recessu,*  
*mons cavus, domus et*  
*penetralia ignari Som-*  
*ni: quo Phæbus oriens,*  
*mediusve, cadensve,*  
*nunquam potest adire*  
*radiis. Nebule mixtæ*  
*caligine calantur*  
*humo, crepusculaque*  
*dubiæ lucis. Ibi vigil*  
*ales non evocat auro-*  
*ram cantibus cristati*  
*oris: nec sollicitive*  
*canes, anserve saga-*  
*cior canibus, rumpunt*  
*silentia voce. Non fera,*  
*non pecudes, non rami*  
*moti flamine, convici-*  
*ave humanæ lingue*  
*reddunt sonum. Muta*  
*quies habitat: tamen*  
*rivus aquæ Lethes ex-*  
*it ab imo saxo, per*  
*quem unda labens cum*  
*murmure, invitat som-*  
*nos crepitantibus lu-*  
*pillis. Ante fores an-*  
*tri fœcunda papavera,*  
*innumeræque herbæ*  
*florent, de quarum*  
*lacte nox humida legit*  
*soporem, et spargit*  
*per opacas terras.*  
 Nulla janua est in to-  
 tâ domo, quæ reddat stridorem verso cardine; nullus custos in limine. At medio est torus sub-  
 limis, in atra ebena, plumeus, atricolor, tectus pullo velamine: quo ipse Deus cubat, membris

Extinctique jube Ceycis imagine mittat  
 Somnia ad Halcyonem veros narrantia casus.  
 Dixerat. Induitur velamina mille colorum  
 Iris, et arquato cœlum curvamine signans, 590  
 Tecta petit jussi sub rupe latentia regis.  
 Est propè Cimmerios longo spelunca recessu,  
 Mons cavus, ignavi domus et penetralia Somni;  
 Quò nunquam radiis oriens, mediusve, cadensve  
 Phœbus adire potest. Nebulæ caligine mistæ 595  
 Exhalantur humo; dubiæque crepuscula lucis.  
 Non vigil ales ibi cristati cantibus oris  
 Evocat Auroram: nec voce silentia rumpunt  
 Sollicitive canes, canibusve sagacior anser. 599  
 Non fera, non pecudes, non moti flamine rami,  
 Humanæve sonum reddunt convicia linguæ:  
 Muta quies habitat. Saxo tamen exit ab imo  
 Rivus aquæ Lethes: per quem cum murmure labens  
 Invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis.  
 Ante fores antri fœcunda papavera florent, 605  
 Innumeræque herbæ: quarum de lacte soporem  
 Nox legit, et spargit per opacas humida terras.  
 Janua, quæ verso stridorem cardine reddat,  
 Nulla domo totâ; custos in limine nullus.  
 At medio torus est ebena sublimis in atrâ, 610  
 Plumeus, atricolor, pullo velamine tectus:  
 Quò cubat ipse Deus, membris languore solutis.

## TRANSLATION.

she might repel her polluted hands from the altars; Go (said she), Iris, thou faithful messenger of my commands, hasten to the soporiferous court of Sleep, and bid him prepare, in the form of Ceyx deceased, a dream, that shall inform Halcyone of her real misfortune. She said; when Iris, clad in a robe of a thousand colours, and marking the heavens with a bending arch, repairs as ordered to the palace of the king, deep under a hollow rock. There is, near the abode of the Cimmerians, a cave in a long recess, formed of a hollow mountain, the palace and habitation of the drowsy god; whither Phœbus, whether rising, in his mid course, or setting, can never penetrate with his rays. Fogs, mixed with darkness, are exhaled from the ground, and the twilight of a doubtful sky. Here no crowing cock calls up the morning with his horny bill; nor do watchful dogs, or geese still more wakeful than dogs, disturb with their voice the silence of the place. Nor wild beasts, nor cattle, nor boughs bending to the wind, nor the clamours of a human tongue, produce any likeness of sound, but mute Rest has here her abode; and a branch of the river Lethe, issuing from the bottom of the rock, and creeping over the pebbles, invites to sleep by its gentle murmurs. At the mouth of the cave poppies grow in crowds, and innumerable herbs; from whose juice humid night gathers her sleepy power, and scatters it over the darkened earth. In

Hunc circa passim varias imitantia formas  
 Somnia vana jacent totidem, quot messis aristas,  
 Silva gerit frondes, ejectas littus arenas. 615  
 Quò simul intravit, manibusque obstantia virgo  
 Somnia dimovit; vestis fulgore reluxit  
 Sacra domus: tardâque Deus gravitate jacentes  
 Vix oculos tollens; iterùmque iterùmque relabens,  
 Summaque percutiens nutanti pectora mento, 620  
 Excussit tandem sibi se: cubitoque levatus,  
 Quid veniat (cognârat enim) scitatur. At illa:  
 Somne, quies rerum, placidissime Somne Deorum,  
 Pax animi, quem cura fugit, qui corda diurnis  
 Fessa ministeriis mulces, reparasque labori; 625  
 Somnia, quæ veras æquent imitamine formas,  
 Herculeâ Trachine jube, sub imagine regis,  
 Halcyonen adeant; simulachraq; naufraga fingant:  
 Imperat hoc Juno. Postquam mandata peregit  
 Iris, abit. Neque enim ulteriùs tolerare vaporis 630  
 Vim poterat. Labique ut Somnum sensit in artus;  
 Effugit et remeat per quos modò venerat arcus.  
 At pater è populo natorum mille suorum  
 Excitat artificem, simulatoremque figuræ  
 Morpheâ. Non illo jussos solertiùs alter 635  
 Exprimit incessus, vultumque, modumque loquendi,  
 Adjicit et vestes, et consuetissima cuique

*Circa hunc vana somnia imitantia varias figuras passim jacent, totidem, quot messis gerit aristas, silva frondes, littus ejectas arenas. Quò simul virgo intravit, dimovitque obstantia somnia manibus; sacra domus reluxit fulgore vestis: Deusque vix tollens oculos jacentes tardâ gravitate, iterùmque iterùmque relabens, percutiensque summa pectora nutanti mento, tandem excussit se sibi; levatusque cubito scitatur quid veniat (enim cognorat eam.) At illa respondit: Somne, quies rerum, Somne placidissime Deorum, pax animi, quem cura fugit; qui mulces corda fessa diurnis ministeriis, reparasque labori. Jube ut somnia, quæ imitamine æquent veras formas, adeant Halcyonen Herculeâ Trachine, sub imagine regis; finguntque simulachra naufraga. Juno imperat hoc. Iris, postquam peregit mandata, abit. Neque enim poterat ulteriùs tolerare vim vaporis. Utque sensit Somnum labi in artus, effugit, et remeat per arcus Morpheu artificem, simulatoremque figuræ.*

*per quos modo venerat. At pater, è populo suorum mille natorum, excitat Morpheu artificem, simulatoremque figuræ. Non alter exprimit jussos incessus solertiùs illo, vultumque modumque loquendi; adjicit et vestes, et verba consuetissima*

## TRANSLATION.

the whole palace was no door, that, in turning on hinges, might occasion a noise; no porter was stationed to guard the entrance. But in the middle of the hall is a bed, raised high on black ebony, stuffed with black feathers, and covered with a black quilt, on which the god himself lies; his limbs dissolved in sloth. Around his head fantastic visions fly in various forms, numerous as ears of corn in harvest, leaves in the woods, or sand on the sea-shore. Whither, as soon as the virgin entered, and with her hand repelled the opposing dreams, the sacred dome shone with the splendour of her robes; and the god, scarce able to raise his eyes, sunk in languid sloth; and again and again relapsing, and knocking the top of his breast with his chin, at length shook off himself; and, leaning on his elbow, asked her (for he knew her) the cause of her coming. But she: Sleep, thou rest of all things; Sleep, thou gentlest of the gods; thou peace of the mind, before whom care flies; who refreshest the body, spent with the toils of the day, and repairst its decays: command a dream, equalling in the resemblance real forms, and bearing the image of the king, to hasten to Halcyone in Herculean Trachis, and let it assume the appearance of one who has been shipwrecked; so Juno commands. Iris, having thus delivered her message, retired: for she could no longer support the violence of the vapour; but, finding that sleep stole upon her limbs, she fled, and swiftly ascended the bow by which she came. But father Sleep, from the crowd of his thousand sons, selects

*enique. Sed hic imitatur solos homines: at alter fit fera, fit volucris, fit serpens longo corpore. Superi nominant hunc Icelon, mortale vulgus nominat Phobetora. Est etiam tertius diversæ artis, nomine Phantasos. Ille scilicet transit in humum, saxumque, undamque, trabemque, undamque, trabemque, omniaque quæ vacant animâ. Hi solent ostendere suos vultus nocte regibus ducibusque; alii pererrant populos plebemque. Senior Somnus præterit hos, cligitque è cunctis fratribus unum Morpheam, qui peragat edita Thaumantidos, et rursus solutum molli languore, deposuitque caput, recondiditque strato alto. Ille volat per tenebras alis facientibus nullos strepitus, intraque breve tempus moræ, pervenit in urbem Hæmoniam: pennisque positus è corpore, abit in faciem Ceycis, subque illa forma, luridus, similis exanguis, sine ullis vestibus, stetit ante torum miseræ conjugis. Barba viri videtur uda, undaque gravis fluere madidis capillis. Tum incumbens lecto, fletu refuso super ora, ait hæc: Miserrima conjux, agnoscis Ceyca? an meo facies est mutata nece? Respice; nosces; inveniesque umbram conjugis pro tuo conjuge. Tua vota, Halcyone, tulerunt nil opis nobis. Occidimus. Noti promittere me tibi falsæ.*

Verba. Sed hic solos homines imitatur: at alter Fit fera, fit volucris, fit longo corpore serpens. Hunc Icelon Superi, mortale Phobetora vulgus Nominat. Est etiam diversæ tertius artis 641 Phantasos. Ille in humum, saxumque, undamque, trabemque,

Quæque vacant animâ feliciter omnia transit. Regibus hi, ducibusque suos ostendere vultus Nocte solent: populos alii, plebemq; pererrant 645 Præterit hos senior: cunctisque è fratribus unum Morpheam, qui peragat Thaumantidos edita, Somnus Eligit: et rursus molli languore solutum Deposuitque caput, stratoque recondidit alto. Ille volat, nullos strepitus facientibus alis 650 Per tenebras: intraque moræ breve tempus in urbem Pervenit Hæmoniam: positisque è corpore pennis In faciem Ceycis abit: formæque sub illâ Luridus, exanguis similis, sine vestibus ullis, 654 Conjugis ante torum miseræ stetit. Uda videtur Barba viri, madidisque gravis fluere unda capillis. Tum lecto incumbens, fletu super ora refuso, Hæc ait: agnoscis Ceyca, miserrima conjux? An mea mutata est facies, nece? respice; nosces; Inveniesq; tuo pro conjuge conjugis umbram. 660 Nil opis, Halcyone, nobis tua vota tulerunt. Occidimus. Falsæ tibi me permittere noli.

#### TRANSLATION.

Morpheus, a skilful artist, and one who could best belie the human form. Than him could none of the brothers better express the gait, countenance, and manner of speaking; he could assume too the habit, and one's most familiar words. He indeed imitates men only: another becomes a wild beast, a bird, or serpent with lengthened train: him the gods above call Icelon, but the race of mortals Phobetor. There is a third too, *Phantasy*, an artist of a different kind. He happily passes into earth or stone, a wave or beam, and every form destitute of life. These *three* are wont to display themselves in the night to kings and mighty chiefs; the rest attend the people and ignoble crowd. The aged god passes by these, and, of all the brothers, chooses only Morpheus to execute the commands of the daughter of Thaumias; then again dropt down his head, dissolved in sleep, and shrunk within the bed. He flies through the dark with wings that make no noise, and, in a very little time, arrived in the Hæmonian city; when, divesting himself of his wings, he assumes the shape of Ceyx; and, in that form, pale, bloodless, and naked, stood before the bed of his wretched spouse. His beard seemed wet, and the drops to fall thick from his humid locks. Then leaning on the bed, and with his face bathed in tears; My most wretched wife (says he), dost thou know thy Ceyx? or, are my looks changed by death? Observe me well, you will know me, and find, instead of your husband, your husband's shade. Thy prayers,



Nubilus Ægeo deprêndit in æquore navim  
 Auster, et ingenti jactatam flamme solvit :  
 Oraque nostra tuum frustrâ clamantia nomen 665  
 Implêrunt fluctus. Non hæc tibi nunciat auctor  
 Ambiguus : non ista vagis rumoribus audis.  
 Ipse ego fata tibi præsens mea naufragus edo.  
 Surge, age: da lachrymas; lugubriaque indue: nec me  
 Indeploratum sub inania Tartara mitte. 670  
 Adjicit his vocem Morpheus, quam conjugis illa  
 Crederet esse sui. Fletus quoque fundere veros  
 Visus erat: gestumque manus Ceycis habebant.  
 Ingemit Halcyone lachrymans, motatque lacertos  
 Per somnum, corpusque petens amplexitur auras:  
 Exclamatq; Mane. Quò te rapis? ibimus unâ. 676  
 Voce suâ, specieque viri turbata soporem  
 Excutit: et primò si sit circumspicit illic,  
 Qui modò visus erat. Nam moti voce ministri  
 Intulerant lumen. Postquam non invenit usquam:  
 Percutit ora manu: laniatq; à pectore vestes: 681  
 Pectoraque ipsa ferit. Nec crinem solvere curat;  
 Scindit: et altrici, quæ luctûs causa, roganti,  
 Nulla est Halcyone, nulla est, ait: occidit unâ  
 Cum Ceyce suo. Solantia tollite verba. 685  
 Naufragus interiit. Vidi, agnovique; manusque  
 Ad discedentem, cupiens retinere tetendi.

*curat solvere crinem, scindit, et ait altrici roganti quæ sit causa luctus, Halcyone nulla est, occidit unâ cum suo Ceyce: tollite solantia verba. Naufragus interiit: vidi, agnovique cupiens, que retinere, tetendi manus ad discedentem.*

*Nubilus auster de-  
 prehendit navim in Æ-  
 geo aqore, et solvit  
 jactatam ingenti fla-  
 mine, fluctusque im-  
 plerunt nostra ora  
 frustra clamantia tu-  
 um nomen. Non am-  
 biguus auctor nunciat  
 hæc tibi: non audis ista  
 vagis rumoribus. Ego  
 ipse naufragus, præ-  
 sens edo mea fata tibi.  
 Age, surge, da lachry-  
 mas, indueque lugu-  
 bria, nec mitte me inde-  
 ploratum sub inania  
 Tartara. Morpheus  
 adjicit vocem his, quam  
 illa crederet esse vo-  
 cem sui conjugis. Visus  
 erat quoque fundere  
 veros fletus, manusque  
 habebant gestum Cey-  
 cis. Halcyone lachry-  
 mans ingemit, motat-  
 que lacertos per som-  
 num, petensque corpus  
 amplexitur auras, ex-  
 clamatque, Mane: quo  
 rapis te? ibimus una.  
 Turbata voce specie-  
 que sui viri, excutit  
 soporem, et primo cir-  
 cumspicit, si qui modò  
 erat visus sit illic.  
 Nam ministri moti vo-  
 ce, intulerant lumen.  
 Postquam non invenit  
 illum usquam, percutit  
 ora manu: laniatque  
 vestes à pectore, ferit-  
 que ipsa pectora: nec*

## TRANSLATION.

Halcyone, have nought availed, I have yielded to fate; flatter not thy-  
 self, therefore, with the vain hope of my return. The cloudy south-wind  
 overtook our galley in the Ægean sea, and, tossing her with its dreadful  
 hurricane, at length dashed her to pieces, and the billows stopped my  
 breath, calling in vain upon your name. No uncertain author brings this  
 mournful news, nor hearest thou it from the flying breath of fame: I  
 myself in person am present before you, and tell the story of my own  
 wreck. Rise, rise, shed tears, and put on mourning; nor send me unlamented  
 to the dreary realms of Tartarus. To all this Morpheus joined a  
 voice, such as she might take for that of her husband; he seemed also to  
 shed real tears, and the gesture of his hands spoke him to be Ceyx. Hal-  
 cyone, all in tears, groans within herself, and moves her arms about in her  
 sleep; and, catching at the body, grasps the air, and calls out, *Stay*; whi-  
 ther so fast? I will go along with you. Disturbed thus by the voice and  
 appearance of her husband, she disengages herself from sleep, and first  
 looks round, if he, whom she so lately saw, be near; for her servants,  
 waked by the noise, had brought in a light. When she finds him no-  
 where, she beats her face with her hand, and tears the robe from her  
 breast, and smites her breast itself. Nor does she think of unbinding her  
 hair, but tears it; and says to her nurse, who inquired the cause of her  
 grief: Halcyone, Halcyone is no more; she is perished with her dear  
 Ceyx: cease to comfort me, he is destroyed by shipwreck. I saw and knew

*Umbra fugit, sed et  
tamen manifesta vera.  
que umbra mei viri.  
Illa quidem si quæris,  
non habebat assuetos  
vultus; nec nitebat  
quo ore prius. Infelix  
vidi pallentem, nudum  
que et capillo adhuc  
humente. Miserabilis  
stetit ecce hoc ipso lo-  
co; et quarit si qua  
vestigia supersint.  
Hoc, hoc erat quod  
timebam divinonte ani-  
mo, et rogabam ne fu-  
giens me, sequerere  
ventos? At certe, quo-  
nam abibas periturus,  
vellem dñisses me  
quoque. Fuit utile mi-  
hi ire tecum, tecum ne-  
que enim non egissem  
quicquam de tempore  
vitæ simul, nec mors  
fuisset discreta. Nunc  
absens pereo, nunc ab-  
sens jactor fluctibus,  
et pontus habet me  
sine me. Mens sit cru-  
delior mihi ipso pела-  
go, si vitæ ducere vi-  
tam longius; et pug-  
nem superes tanto  
dolori. Sed neque pug-  
nabo, nec miserande,  
relinquam te; et nunc  
saltem veniam comes  
tibi; sique non urna,  
tamen littera junget  
nos in sepulchro: si  
non tangam tua ossa  
meis ossibus, at tangam  
tuum nomen meo no-  
mine. Dolor prohibet  
plura; plangorque intervenit omni verbo, et genitus trahitur à corde attonito. Erat mane,  
egreditur tectis ad littus, et mæsta repetit illum locum, de quo spectaverat euntem, dicitque,  
Dùm est moratus ibi, dùmque discedens solvit retinacula hic,*

Umbra fugit: sed et umbra tamen manifesta, virique  
Vera mei. Non illa quidem, si quæris, habebat  
Assuetos vultus: nec quo prius ore nitebat. 690  
Pallentem, nudumque, et adhuc humente capillo  
Infelix vidi. Stetit hoc miserabilis ipso  
Ecce loco: et quærit vestigia, si qua supersint.  
Hoc erat, hoc animo quod divinante timebam;  
Et ne, me fugiens, vento sequerere, rogabam. 695  
At certè vellem, quoniam periturus abibas,  
Me quoque duxisses. Tecum fuit utile, tecum  
Ire mihi. Neque enim de vitæ tempore quicquam  
Non simul egissem: nec mors discreta fuisset. 699  
Nunc absens pereo, jactor nunc fluctibus absens:  
Et, sine me, pontus habet. Crudelior ipso  
Sit mihi mens pelago, si vitam ducere nitar  
Longius; et tanto pugnem superesse dolori.  
Sed neque pugnabo: nec te, miserande, relinquam?  
Et tibi nunc saltem veniam comes. Inque sepul-  
chro, 705

Si non urna, tamen junget nos littera: si non  
Ossibus ossa meis, at nomen nomine tangam.  
Plura dolor prohibet; verboque intervenit omni  
Plangor; et attonito gemitus è corde trahuntur.  
Mane erat: egreditur tectis ad littus: et illum 710  
Mæsta locum repetit, de quo spectârat euntem,  
Dùmq; moratus ibi; dùmque hic retinacula solvit,

## TRANSLATION.

him, and, desirous to detain him, extended my arms to him as he seemed to depart. His ghost fled; yet was it the manifest and real ghost of my husband. He had not indeed his wonted countenance, nor were his looks enlivened with their usual lustre. Hapless! I saw him pale, naked, and with hair still wet. Lo! ill-fated man! here he stood, in this very place: and she looks if as yet the prints of his feet might still remain. This it was; it was this I feared in my foreboding mind; and begged that you might not forsake me and follow the winds. But I, however, could have wished, since thou didst go never to return again, thou hadst also carried me along with thee; with thee to have gone had for me happy been: for then I had not passed any of my time without thee, nor had my death disjoined been from thee. Now, absent from thee, I die; and, absent, by the waves I am tossed; the sea has thee without me. My heart more cruel were than sea itself, should I endeavour life to lengthen, and struggle to survive so great a grief: but neither will I struggle, nor wretched thee relinquish. Thy companion, now, at least, I will come; and in the grave, if not the urn, yet the inscription shall us join; and if I touch not bones with bones, yet name with name I shall. More grief forbids, and wailings come between each word, and sighs are fetched from her astonished heart. It was morning; she goes out to the shore, and, mournful, sought the spot, whence she had seen him go, and says: While here he lingered,

Hoc mihi discedens dedit oscula littore, dicit :

Dùmque notata oculis reminiscitur acta, fretumque

Prospicit; in liquidâ spatio distante tuetur 715

Nescio quid, quasi corpus, aqua; primoque, quid illud

Esset, erat dubium. Postquam paulò appulit unda;

Et quamvis aberat, corpus tamen esse liquebat;

Qui foret, ignorans, quia naufragus, omine mota est;

Et, tanquam ignoto lachrymam daret. Heu miser, inquit,

Quisquis es, et si qua est conjux tibi! fluctibus actum

Fit propius corpus. Quod quo magis illa tuetur,

Hoc minùs, et minùs est amens sua. Jamque propinquæ

Admotum terræ, jam quod cognoscere posset, 724

Cernit: erat conjux. Ille est, exclamat: et unâ

Ora, comas, vestem lacerat: tendensque trementes

Ad Ceyca manus. Sic ô carissime conjux,

Sic ad me, miserande, redis? ait. Adjacet undis

Facta manu moles: quæ primas æquoris iras 729

Frangit; et incursus quæ prædelassat aquarum.

Insilit huc, mirumque fuit potuisse; volabat:

Percutiensque levem modò natis aëra pennis,

Stringebat summas ales miserabilis undas.

Dùmque volat, mæsto similem, plenumque querelæ

Ora dedere sonum tenui crepitantia rostro. 735

Ut verò tetigit mutum et sine sanguine corpus;

*mas undas. Dumque volat, ora crepitantia tenui rostro dedere sonum similem mæsto, plenumque querelæ. Ut verò tetigit corpus mutum et sine sanguine;*

#### TRANSLATION.

and while here he loosed his cables, at parting he me kisses gave upon this shore: and, while she, with her eyes the place does mark, she recollects what passed, and throws a broad look on the sea. At distance, on the liquid wave, she espies, I know not what, that seemed a corse. At first, it was uncertain what it might be; but, after that the water had something nearer wafted it, though still at distance, plainly it appeared to be a corse. Ignorant who it might be, yet, because shipwrecked, she is at the omen moved, and would, as for a stranger, shed a tear. Alas! poor wretch! (she says) whoever thou be, and if thou hast ever a wife!—The corse, still wafted by the waves, does nearer come! which the more she views, the less she is herself. And now she sees it brought quite to the land, and what she now could well distinguish, it was her husband! It is he, she cries; and, at the instant, tears her face, her hair, her vest, and stretching out her trembling hands to Ceyx; Thus, O, dearest husband! aloud she cries, thus wretched to me dost thou now return! Upon the sea adjoins an artificial mole, which breaks the waves' first fury, and water's shock does weaken; on that she leaps, and it was surprising that she could: she flew; and, with wings new made, now striking the light air, she skims, a wretched bird, the topmost waves; and, while she flies, her creaking slender bill gives forth a sound, mournful and plaintful. But, as she touched the dumb and bloodless corse, embracing the dear limbs

*dedit oscula mihi hoc littore. Dùmque reminiscitur acta notata oculis, prospicitque fretum, tuetur spatio distante, nescio quid quasi corpus in liquidâ aquâ; primoque erat dubium quid illud esset, sed postquam unda paulo appulit, et quamvis aberat, tamen liquebat esse corpus, ignorans qui foret, quia naufragus est mota omine, et tanquam daret lachrymam ignoto, inquit, Heu miser! quisquis es, et si est qua conjux tibi! Corpus actum fluctibus fit propius, quod quo illa magis tuetur, amens est hoc minus et minus sua. Jamque cernit admotum propinqua terræ, jam quod posset cognoscere: erat conjux. Exclamat, Est ille! et una lacerat ora, comas, vestem: tendensque trementes manus ad Ceyca, ait: Sic redis ad me, ô carissime, miserande conjux! Moles facta manu adjacet undis, quæ frangit primas iras æquoris, et quæ prædelassat incursus aquarum. Insilit huc; fuitque mirum potuisse: volabat; percutiensque levem aëra pennis modo natis, miserabilis ales, stringebat sum-*

*amplexo dilectos artus recentibus alis dedit nequicquam frigida oscula duro rostro. Populus dubitabat an Ceyx senserit hoc, an sit visus tollere vultum motibus undæ. At ille senserat, et superis tandem miserantibus, ambo alite mutantur. Tunc quoque amor mansit, obnoxius iisdem jatis, nec sædus conjugiale erat solutum in alitibus. Cavunt, fiuntque parentes; perque septem dies placidos hiberno tempore. Halcyone incubat nidis pendentibus æquore.* *Tum via maris est tuta: Æolus custodit ventos, et arcet egressu; præstatque æquor nepotibus.*

*XI. Aliquis senior spectat hos volantes circum lata freta, et laudat amores servatos ad finem. Proximus, aut idem, si fors tulit, dixit; Hic quoque, quem aspicias carpentem maris gerentemque crura substricta, ostendens spatiosum guttura mergum guttura est regia progenies, et si queris descendere ad ipsum perpetuo ordine, Ilus et Assaracus, Ganymedesque raptus Jovi, Laomedonque senex, Priamusque novissima Trojæ tempora sortitus. Frater fuit Hectoris iste:*

## TRANSLATION.

in her new wings, in vain she with her hardened bill cold kisses gave  
The vulgar were in doubt whether Ceyx felt all this, or seemed to raise  
his head, moved by the wave. But he had felt; and, at length, the gods  
them pitying, they both are changed to birds. Then, too, remained their  
love, obnoxious to the self-same fate; nor is dissolved, when birds, their  
union conjugal: they couple, and they parents do become: and, in winter  
time, for seven calm days, Halcyone sits brooding on her nest, hanging  
on the sea; it is then sea-faring safe does prove. Æolus keeps and  
restrains the winds from sallying out, and does secure a smooth sea from  
his grand-children.

XI. These, some old man observes, flying about the wide-extended  
seas, and does commend their loves, kept to the last. His neighbour, or  
he the same, if chance so order, said; This, too (shewing a cormorant  
with wide throat), whom you espy cutting the sea, and having slender  
legs, is royal progeny: and, if you want, in one continued series, down to  
him to come, Ilus and Assaracus, and Ganymede snatched by Jupiter,  
and aged Laomedon, and Priam allotted the last times of Troy, are his

## NOTES.

758. *Frater fuit Hectoris iste.*] Ovid and Apollodorus agree, that Æsacus was the son of Priam, and that he was transformed into a didapper; but they differ as to the other circumstance of this history. For the latter tells us, that Æsacus was the son of Priam and Arisba, the daughter of Merope, his first wife; that

his father made him marry Sterope, who having died very young, he was so afflicted therewith, that he flung himself into the sea. His transformation into a didapper is one of those episodes, that was invented to console the parents; a key which ought often to serve as a principle for explaining these sorts of events.

Qui, nisi sensisset primâ nava fata juventâ,  
 Forsitan inferius non Hectore nomen haberet :  
 Quamvis est illum proles enixa Dymantis. 761  
 Æsacon umbrosâ furtim peperisse sub Idâ  
 Fertur Alexirrhœ Granico nata bicorni.  
 Oderat hic urbes : nitidâque remotus ab aulâ  
 Secretos montes, et inambitiosa colebat 765  
 Rura : nec Iliacos cœtus, nisi rarus, adibat.  
 Non agreste tamen, nec inexpugnabile Amori  
 Pectus habens, silvas captatam sæpè per omnes  
 Aspicit Hesperien patriâ Cebrenida ripâ,  
 Injectos humeris siccantem sole capillos. 770  
 Visa fugit Nymphæ : veluti perterrita fulvum  
 Cerva lupum, longèque lacu deprensa relicto  
 Accipitrem fluvialis anas. Quam Troïus heros  
 Insequitur : celeremque metu celer urget amore.  
 Ecce latens herba coluber fugientis adunco 775  
 Dente pedem stringit : virusque in corpore linquit.  
 Cum vitâ suppressa fuga est. Amplectitur amens  
 Exanimem : clamatque, piget, piget esse secutum :  
 Sed non hoc timui : nec erat mihi vincere tanti.  
 Perdidimus miseram nos te duo. Vulnus ab angue,  
 A me causa data est. Ego sim sceleratior illo, 781  
 Ni tibi morte meâ mortis solatia mittam.  
 Dixit : et è scopulo, quem rauca subederat unda,  
 Se dedit in pontum. Tethys miserata cadentem

*qui, nisi sensisset no-  
 va fata primâ juventâ,  
 forsitan haberet no-  
 men non inferius Hec-  
 tore; quamvis proles  
 Dymantis est enixa il-  
 lum. Alexirrhœ, nata  
 bicorni Granico, fer-  
 tur peperisse Æsacon  
 furtim sub umbrosâ  
 Idâ. Hic oderat urbes,  
 remotusque ab nitidâ  
 aulâ, colebat secretos  
 montes, et inambitiosa  
 rura, nec adibat Ili-  
 acos cœtus, nisi rarus.  
 Habens tamen pectus  
 non agreste, nec inex-  
 pugnabile amori aspi-  
 cit Hesperien Cebre-  
 nida sæpè captatam  
 per omnes silvas, pa-  
 triâ ripâ, siccantem  
 sole capillos injectos  
 humeris. Nymphæ visa  
 fugit, veluti cervæ per-  
 territa fugit fulvum  
 lupum, fluvialisque  
 anas deprensa longe  
 lacu relicto, fugit ac-  
 cipitrem. Quam Troïus  
 heros insequitur; ce-  
 lerque urget celerem  
 metu. Ecce coluber  
 latens herba, stringit  
 pedem fugientis adunco  
 dente: linquitque virus  
 in corpore. Fuga est  
 suppressa cum vitâ. Amens  
 amplectitur exani-  
 mem; clamatque, Pi-  
 get, piget me esse se-  
 cutum te: sed non ti-  
 muï hoc, nec vincere*

*erat tanti mihi. Nos duo perdidimus te miseram, vulnus est datum ab angue, causa est data à  
 me: ego sim sceleratior illo, ni meâ morte mittam solatia mortis tibi. Dixit et dedit se in pontum  
 è scopulo, quem rauca unda subederat. Tethys miserata,*

## TRANSLATION.

ancestors. He was Hector's brother; and who, had he not a strange fate  
 undergone in dawn of youth, would have had a name, perhaps, to Hector  
 not inferior; though Dymas' daughter bore this last Alexirrhoe, the  
 daughter of the two-horned Granicus, is said to have brought forth Æsa-  
 cus by stealth under the shady Ida. He loathed the cities, and, distant  
 from the splendid court, did frequent the lonely mountains and unam-  
 bitious country, nor went but rarely to the Trojan meetings; yet, having  
 not a breast, or clownish, or impregnable to love, he Hesperie spies,  
 Cebrenus' daughter, often surprised in every wood, drying in the sun, upon  
 her father's bank, her hair, thrown on her shoulders. The nymph, when  
 seen, flies; as does the frightened doe, the tawny wolf; and as the water-  
 duck, the hawk, surprised at distance from her wonted lake; whom the  
 Trojan hero does pursue, and, swift with love, does urge her, winged with  
 fear. When, lo! a snake, lurking in the grass, wounds with its crooked  
 tooth her flying foot, and leaves its venom in her body. Her flight is with  
 her life repressed. Frantic, he grasps her, breathless; and cries aloud, I  
 grieve! I grieve to have pursued thus! But this I never feared! nor did  
 I so much rate the conquest. We two have wretched thee destroyed: the  
 wound was given by the serpent, but by me the cause. More guilty should  
 I be than he, did I not send thee comforts of death in mine. He spoke;

*molliter excepit cadentem textitque pennis nantem per æquora, et copia optatæ mortis non est data. Amans indignatur se invitum cogi vivere, obstarique anima volenti exire de miserâ sede, utque assumpserat novas alas humeris subvolat, atque iterum mittit corpus super æquora. Pluma levat casus. Æsacus furit, abique pronus in profundum, retentatque viam leti sine fine. Amor fecit maciem. Internodia crurum sunt longa, cervix manet longa; caput est longe à corpore. Amat æquor, tenetque nomen, quia mergitur illi.*

Mollitèr excepit: nantemque per æquora pennis  
 Textit: et optatæ non est data copia mortis. 786  
 Indignatur amans invitum vivere cogi;  
 Obstarique animæ miserâ de sede volenti  
 Exire. Utque novas humeris assumpserat alas,  
 Subvolat: atque iterum corpus super æquora mittit.  
 Pluma levat casus. Furit Æsacus: inque profun-  
 dum 791  
 Pronus abit, letique viam sine fine retentat.  
 Fecit amor maciem: longa internodia crurum,  
 Longa manet cervix: caput est à corpore longè.  
 Æquor amat: nomenque manet, quia mergitur  
 illi. 795

## TRANSLATION.

and from a rock, which the hoarse wave had undermined, jumped into the sea. Tethys, in pity, softly received him, falling, clothed him with feathers, as he swam the sea, denying him the power of wished-for death. The lover raves to be obliged to live, and that his soul, willing to quit its wretched seat, is baulked. And, as he had took new wings to his shoulders, he upward flies; then throws his body on the sea: his feathers break the fall. Æsacus storms, and, prone, he plunges deep, incessant tries the way of death. Love caused his leanness. Long are his legs; his neck continues long; his head is distant from his body: he loves the sea, and has a name, because he plunges in it.

## LIBER DUODECIMUS.

I. **N**ESCIUS assumptis Priamus pater Æsacon  
alis

Vivere, lugebat: tumulo quoque nomen habenti  
Inferias dederat cum fratribus Hector inanes.

Defuit officio Paridis præsentia tristi:

Postmodò qui raptâ longum cum conjuge bellum 5

Attulit in patriam: conjuratæque sequuntur

Mille rates, gentisque simul commune Pelasgæ:

Nec dilata foret vindicta; nisi æquora sævi

Invia fecissent venti: Bœotaque tellus

Aulide piscosâ puppes tenuisset ituras.

Hic patrio de more Jovi cùm sacra parâssent;

Ut vetus accensis incanduit ignibus ara;

Serpere cæruleum Danaï vidère draconem

In platanum: cœptis quæ stabat proxima sacris.

*it accensis ignibus, videre cæruleum draconem serpere in platanum, quæ stabat proxima cœptis sacris.*

## TRANSLATION.

I. **H**IS father Priam, ignorant that Æsacus, assuming feathers, lived, mourned for him. Hector also, with his brothers, made fruitless offerings at the tomb bearing his name. Paris' presence was wanting at this mournful office; who soon after brought, together with a ravished wife, a tedious war home to his native country. A thousand ships conspiring, with the whole body of the Pelasgian nation, pursue him: nor had the vengeance been delayed, did not fierce winds make seas unpassable; and the Bœotian land detain in filthy Aulis their ships about to sail. Here, as they had prepared a sacrifice for Jupiter, according to their country fashion; and as the aged altars glowed with kindled fires, the Greeks observe a green snake creep into a plane-tree, which stood next the sacrifice begun. Upon the top of this tree was a nest of twice four birds: which, together with the dam, fluttering round her care, the

## NOTES.

When the Greek captains, who had engaged in the expedition against Troy, were assembled in order to embark, the two adventures here related by our poet retarded their departure for some time. Calchas, who was high-priest in the Grecian army, foretold, as we also learn from Homer, that they would not be able to make themselves masters of the city, until after a siege of ten years. To support this prediction he gave out, that he had seen a serpent mount a tree, and, after devouring eight young birds and the

dame, changed into a stone. This circumstance might, perhaps, have no other foundation than the superstition of the high-priest, or rather his desire of dissuading the Greeks from an enterprise that appeared to him exceeding dangerous. There is room too for conjecture, that this prediction was made in concert with some of the Greek generals, who, not daring to refuse their troops to Agamemnon, would yet have been glad of a pretence to disengage themselves from that troublesome expedition.

## ORDO.

I. Priamus pater nescius Æsacon vivere assumptis alis, lugebat: Hector quoque cum fratribus dederat inanes inferias tumulo habenti nomen ejus. Præsentia Paridis defuit tristi officio, qui postmodò attulit longum bellum in patriam cum raptâ conjuge: milleque rates conjurate sequuntur, simulque commune Pelasgæ gentis. Nec vindicta foret dilata, nisi sævi venti fecissent æquora invia; Bœotaque tellus tenuisset ituras puppes in piscosa Aulide. Hic eum Danaï de more patrio parâssent sacra Jovi ut vetus ara incanduit

10

*Summa arbore erat nidus bis quatuor volucrum, quas serpens corripuit, et simul matrem volentem circum sua damna, reconditque avidâ alvo. Omnes obstupere: at augur Thestorides, providus veri, ait, Vincemus; Pelasgi, gaudete. Troja cadet, sed mora nostri laboris erit longa, atque digerit novem volucres in annos belli. Ille, ut erat, amplexus virides ramus in arbore, fit lapis: et servat saxum imagine serpentis.*

*II. Nereus permanet violentus in Aoniis undis, nonque transfert bella: et sunt qui credant Neptunum parcere Trojæ, quia fecerat menia urbi. At non Thestorides. Nec enim nescitve, tacetve iram virginis Deæ esse placandam virgineo sanguine. Postquam publica causa viciit pietatem, rexque patrem; Iphigeniaque datura castum cruorem, stetit ante aram ministris flentibus, Dea est victa; objecitque nubem oculis; et inter officium turbamque sacri, vocesque precantum, fertur mutasse Mycenida supposita cervâ. Ergo ubi Diana est lenita cæde quâ decuit;*

Nidus erat volucrum bis quatuor arbore summâ, 15  
Quas simul, et matrem circum sua damna volentem,  
Corripuit serpens; avidâque recondidit alvo.  
Obstupuere omnes. At veri providus augur,  
Thestorides, Vincemus ait, gaudete, Pelasgi.  
Troja cadet, sed erit nostri mora longa laboris. 20  
Atque novem volucres in belli digerit annos.  
Ille, ut erat, virides amplexus in arbore ramos,  
Fit lapis: et servat serpentis imagine saxum.

II. Permanet Aoniis Nereus violentus in undis:  
Velaque non transfert: et sunt, qui parcere Trojæ  
Neptunum credant, quia mœnia fecerat urbi, 26  
At non Thestorides. Nec enim nescitve, tacetve  
Sanguine virgineo placandam virginis iram  
Esse Deæ. Postquam pietatem publica causa,  
Rexque patrem vicit; castumque datura cruorem  
Flentibus ante aram stetit Iphigenia ministris; 31  
Victa Dea est: nubemque oculis objecit, et inter  
Officium turbamque sacri, vocesque precantum,  
Suppositâ fertur mutasse Mycenida cervâ.  
Ergo, ubi, quâ decuit, lenita est cæde Diana; 35

*est lenita cæde quâ decuit; objecitque nubem oculis; et inter officium turbamque sacri, vocesque precantum, fertur mutasse Mycenida supposita cervâ. Ergo ubi Diana est lenita cæde quâ decuit;*

#### TRANSLATION.

serpent snatches up, and buries in his greedy maw. All stood amazed. But Chalcas, son of Thestor, an augur provident of truth, says, We have conquered: rejoice, Pelasgians; Troy shall fall, but the continuance of our toil shall hold out long; and he the nine birds does allot to nine years of the war. He, as he grasped the green boughs in the tree, becomes a stone, and, under the figure of a snake, retains the stone.

II. Nereus continues boisterous in the Aonian seas, and the sails transport not; and some there are, who fancied Neptune favoured Troy, because he built that city's walls. Not so Chalcas, Thestor's son. For neither is he ignorant, nor does conceal a virgin goddess' wrath must be appeased with virgin blood. But, after that the public cause had prevailed over natural affection, and the king over the father; and Iphigenia, ready to offer up her chaste blood, stood before the altar, the ministers, attendant, weeping; the goddess was appeased, and cast a mist before their eyes; and, amid the service and hurry of the sacrifice, and voices of the supplicants, is said to have changed Iphigenia, the Mycenian maid, for a

#### NOTES.

24. *Permanet Aoniis Nereus.*] The sacrifice of Iphigenia is the second thing mentioned by the poet, as a hinderance to the departure of the confederate fleet. It was, perhaps, a stroke of the same policy mentioned in the former note. For Agamemnon, startled at a project which affected him so nearly, was ready to abandon the enterprise. But afterward, finding himself hard pressed by the sollicita-

tions of those who cordially espoused the cause of Menelaüs, he, at length, consented. All things were disposed in order for the sacrifice; but Diana, appeased by this act of submission, substituted, in the place of Iphigenia, a doe, which was sacrificed to her, and transported the princess to Tauris, there to serve her for a priestess.



Et paritèr Phœbes, paritèr maris ira recessit ;  
 Accipiunt ventos à tergo mille carinæ,  
 Multaque perpessæ Phrygiâ potiuntur arenâ.  
 Orbe locus medio est inter terrasque fretumque,  
 Cœlestesque plagas, triplicis confinia mundi ; 40  
 Undè, quod est usquam, quamvis regionibus absit,  
 Inspicitur ; penetratque cavas vox omnis ad aures.  
 Fama tenet, summâque domum sibi legit in arce :  
 Innumerosque aditus, ad mille foramina tectis  
 Addidit, et nullis inclusit limina portis. 45  
 Nocte, dieque patent. Tota est ex ore sonanti,  
 Tota fremit, vocesque refert, iteratque quod audit.  
 Nulla quies intùs, nullâque silentia parte.  
 Nec tamen est clamor, sed parvæ murmura vocis.  
 Qualia de pelagi, si quis procùl audiat, undis 50  
 Esse solent ; qualemve sonum, cùm Jupiter atras  
 Increpuit nubes, extrema tonitrua reddunt.  
 Atria turba tenent : veniunt leve vulgus, euntque ;  
 Mistaque cum veris passim commenta vagantur  
 Millia rumorum ; confusaque verba volutant. 55  
 E quibus hi vacuas implent sermonibus aures :  
 Hi narrata ferunt aliò ; mensuraque ficti  
 Crescit ; et auditis aliquid novus adjicit auctor.  
 Illic Credulitas, illic temerarius Error,  
 Vanaque Lætitia est, consternatique Timores, 60

*et ira paritèr Phæbes,  
 paritèr maris recessit ;  
 mille carinæ accipiunt  
 ventos à tergo, perpes-  
 sæque multa, potiuntur  
 Phrygiâ arenâ.  
 Est locus in medio or-  
 be inter terrasque,  
 fretumque, plagasque  
 cœlestes, confinia tri-  
 plicis mundi ; unde  
 quod usquam est, quam-  
 vis absit regionibus, in-  
 spicitur, voxque omnis  
 penetrat ad cavas au-  
 res. Fama tenet, legi-  
 gitque domum sibi in  
 summâ arce addidit-  
 que tectis innumeros  
 aditus, ac mille fora-  
 mina, et inclusit limi-  
 na nullis portis. Pa-  
 tent nocte dieque : est  
 tota ex ore sonanti, to-  
 ta fremit, refertque  
 voces, iteratque quod  
 audit. Est nulla quies  
 intus, silentiaque nul-  
 lâ parte. Tamen neu-  
 est clamor sed murmu-  
 ra parvæ vocis ; qualia  
 solent esse de undis  
 pelagi, si quis audiat  
 procùl ; qualemve son-  
 um extrema tonitrua  
 reddunt, cum Jupiter  
 increpuit atras nubes.  
 Turba tenent atria,  
 vulgusque leve veniunt  
 euntque. Milliaque  
 commenta rumorum  
 mista cum veris, va-  
 gantur passim, verba-  
 que confusa volutant.*

*E quibus hi implent vacuas aures sermonibus ; hi ferunt narrata aliò ; mensuraque ficti crescit, et novus auctor adjicit aliquid auditis. Illic credulitas est, illic temerarius error, vanaque lætitia, consternatique timores,*

## TRANSLATION.

substituted doe. When, therefore, thus Diana was appeased with a death more fitting, at once the rage of Phœbe and the sea was over : the thousand ships receive the winds a-stern, and having suffered much, at length do gain the Phrygian shore. A place there is, in the middle of the world, between the land and sea and heavenly regions, the confines of the three-fold world ; from whence is seen whatever is any where, though regions distant ; and every voice does pierce the hollow ears. Fame holds it, and chooses for herself a seat on the topmost tower ; has added avenues numberless, and a thousand openings to her house, and not shut up the entries with any doors : night and day they open stand. It is all of sounding brass, all murmuring ; reflects the voices, and repeats all that it hears. No rest within, in no part silence ; and yet it is not a shouting ; but the murmurs of a soft voice ; such as are wont to come from the sea's winds, if any one stands listening at a distance ; or, such a sound as dying thunders give, when Jupiter had chid the pitchy clouds. A crowd does fill the hall ; the fickle vulgar come and go ; and a thousand rumours devised, mixed with true, roam up and down, and throw out words confused. Of which some fill the empty ears with speeches, some what is told convey elsewhere ; the measure of the fiction grows, and each new author adds something still to what himself has heard. There stands Credulity, there rash Mistake, and empty Joy ; astonished fears, creeping sedition, and

*repensque seditio, susurrisque dubio auctore. Ipsa videt quid rerum geratur in cælo, pelagoque, et tellure, inquirique in totum orbem.*

III. *Hæc fecerat notum Græias rates adventare cum forti milite; neque hostis inexpectatus adest in armis. Troës prohibent aditu, tuenturque litus, et, Protesilaë, cadis primus fataliter Hectoræa hastâ: commissaque prælia, neque Hector cognitus fortasque animæ, stant magno Danaïs. Nec Phryges senserunt exiguo sanguine quid Achaïa dextera posset. Et jam Sigæa littora rubebant: jam Cygnus, Neptunia proles, dederat mille viros leto: jam Achilles instabat curru, sternebatque Troæ agmina ictu Peladæ cuspides; quærensque per acies aut Cygnum aut Hectora, congregitur Cygno: Hector erat dilatus in decimum annum. Tum exhortatus equos, pressos quod ad candentia colla iugo, direxit currum in hostem, concutiensque vibrantia tela suis lacertis, dixit, O juvenis, quisquis es, habeto solatia mortis, quod sis jugulatus ab Hæmonio Achille. Hactenus Æacides; gravis hasta est secuta vocem. Sed quanquam nullus error fuit in certâ hastâ, tamen profecit nil acumine ferri emissi. Utque tantummodo contudit pectus hebeti ictu;*

Seditioque repens, dubioque auctore Susurri:  
Ipsa quid in cælo rerum, pelagoque geratur,  
Et tellure, videt; totumque inquit in orbem.

III. *Fecerat hæc notum, Græias cum milite forti*  
Adventare rates: neque inexpectatus in armis 65  
Hostis adest. Prohibent aditu, litusque tuentur  
Troës, et Hectoræâ primus fataliter hastâ,  
Protesilaë, cadis: commissaque prælia magno  
Stant Danaïs, fortesque animæ, neque cognitus  
Hector. 69

Nec Phryges exiguo, quid Achaïa dextera posset,  
Sanguine senserunt. Et jam Sigæa rubebant  
Littora: jam leto proles Neptunia Cygnus  
Mille viros dederat. Jam curra instabat Achilles.  
Troaque Peliacæ sternebat cuspidis ictu  
Agmina: perque acies aut Cygnum aut Hectora  
quærens, 75

Congreditur Cygno: decimum dilatus in annum  
Hector erat. Tum collo iugo candentia pressos  
Exhortatus equos, currum direxit in hostem:  
Concutiensque suis vibrantia tela lacertis,  
Quisquis es, ô juvenis, solatia mortis habeto, 80  
Dixit, ab Hæmonio quod sis jugulatus Achille.  
Hactenus Æacides. Vocem gravis hasta secuta est.  
Sed quanquam certâ nullus fuit error in hastâ;  
Nil tamen emissi profecit acumine ferri: 84  
Utque hebeti pectus tantummodò contudit ictu;

#### TRANSLATION.

whispers of authors doubtful. Herself observes what is done in heaven, and seas, and earth, and pries into all the world.

III. She had made known the Grecian ships arriving with stout soldiers; nor does the enemy in arms unlooked-for come. The Trojans set themselves to oppose their landing, and defend the shore; and then, Protesilaus, fatally fallest first by Hector's spear: and fights begun, brave Trojan souls, and Hector, then not known, stand the Greeks in much. Neither did Phrygians feel, at small expense of blood, what Grecian arms could do. And now Sigeian shores were dyed with blood; now Cygnus, Neptune's son, gave thousands death: now was Achilles in his chariot reared, and levelling whole Trojan hosts with blows of his Peleian spear; and through the lines, or Cygnus, or Hector singling out, encounters Cygnus: Hector was reserved for the tenth year. Then, cheering his steeds, their snowy necks pressed with the yoke, directs his chariot on the foe; and with his brawny arms, shaking his quivering spear, said; Whoever you be, O youth! have in thy death this comfort; that thou art slain by Achilles, the Hæmonian. Thus far Achilles. His heavy spear pursued his voice; but though no error was in directing it, yet, by the sharpness of its discharged steel, it nothing did avail; and, as it only bruised the breast

Nate Deâ (nam te famâ prænovimus) inquit  
 Ille, quid à nobis vulnus; miraris abesse?  
 (Mirabatur enim.) Non hæc, quam cernis, equinis  
 Fulva jubis cassis, neque onus cava parma sinistræ  
 Auxilio mihi sunt: decor est quæsitus ab istis. 90  
 Mars quoque ob hoc capere arma solet. Remo-  
 vebitur omne

Tegminis officium: tamen indestructus abibo.  
 Est aliquid, non esse satum Nereïde, sed qui  
 Nereaque; et natas, et totum temperet æquor.  
 Dixit: et hæsurum clypei curvamine telum 95  
 Misit in Æaciden: quod et æs, et proxima rupit  
 Terga novena boïum: decimo tamen orbe moratum  
 Excudit hoc heros: rursusque trementia forti  
 Tela manu torsit: rursus sine vulnere corpus,  
 Sincerumque fuit, nec tertia cuspis apertum, 100  
 Et se præbentem valuit destringere Cygnum.  
 Haud secus exarsit, quam Circo taurus aperto,  
 Cùm sua terribili petit irritamina cornu  
 Pæniceas vestes, elusaque vulnera sentit. 104  
 Nùm tamen exciderit ferrum considerat hastæ.  
 Hærebat ligno. Manus est mea debilis ergo;  
 Quasque, ait, antè habuit vires effudit in uno.  
 Nam certè valuit, vel cùm Lyrnesia primus  
 Mœnia disjeci: vel cùm Tenedonque, suoque  
 Eëtioneas implevi sanguine Thebas. 110

*Nate Dea, inquit ille, (nam prænovimus te fama) quid miraris vulnus abesse à nobis? (enim mirabatur.) Non hæc cassis quam cernis, fulva jubis equinis, neque cava parma, onus sinistra, sunt auxilio mihi: decor est quæsitus ab istis. Mars quoque solet capere arma ob hoc. Omne officium tegminis removebitur, tamen abibo indestructus. Est aliquid non esse satum Nereïde, sed eo qui temperet Nereaque, et natas, et totum æquor. Dixit: et misit in Æaciden telum hæsurum curvamine clypei: quod rupit et æs, et proxima novena terga boïum: heros tamen excudit hoc moratum decimo orbe, rursusque torsit trementia tela forti manu: rursus corpus fuit sine vulnere, sincerumque, nec tertia cuspis valuit destringere Cygnum apertum, et præbentem se. Exarsit haud secus, quam taurus circo aperto, cum petit Pæniceas vestes, sua irritamina, terribili cornu, sentitque vulnera elusa. Tamen considerat num ferrum hastæ exciderit. Hærebat ligno. Ergo,*

*ait, mea manus est debilis, effuditque in uno vires quas habuit ante. Nam certè valuit, vel cum primus disjeci Lyrnesia mœnia, vel cum implevi Tenedonque, Thebusque Eëtioneas suo sanguine:*

## TRANSLATION.

with a blunt stroke, goddess-born, he cries (for fame has taught us who you are), Why dost thou wonder, I remain untouched? For he did wonder. Not this helmet which you see, tawny with horse's mane, nor hollow shield the load of my left arm, do me assist; these only are for ornament: for this cause, too, Mars uses to take arms. All their service of defence shall be removed, and yet shall I come off unhurt. It is something not to be descended of a Nereid, but of one, who sways both over Nereus and his daughter, and the whole sea's extent. He spoke: and at Achilles hurled his spear, that soon was to stick in the shield's boss; and which broke both through the brass and the next nine folds of bull-hide; yet, sticking in the tenth orb of the hide, the hero shook it off, and hurled again the quivering spear with his strong arm. Again his body was untouched, unhurt; nor could the third spear pierce through Cygnus, though standing open and exposed. Achilles raged, not otherwise than does a bull amid the open circus, when with his dreadful horn he butts the scarlet vests, provocatives, and feels eluded wounds. Yet here Achilles tries, whether the steel had fallen from off the spear: he found it fast. My hand is therefore weak (says he), and what strength it boasted of before, it has now spent on one. For, doubtless, it had strength; or when I first overthrew Lyrnesian walls; or when Tenedos I filled and Eëtionean Thebes with their own blood; or when Caycus, purple, flowed with native slaugh-

*vel cum Caycus fluxit  
purpureus populari  
cæde; Teleplusque bis  
sensit opus meæ hastæ.  
Hic quoque tot cæsis, quorum per littus acervos  
Et feci, et video, valuit mea dextra, valetque  
tot cæsis quorum et  
feci et video acervos  
per littus. Dixit: et,  
veluti male crederet  
aute actis, misit has-  
tam in Menæten de  
Lyciâ plebe, adversum,  
rupitque simul lori-  
cum, subjectaque pec-  
tora. Quo plangente  
gravem terram mori-  
bundo vertice, extra-  
hit idem illud telum de  
calido vulnere, atque  
ait: Hæc est manus,  
hæc hasta, quâ modo  
vicinus, utar isdem in  
hunc: precor idem ex-  
itus sit in hoc. Sicque  
fatus, petit Cygnum,  
nec fraxinus errat:  
nonque evitata, sonuit  
in humero sinistro. In-  
de est repulsa, velut à  
muro, solidâve caute.  
Tamen Achilles vide-  
rat Cygnum signatum  
sanguine, quæ erat ic-  
tus, et fuerat gavisus  
frustrâ. Nullum vul-  
nus erat: ille erat  
sanguis Menæte. Tum  
vero, fremebundus,  
desilît præceps ab alto  
curru, et petens secu-  
rum hostem cominus  
nitido ense, cecit par-  
mam galeamque cavari  
gladio, et ferrum quo-  
que læti in duro cor-  
pore. Haud tulit ul-  
terius, pulsataque adversa ora viri ter quater reducto clypeo, et cava tempora capulo: sequensque  
instat cecenti: turbatque, ruitque, negatque requiem attonito. Pavor occupat illum, tenebræ-  
que natant ante oculos, lapsique medio*

Vel cum purpureus populari cæde Caycus  
Fluxit; opusque meæ bis sensit Teleplus hastæ.  
Hic quoque tot cæsis, quorum per littus acervos  
Et feci, et video, valuit mea dextra, valetque.  
Dixit: et, antè actis veluti malè crederet, hastam  
Misit in adversum Lyciâ de plebe Menæten: 116  
Loricamque simul, subjectaque pectora rupit.  
Quo plangente gravem moribundo vertice terram,  
Extrahit illud idem calido de vulnere telum:  
Atque ait; Hæc manus est, hæc, quâ modò vici-  
mus, hasta. 120  
Utar in hunc isdem: sit in hoc precor exitus idem.  
Sic fatus, Cygnumque petit, nec fraxinus errat:  
Inque humero sonuit non evitata sinistro.  
Indè velût muro, solidâve à caute, repulsa est.  
Quâ tamen ictus erat, signatum sanguine Cygnum  
Viderat, et frustrâ fuerat gavisus, Achilles. 126  
Vulnus erat nullum: sanguis fuit ille Menæte.  
Tum verò præceps curru fremebundus ab alto  
Desilît, et nitido securum cominûs hostem  
Ense petens, parmam gladio, galeamq; cavari 130  
Cernit, et in duro lædi quoque corpore ferrum.  
Haud tulit ulterius: clypeoque adversa reducto  
Tèr quater ora viri, capulo cava tempora pulsât.  
Cedentiq; sequens instat: turbatque, ruitque, 134  
Attonitoq; negat requiem. Pavor occupat illum;  
Ante oculosque natant tenebræ: retròque ferenti

## TRANSLATION.

ter; and Telephus twice felt the virtue of my spear. My arm has here too been of power, and still is; so many slain, whose heaps I made, and see along the shore. He said; and, as ill trusting to his former feats, he hurled his spear at adverse Menætes, one of the Lycian throng; and instant broke quite through his mail and breast subjacent. Who beating with his head in death the heavy earth, he draws that very spear out of the reeking wound, and says; This is the hand, this is the spear, with which I conquered but now; the same I will use at this: I only wish the event may be the same in him. Thus he said, and lets it fly at Cygnus: nor does the trusty ash mistake, and, not avoided, sounded on his left shoulder; thence repelled, as from a wall, or solid rock. Yet, where it hit, Achilles had observed Cygnus distained with blood, and boasted, but in vain: no wound there was; it was Menætes' blood. Then, raging, he leaps headlong down from off his lofty chariot; and, in close fight, attacking thus his fearless foe with shining sword, observes his shield and helmet pierced, but the weapon blunted upon his callous body. No longer could he bear; and, drawing back his shield, with it he pelts the hero's adverse face thrice and four times, and with the hilt his hollow temples; and, pursuing, urges the pursued; stirs and drives him on, and him con-

Aversos passus mediò lapis obstitit arvo.

Quem super impulsus resupino pectore Cygnus

Vi multâ vertit, terræque adfixit Achilles. 139

Tum, clypeo genibusque premens præcordia duris,

Vincla trahit galeæ; quæ presso subdita mento

Elidunt fauces; et respiramen, iterque

Eripiunt animæ. Victum spoliare parabat:

Arma relictâ videt. Corpus Deus æquoris albam

Contulit in volucrem; cuius modò nomen habebat.

IV. V. Hic labor, hæc requiem multorum pug-  
na dierum 146

Attulit: et positis pars utraque substitit armis.

Dùmque vigil Phrygios servat custodia muros;

Et vigil Argolicas servat custodia fossas:

Festa dies aderat; quâ Cygni victor Achilles 150

Pallada vittatæ placabat sanguine vaccæ.

Cujus ut imposuit profecta calentibus aris;

Et Dîs acceptus penetravit in æthera nidor:

Sacra tulere suam: pars est data cætera mensis.

Discubuere toris proceres; et corpora tostâ 155

Carne replent: vinoque levant curasque, sitimque.

Non illos citharæ, non illos carmina vocum,

Longave multifori delectat tibia buxi:

Sed noctem sermone trahunt: virtusque loquendi

Materia est. Pugnam referunt hostisque, suamque,

Inque vices adita atque exhausta pericula sæpè 161

*Non citharæ delectant illos, non carmina vocum, tibiave longâ multifori buxi delectat illos, sed trahunt noctem sermone, virtusque est materia loquendi, referunt pugnamque suam, hostisque, juvatque sæpe commemorare in vices adita atque*

*arvo, obstitit illi ferenti aversos passus retrò. Super quem Achilles vertit Cygnum impulsus resupino pectore multâ vi, adfixitque terræ. Tum premens præcordia clypeo, genibusque duris, trahit vincla galeæ, quæ subdita presso mento, elidunt fauces, et eripiunt respiramen iterque animæ. Parabat spoliare victum: videt arma relictâ. Deus æquoris contulit corpus in albam volucrem, cuius nomen modo habebat.*

*IV. V. Hic labor, hæc pugna attulit requiem multorum dierum; et utraque pars substitit, armis positis. Dùmque vigil custodia servat Phrygios muros, et vigil custodia servat Argolicas fossas: festa dies aderat, quâ Achilles, victor Cygni, placabat Pallada sanguine vittatæ vaccæ. Cujus profecta ut imposuit calentibus aris; et nidor acceptus Diis penetravit in æthera; sacra tulere suam partem: cætera pars est data mensis. Proceres discubuere toris, et replent corpora tostâ carne, levantque curasque, sitimque vino.*

#### TRANSLATION.

foundings, grants no respite. Horror seizes on him; mists float before his eyes; and, drawing back his steps averse, a stone, amid the plain, withstood: over which Achilles, with much violence, turned Cygnus, impelled with breast turned upward, and dashed him to the earth: then with his shield and sturdy knees, he, pressing down his breast, pulls tight his helmet's straps; which, lying under his pinched chin, squeeze close his throat, and take away his wind, and all the passage of his breath. He was about to strip his vanquished foe; observes his armour left. The god of sea his body turned to a white bird, whose name he lately bore.

IV. V. This toil, this fight brought on, of many days, a respite; and both sides, laying down their arms, were quiet. And while watchful guard keeps Phrygian walls, and watchful guard keeps Grecian trenches; a festal day was come, on which Achilles, the conqueror of Cygnus, meant to appease, with blood of heifer filleted, the goddess Pallas. On whose glowing altars as he laid the entrails, and the smell, acceptable to gods, pierced through the ether, the sacrifice had its own share; the rest is for the table. The chiefs sat down on couches, and with roasted flesh sated their bodies, and banished cares and thirst with wine. Not harps, nor melody of voices, nor the long pipe of perforated box, delight them; but in discourse they pass the night, and virtue is the subject;

*exhausta pericula. Quid enim Achilles loqueretur? aut quid potius loquerentur apud magnum Achillem? proxima præcipuè victoria domito Cygno fuit in sermone. Visum est mirabile cunctis, quod erat juveni corpus penetrabile nullo telo, invictumque ad vulnera, quodque terebat ferrum. Hoc ipsum Æacides, hoc Achivi mirabantur. Cum Nestor ait sic: Cygnus vestro ævo fuit unicus contemptor ferri, forabilisque nullo ictu. At olim ipse vidi Perrhæbum Cænea patientem mille vulnera corpore non læso: Perrhæbum Cænea, qui inclytus factis incoluit Othryn: quoque id esset magis mirum in illo, erat natus femina. Quisquis adest moventur novitate monstri, rogantque ut narret: inter quos Achilles ait: age dic (nam est eadem voluntas cunctis audire) ô facunde senex, prudentia nostri ævi, quis Cæneus fuerit, cur versus in contraria; qua militiâ, certamine ejus pugna sit cognitus tibi; a quo sit victus, si est victus ab ullo. Tum senior: Quamvis tarda vetustas obstet mihi, multaque fugiant me, tamen memini plura spectata sub primis annis; nec inter tot acta bellique domique, est res qua hæreat nostro pectore magis illa. At si spatiosa senectus potuit reddere quem spectatorem multorum operum, vixi*

Commemorare juvat. Quid enim loqueretur Achilles?

Aut quid apud magnum potiùs loquerentur Achillem?

Proxima præcipuè domito victoria Cygno In sermone fuit. Visum mirabile cunctis; 165

Quodd juveni corpus nullo penetrabile telo, Invictumque ad vulnera erat, ferrumque terebat: Hoc ipsum Æacides, hoc mirabantur Achivi.

Cum sic Nestor ait: Vestro fuit unicus ævo Contemptor ferri, nulloque forabilis ictu 170

Cygnus. At ipse olim patientem vulnera mille Corpore non læso Perrhæbum Cænea vidi:

Cænea Perrhæbum; qui factis inclytus Othryn Incoluit. Quoque id mirum magis esset in illo;

Fœmina natus erat. Monstri novitate moventur, Quisquis adest: narretque rogant. Quos inter Achilles, 176

Dic age (nam cunctis eadem est audire voluntas)

O facunde senex, ævi prudentia nostri;

Quis fuerit Cæneus, cur in contraria versus;

Quâ tibi militiâ, cujus certamine pugnae 180

Cognitus; à quo sit victus, si victus ab ullo est.

Tum senior: Quamvis obstet mihi tarda vetustas;

Multaque me fugiant primis spectata sub annis;

Plura tamen memini: nec, quæ magis hæreat illâ,

Pectore res nostro est, inter bellique, domique 185

Acta tot. Ac si quem potuit spatiosa senectus

Spectatorem operum multorum reddere, vixi

#### TRANSLATION.

and relate their own and enemy's fights: and often they take pleasure to rehearse, in turns, the dangers both encountered and surmounted. For what should else Achilles speak? or they relate before the great Achilles? The late victory, Cygnus vanquished, was chiefly in discourse. To all it seemed amazing, that the youth's body was to no weapon penetrable, and to wounds unconquerable, and battered steel itself. This very thing Achilles, and this the Greeks admired. When Nestor thus began; Cygnus has, in your time, been of steel the alone despiser, and perforable by no blow: but, formerly, myself saw Cæneus, the Perrhæban, bear a thousand strokes, his body unhurt; Cæneus the Perrhæban, who, famous for his feats, dwelt in his Othrys: and this in him might be more wonderful as he was born a woman. All present startle at the newness of the prodigy, and beg he would relate it. Among whom Achilles: Pray go on to tell (for we have all the same desire to hear) O eloquent old man, the prudence of our age, who this Cæneus was, why turned to the opposite sex, in what warfare, in what fight's strife, was he known to you; by whom conquered, if by any conquered? Then the sire: Though slow age makes much against me, and much, observed by me in prime of years,

Annos bis centum: nunc tertia vivitur ætas.  
 Clara decore fuit proles Elateia Cænis,  
 Thessalidum virgo pulcherrima: perque propinquas,  
 Perque tuas urbes (tibi enim popularis, Achille,) 192  
 Multorum frustrâ votis optata procorum.  
 Tentâset Peleus thalamos quoque forsitan illos;  
 Sed jam aut contigerant illi connubia matris, 194  
 Aut fuerant promissa, tuæ. Nec Cænis in ullos  
 Denupsit thalamos: secretaque littora carpens  
 Æquorei vim passa Dei est. Ita fama ferebat,  
 Utque novæ Veneris Neptunus gaudia cepit:  
 Sint tua vota licet, dixit, secura repulsæ:  
 Elige quid voveas. Eadem hoc quoque Fama ferebat.  
 Magnum, Cænis ait, facit hæc injuria votum, 201  
 Tale pati nil posse mihi. Da fœmina ne sim:  
 Omnia præstiteris. Graviore novissima dixit  
 Verba sono: poteratque viri vox illa videri:  
 Sicut erat. Nam jam voto Deus æquoris alti 205  
 Annuerat: dederatque super; ne saucius ullis  
 Vulneribus fieri, ferrove occumbere posset.  
 Munere lætus abit: studiisque virilibus ævum  
 Exigit Atracides, Peneiaque arva pererrat.  
 Duxerat Hippodamen audaci Ixione natus: 210  
 Nubigenasque feros, positis ex ordine mensis,  
 Arboribus tecto discumbere jusserat antro.  
 Hæmonii proceres aderant; aderamus et ipsi,

*libus, pererratque arva Peneia. Natus audaci Ixione duxerat Hippodamen: mensisque positis ex ordine, jusserat nubigenas feros discumbere antro tecto arboribus. Hæmonii proceres aderant, et ipsi aderamus,*

## TRANSLATION.

escapes me now, yet more I still remember; nor is there any thing, among so many acts of war and peace, sticks closer to my breast than this: and if extensive age could make any one spectator of many deeds, I have lived twice a hundred years, and in my third I live. Cænis, the daughter of Elatus, famous for her beauty, and fairest of Thessalian maids, was longed for, in vain, by vows of many suitors, through all the neighbouring, and thy, cities. O Achilles (for she was thy country-woman) perhaps had Peleus tried that marriage-bed, but, or now the marriage of thy mother had befallen, or had been promised him: nor did Cænis marry into any bed; but, tripping over the lonely shore, suffered the violence of the god of the sea. So fame related: and as Neptune this new amour enjoyed with gust, Be thy vows, he said, of all repulse secure; choose what you wish. Fame has this too related. This injury, says Cænis, makes great my wish; that no such thing I may hereafter suffer: grant I be no longer woman, and you will grant me all. With a hoarser tone these last words she spoke; and the voice might seem to be a man's, as indeed it was. For now the god of the deep sea had nodded to her wish; and, over gave, that he might not be pierced by any wounds, or fall by any steel. Thus Cæneus, the Atracian, exulting in his gift, departs, and spends his time in manly exercises, and roams the Peneian plains. Pirithous, bold Ixion's son, had married Hippodame, and ordered the cloud-born monsters to sit down at tables ranged in order, in a cave

*bis centum annos: tertia ætas nunc vivitur. Cænis Elateia proles fuit clara decore, et pulcherrima virgo Thessalidum, optataque frustra votis multorum procorum, per propinquas, perque tuas urbes (erat enim popularis tibi, Achille.) Forsitan Peleus quoque tentasset illos thalamos: sed connubia tua matris jam aut contigerant illi, aut fuerant promissa; nec Cænis denupsit in ullos thalamos, secreta littora, passa est vim æquorei Dei: ita fama ferebat. Utque Neptunus cepit gaudia novæ Veneris, dixit: Licet ut tua vota sint secura repulsæ, elige quod voveas. Eadem fama ferebat hoc quoque. Ille injuriæ, ait Cænis, facit magnum votum, mihi posse pati nil tale: da ne sim fœmina, præstiteris omnia. Dixit novissima verba graviore sono, illaque vox poterat videre viri, sicut erat. Nam jam Deus alti æquoris annuerat voto, dederatque super, ne posset fieri saucius ullis vulneribus, occumbere ferro. Atracides abit lætus munere, exigitque ævum studiis virilibus.*

*festaque regia resonabat confusâ turbâ. Ecce canunt Hymenæon, et atria fumant ignibus: cincta; adest virgo præ signis facie adest caterva matrum nuptiarumque. Diximus Pirithoum felicem illâ conjugē; quod omen pene sefellimus. Nam Euryte, sævissime savorum Centaurorum, pectus ardet tibi, tam virgine visâ quam vino, et ebrietas geminatâ libidine, regnat. Protinus eversæ mensæ turbant convivia, novæque nupta raptatur per vim comis prehen- sis. Eurytus rapit Hippodamen, alii rapiunt quam quisque probant aut poterant, eratque imago captæ urbis. Domus sonat famineo clamore. Omnes surgimus oculus; et Theseus primus ait, quæ recordia pulsât te, Euryte; qui me vivente lacessas Pirithoum, ignarusque vi- les duos in uno? Neve magnanimus heros frustra memoraverit ea, submovet instantes, aufertque raptam furentibus. Ille respondit nihil contra, neque enim potest defendere talia facta verbis, sed insequitur ora vindicis protervis manibus, pulsâtque generosa pectora. Fortè fuit juxta antiquus crater asper signis extantibus, quem vastum, ipse Ægides vastior sustulit, misitque in adversa ora. Ille vomens pariter vulnere et ore, globos sanguinis, cerebrumque, merumque, resupinus madidâ arenâ*

Festaque confusâ resonabat regia turbâ. 214  
 Ecce canunt Hymenæon; et ignibus atria fumant:  
 Cincta; adest virgo, matrum nuruumque catervâ,  
 Præsignis facie. Felicem diximus illâ  
 Conjuge Pirithoum: quod penè sefellimus omen.  
 Nam tibi, sævorum sævissime Centaurorum  
 Euryte, quam vino pectus, tam virgine visâ 220  
 Ardet: et ebrietas geminatâ libidine regnat.  
 Protinûs eversæ turbant convivia mensæ:  
 Raptaturque comis per vim nova nupta prehensis.  
 Eurytus Hippodamen, alii quam quisque probârunt.  
 Aut poterant, rapiunt; captæque erat urbis imago.  
 Fœmineo clamore sonat domus. Ociûs omnes 226  
 Surgimus: et primus, Quæ te recordia, Theseus,  
 Euryte, pulsât, ait; qui me vivente lacessas  
 Pirithoum, virolesque duos ignarus in uno? 229  
 Nevè ea magnanimus frustrâ memoraverit heros;  
 Submovet instantes; raptamque furentibus aufert.  
 Ille nihil contrâ: neque enim defendere verbis  
 Talia facta potest: sed vindicis ora protervis  
 Insequitur manibus, generosaque pectora pulsât.  
 Fortè fuit juxtâ signis extantibus asper 235  
 Antiquus crater, quem vastum vastior ipse  
 Sustulit Ægides; adversaque misit in ora.  
 Sanguinis ille globos paritèr, cerebrumque, merum-  
 que,

Vulnere et ore vomens, madidâ resupinus arenâ

#### TRANSLATION.

shaded with trees. The Hæmonian chiefs were present; and we ourselves were present; and the festal palace with confused rout resounded: lo! they sing Hymenæus, and the halls smoke with fires of altars. The virgin, famed for beauty, comes, surrounded with a train of matrons and young maids. We all pronounced Pirithous happy in that spouse; which omen we well nigh had falsified: for, O Eurytus, fiercest of fierce centaurs, thy breast burns, as with the virgin seen, so with the fumes of wine; and drunkenness, doubled by lust, bears sway. On the sudden, tables overturned, disturb the feast; and the new-married wife is dragged away by the caught hair. Eurytus snatches at Hippodame: others at those they most approved, or could: it was the image of a city taken. The house resounds with cries of women: we quickly all start up; and first, Theseus says; What madness, Eurytus, thus drives thee on; who, living I, provokest Pirithous, and ignorantly violatest two in one? And, that the valiant hero might not say these words in vain, he pushes off the pressing centaurs, and snatches from their fury the ravished maid. He nothing said against, nor could indeed defend, such deeds by words; but falls upon the avenger's face with boisterous hands, and thumps his generous breast. By chance stood near an antique goblet, rough with bulging figures; which, vast and huge, more vast himself the son of



Calcitrat. Ardescunt germanâ cæde bimbres ;  
Certatimque omnes uno ore, Arma, arma, lo-  
quuntur.

241

Vina dabant animos : et primâ pocula pugnâ  
Missa volant, fragilesque cadi, curvique lebetes :  
Res epulis quondam, nunc bello et cædibus, aptæ.

Primus Ophionides Amycus penetralia donis

245

Haud timuit spoliare suis ; et primus ab æde  
Lampadibus densum rapuit funale coruscis :

Elatumque altè, veluti qui candida tauri

Rumpere sacrificâ molitur colla securi ;

Illisit fronti Lapithæ Celadontis : et ossa

250

Non agnoscendo confusa reliquit in ore.

Exsiluere oculi ; disiectisque ossibus oris,

Acta retrò naris, medioque infixâ palato est.

Hunc pede convulso mensæ Pellæus æcernæ

254

Stravit humi Belates, dejecto in pectora mento :

Cumque atro mistos sputantem sanguine dentes,

Vulnere Tartareas geminato mittit ad umbras.

Proximus ut steterat, spectans altaria vultu

Fumida terribili, Cur non, ait, utimur istis ?

Cumque suis Gryneus immanem sustulit aram

260

Ignibus, et medium Lapitharum jecit in agmen :

Depressitque duos, Brotean, et Orion. Orio

Mater erat Mycale : quam deduxisse canendo,

Sæpè reluctanti constabat cornua Lunæ,

Non impunè feres, teli modò copia detur,

265

*men Lapitharum, depressitque duos, Brotean, et Orion. Mycale erat mater Orio quam constabat canendo, sæpe deduxisse cornua reluctanti Lunæ. Exadius dixerat, Non feres impunè, modo copia teli detur,*

## TRANSLATION.

Ægeus took up, and hurled at his adverse face. He, vomiting at once goblets of blood, and brains, and wine, out at his mouth and wound, lies sprawling on the moistened sand. The centaurs, double-limbed, do, at their brother's death, take fire ; and, vying with one mouth, Arms, arms ! they all cry out. Wine gave them spirits ; and in the first encounter, cups, hurled, fly, and shattered casks, and hollow kettles ; things before fit for a feast, but now for war and slaughter. First Amycus, the son of Ophion, scruples not to strip the shrine of all its ornaments and first out of the Sacristy snatched up a branch, thick set with blazing lamps, and dashed it, high raised, at Celadon, the Lapithæ's forehead : as who attempts with sacrificing ax to break a bullock's snowy neck ; and left the bones confounded in his undistinguished face. His eyes start out ; the bones of his face disjected ; his nose falls back, fixed in the middle of his palate. Him Belates, the Pellæan, with wrenched foot of maple-table, laid flat to the ground, his chin sunk down quite to his breast ; and with redoubled wound sends him down to the shades of Tartarus, sputtering out his teeth, mixed with black gore. As Gryneus stood next, viewing the smoking altars with a stern look, he cries ; Why do we not use these ? and Gryneus the huge altar snatching with all its fires, hurled it among the Lapithæ, and laid two, Broteas and Orios, flat : Orios's mother was Mycale, who, by her charms, was often known to draw down

*habetque instar teli  
cornua votivi cervi,  
quæ fuerant in altâ  
pinu. Gryneus figitur  
in lumino huic duplici  
ramo, cruriturque oculos,  
quorum pars hæret  
cornibus, pars fluit in  
barbam, pendetque con-  
creta sanguine. Ecce  
Rhætus rapit primi-  
tium torrem flagran-  
tem, ab mediis aris,  
perfringitque à dex-  
trâ parte tempora Cha-  
raxi, protecta fulvo  
capillo. Crines cor-  
repti rapidâ flammâ,  
arserunt veluti arida  
seges, et sanguis inus-  
tus vulnere, dedit ter-  
ribilem sonum stri-  
dore, ut ferrum ru-  
bens igne plerumque  
solet dare, quod fuber  
cum eduxit curvâ for-  
cipe, demittit lacubus,  
at illud stridet, et  
submersum sibilat in  
trepidâ undâ. Saucius  
excutit aridum ignem  
hirsutis crinibus, tol-  
litque in humeros li-  
men revulsam tellure,  
onus plaustrî, quod  
ipsa gravitas facit ne  
permittat in hostem.  
Saxeæ moles oppressit  
quoque Cometem, so-  
cium, stantem propiore  
spatio. Nec Rhætus  
retinet gaudia, et in-  
quit, Comprecor ut cæ-  
tera turba tuorum cas-  
trorum sit sic fortis,  
novatque repetitum*

Dixerat Exadius. Telique habet instar, in altâ  
Quæ fuerant pinu, votivi cornua cervi.  
Figitur huic duplici Gryneus in lumina ramo :  
Eruiiturque oculos: Quorum pars cornibus hæret :  
Pars fluit in barbam; concretaque sanguine pendet.  
Ecce rapit mediis flagrantem Rhætus ab aris 271  
Primitium torrem: dextrâque à parte Charaxi  
Tempora perfringit fulvo protecta capillo.  
Correpti rapidâ, veluti seges arida, flammâ  
Arserunt crines: et vulnere sanguis inustus 275  
Terribilem stridore sonum dedit: ut dare ferrum  
Igne rubens plerumque solet, quod forcipe curvâ  
Cum faber eduxit, lacubus demittit. At illud  
Stridet: et in trepidâ submersum sibilat undâ.  
Saucius hirsutis avidum de crinibus ignem 280  
Excutit: inque humeros limen tellure revulsam  
Tollit, onus plaustrî, quod ne permittat in hostem,  
Ipsa facit gravitas. Socium quoque saxeæ moles  
Oppressit spatio stantem propiore Cometem:  
Gaudia nec retinet Rhætus: Sic comprecor, inquit,  
Cætera sit fortis castrorum turba tuorum; 286  
Semicremoque novat repetitum stipite vulnus:  
Tèrque, quatèrque gravi juncturas verticis ictu  
Rupit: et in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro.  
Victor ad Evagrum, Corythumque, Dryantaque  
transit,

E quibus, ut primâ tectus lanugine malas

*vulnus semicremo stipite, rupitque ter quaterque juncturas verticis gravi ictu, et ossa sederunt  
in liquido cerebro. Victor transit ad Evagrum, Corythumque, Dryantaque. E quibus ut Cory-  
thus tectus quoad malas*

#### TRANSLATION.

the horns of the labouring moon. Exadius cried, Unpunished thou shalt not go, so I a weapon get: and for a weapon has the horns of a votive stag, which on a tall pine hung. This double branch is fixed into his eyes, his eyes scooped out; part whereof sticks to the horns, part runs down his beard, and with blood hangs clotted. Lo! Rhætus snatches up from amid an altar a chief flaming brand; and, on the right side, breaks through Charaxus' temples, covered with yellow hair: his hair caught by the rapid flame, burnt like parched corn; and the blood, burnt up within the wound, gave a dreadful noise with hissing: as iron, glowing hot with fire, is most part wont to do; which when the smith has drawn out with his crooked tongs, he drops into the trough; but, sunk it whizzes, and in the trembling water hisses. Wounded, he shakes the greedy fire from off his shaggy locks; and on his shoulders lifts the threshold, wrenched from the earth a wagon-load; which that he hurls not quite to the foe, its very weight is cause. The stony mass overwhelms Cometes, a companion, standing nigher: nor Rhætus then his joy contains. Thus he says, I of the gods do ask, may all the others of thy side be brave; and then renews the wound, repeated with the stake half-burnt; and thrice and four times broke the junctures of his head with grievous blows, and in his liquid brains the bones are sunk. The victor passes on to Evagrus, and Corythus, and Dryas; of whom, when Corythus,

Procubuit Corythus: Puero quæ gloria fuso  
 Parta tibi est? Evagrus ait. Nec dicere Rhætus  
 Plura sinit: rutilasque ferox in aperta loquentis 294  
 Condidit ora viri, perque os in pectora, flammas.  
 Te quoque, sæve Drya, circum caput igne rotato  
 Insequitur: sed non in te quoque constitit idem  
 Exitus. Assiduæ successu cædis ovantem,  
 Quâ juncta est humero cervix, sude figis obustâ:  
 Ingemuit, duroque sudem vix osse revellit 300  
 Rhætus; et ipse suo madefactus sanguine fugit.  
 Fugit et Orneus, Lycabasque, et saucius armo  
 Dexteriore Medon, et cum Pisenore Thaumâs:  
 Quique pedum nupèr certamine vicerat omnes  
 Mermerus; accepto nunc vulnere tardiùs ibat: 305  
 Et Pholus, et Melaneus, et Abas prædator aprorum:  
 Quique suis frustrâ bellum dissuaserat augur  
 Astylos. Ille etiam metuenti vulnera Nesso,  
 Ne fuge; ad Herculeos, inquit, servaberis, arcus:  
 At non Eurynomus, Lycidasque, et Areos, et Imbreus  
 Effugère necem: quos omnes dextra Dryantis 311  
 Perculit adversos. Adversum tu quoque, quamvis  
 Terga fugæ dederas, vulnus, Crenæe, tulisti.  
 Nam grave respiciens inter duo lumina ferrum,  
 Quâ naris fronti committitur, accipis, imâ. 315  
 In tanto fremitu, ductis sine fine jacebat  
 Sopitus vinis, et inexperrectus Aphidas;

*versos dextra Dryantis perculit. Tu quoque, Crenæe, tulisti adversum vulnus, quamvis dederis terga fugæ. Nam respiciens, accipis grave ferrum inter duo lumina, quâ naris committitur imâ fronti. In tanto fremitu Aphidas jacebat sopitus vinis ductis sine fine, et inexperrectus;*

## TRANSLATION.

his temples clad with their first down, had fallen, Evagrus cries, What glory hast thou gained? A boy laid prostrate! Nor Rhætus suffers to say more; but fiercely plunges in the speaker's mouth, thence down his throat, the ruddy flames. Thee too, fierce Dryas, he pursues, whirling around his head the fiery brand; but not the same event awaited thee. Him, vaunting at success of slaughter uncontrolled, thou woundest, where the neck joins to the shoulder, with a stake point-burnt, Rhætus groaned, and with difficulty, out of the hard bone pulled the stake; and, wet with his own blood, he flies. Flies too Orneus, and Lycabas, and Medon wounded in the right shoulder-blade, and Thaumâs, with Pisenor, and Mermeros, who had lately conquered at speed of foot, but now walked slower for the wound received; and Pholus, and Melaneus, and Abas hunter of boars, and Astylus the augur, who had, in vain, his friends from fight dissuaded. He too to Nessus, fearing wounds, thus speaks; Fly not, for thou shalt be reserved for Hercules' bow: but not Eurynomus, and Lycidas, and Areos, and Imbreus death escaped; whom all, adverse Dryas' right hand struck through. Thou too, Crenæus, though to flight thou hadst given up thy back, an adverse wound receivedst; for, looking back, thou tookest the fatal steel between thy eyes, where to the lowest forehead joins the nose. Amid all this noise, Aphidas lay dosed

*primâ lanugine procubuit: ait, Evagrus, Quæ gloria est partita tibi puero fuso? Nec Rhætus sinit cum dicere plura: feroxque condidit rutilas flammas in aperta ora viri loquentis, perque os in pectora. Insequitur te quoque, sæve Drya, igne rotato circum caput: sed non idem exitus constitit in te quoque: figis sude obustâ, ovantem successu assidue cædis, qua cervix est juncta humero. Rhætus ingemuit, vixque revellit sudem duro osse; et ipse madefactus suo sanguine fugit. Orneus et fugit, Lycabasque, et Medon saucius dexteriore armo, et Thaumâs cum Pisenore, Mermerusque, qui nuper vicerat omnes certamine pedum, nunc ibat tardius vulnere accepto: et Pholus, et Melaneus, et Abas prædator aprorum, Astylosque augur, qui frustra dissuaserat bellum suis. Ille etiam inquit Nesso metuenti vulnera. Ne fuge, servaberis ad acus Herculeos. At non Eurynomus, Lycidasque, et Areos, et Imbreus, effugere necem: quos omnes ad-*

*fususque in villosis  
pellibus Ossæ ursæ,  
tenebat mista carchesia  
languenti manu.  
Quem ut Phorbas vidit  
procul moventem  
nulla arma frustra  
inserit digitos amento,  
dixitque, Bibas vina  
miscenda cum Styge:  
nec moratus plura,  
torsit jaculum in  
juvenem ferrataque  
fraxinus est adacta  
collo, ut casu jacuit  
resupinus. Mors caruit  
sensu, sanguisque  
niger fluxit è pleno  
gutturè inque toros,  
inque ipsa carchesia.  
Vidi ego Petræum conantem  
evellere terra  
glandiferam quercum:  
quam dum ambit complexibus,  
et quatit huc illuc,  
jactatque labefacta  
robora; lancea  
Pirithoi immissa costis  
Petræi, fixit luctantia  
pectora cum duro robore.  
Ferebant Lycum  
cecidisse virtute Pirithoi;  
Chromin etiam  
cecidisse virtute Pirithoi:  
sed uterque dederunt  
minorem titulum victori,  
quam Dictys Helopsque.  
Helops fixus est jaculo,  
quod fecit tempora pervia,  
et missum à dextrâ  
penetravit in lævam  
aurem. Dictys, dum  
trepidans fugit natum  
Ixione instantem,  
delapsus ab ancipiti  
acumine montis,  
decidit in præceps,  
et pondere corporis  
ingentem fregit  
suaque induit ilia fractæ.  
Aphareus adest ultor,  
conaturque mittere saxum  
revulsum è monte.*

Languentique manu carchesia mista tenebat,  
Fusus in Ossæ villosis pellibus ursæ.  
Quem procul ut vidit frustrâ nulla arma moventem,  
Inserit amento digitos, Miscendaque, dixit,  
Cum Styge vina bibas, Phorbas. Nec plura moratus  
In juvenem torsit jaculum: ferrataque collo  
Fraxinus, ut casu jacuit resupinus, adacta est.  
Mors caruit sensu; plenoque à gutture fluxit 325  
Inque toros, inque ipsa niger carchesia sanguis.  
Vidi ego Petræum conantem evellere terrâ  
Glandiferam quercum: quam dum complexibus  
ambit;

Et quatit huc illuc, labefactaque robora jactat,  
Lancea Pirithoi costis immissa Petræi, 330  
Pectora cum duro luctantia robore fixit.  
Pirithoi virtute Lycum cecidisse ferebant:  
Pirithoi cecidisse Chromin. Sed uterque minorem  
Victori titulum, quàm Dictys, Helopsque dederunt.  
Fixus Helops jaculo: quod pervia tempora fecit; 335  
Et missum à dextrâ lævam penetravit in aurem.  
Dictys ab ancipiti delapsus acumine montis,  
Dum fugit instantem trepidans Ixione natum,  
Decidit in præceps: et pondere corporis ornum  
Ingentem fregit: suaque induit ilia fractæ. 340  
Ultor adest Aphareus: saxumque è monte revulsum  
Uterque dederunt minorem titulum victori, quam Dictys  
Helopsque. Helops fixus est jaculo, quod fecit tempora  
pervia, et missum à dextrâ penetravit in lævam aurem.  
Dictys, dum trepidans fugit natum Ixione instantem,  
delapsus ab ancipiti acumine montis, decidit in præceps,  
et pondere corporis ingentem fregit suaque induit ilia  
fractæ. Aphareus adest ultor, conaturque mittere saxum  
revulsum è monte.

## TRANSLATION.

along, with wine incessant gulped, and unawaked, and in his languid hand held the mixed bowl, laid at his length upon the shaggy skin of an Ossæan bear; whom, at a distance, Phorbas saw, moving but bootless arms, applies his fingers to his lance's strap, and said: Now drink thy wine soon to be mixed with Styx. Nor staying more, he hurled his javelin at the youth; and the steel-shod ash was forced through his neck, as he by chance lay on his back: death wanted sense; and the black gore flowed from his gorged throat, and on the couch, and in the bowl itself. I saw Petræus hard struggling to root up an acorn-bearing oak out of the earth; which, while he grasps in his embrace, and shakes this way and that, and agitates the loosened oak, Pirithous' lance let fly into Petræus' ribs, and fixed his struggling breast to the hard oak. It was said, that Lycus, by Pirithous' prowess, fell; and, by Pirithous' valour, Chromis: but by each of these, the conqueror gained less title far, than by Dictys and Helops. Helops was with a javelin fixed, that made his temples pervious, and sent from the right quite to the left ear pierced. Dictys, tumbling down a hill's steep brow while trembling, he flies the urging Ixion's son, headlong falls down; and, with his body's weight, crushes a huge ash-tree, and spits, upon its broken boughs, his bowels. Avenging Aphareus next comes on, and strives to throw a rock, tore from the mountain's side: the son of Ægeus, with his oaken club, prevents him, striving;

Mittere conatur. Conantem stipite querno  
 Occupat Ægides; cubitique ingentia frangit  
 Ossa: nec ulterius dare corpus inutile leto  
 Aut vacat, aut curat: tergoque Bianoris alti 345  
 Insilit, haud solito quenkum portare, nisi ipsum:  
 Opposuitque genu costis: prensamque sinistrâ  
 Cæsariem retinens, vultum, minitantiâque ora  
 Robore nodoso, præduraque tempora fregit.  
 Robore Nedymnum, jaculatoremque Lycotan 350  
 Sternit, et immissâ protectum pectora barbâ  
 Hippason, et summis exstantem Riphea silvis;  
 Tereaque, Hæmoniis qui prênso montibus ursos  
 Ferre domum vivos, indignantesque solebat.  
 Haud tulit utentem pugnae successibus ultrâ 355  
 Thesea Demoleon: solidoque revellere dumo  
 Annosam pinum magno molimine tentat.  
 Quod quia non potuit, præfractam misit in hostem.  
 Sed procùl à telo Theseus veniente recessit,  
 Pallados admonitu. Credi sic ipse volebat. 360  
 Non tamen arbor iners cecidit: nam Crantoris alti  
 Abscidit jugulo pectusque, humerumque sinistrum.  
 Armiger ille tui fuerat genitoris, Achille:  
 Quem Dolopum rector bello superatus Amyntor  
 Æacidæ dederat, pacis pignusque, fidemque. 365  
 Hunc procùl ut fœdo disiectum vulnere Peleus  
 Vidit. At inferias, juvenum gratissime Crantor.

*Ægides stipite querno occupat conantem, frangitque ingentia ossa cubiti; nec aut vacat aut curat dare inutile corpus leto ulterius: insilitque tergo alti Bianoris, haud solito portare quenkum nisi ipsum, opposuitque genu costis, retinensque cæsariem prensam sinistra, fregit vultum, minitantiâque ora, præduraque tempora, nodoso robore. Sternit robore Nedymnum, Lycotânque jaculatorem, et Hippasonque protectum quoad pectora immissa barba, et Riphea exstantem summis silvis, Tereaque, qui solebat ferre domum vivos indignantesque ursos prensos Hæmonis montibus. Demoleon haud ultra tulit Theseus utentem successibus pugnae: tentatque magno molimine revellere annosam pinum solido dumo. Quod quia non potuit, misit præfractam in hostem. Sed Thesea recessit procùl à veniente telo, admonitu Pallados: sic ipse volebat credi. Arbor tamen non cecidit iners; nam abscidit pectusque, humerumque sinistrum jugulo alti Crantoris. Ille fuerat*

*armiger tui genitoris, Achille: quem Amyntor, rector Dolopum, superatus bello, dederat Æacidae, pignusque fidemque pacis. Ut Peleus procul vidit hunc disiectum fœdo vulnere; At, ait, Crantor, gratissime juvenum,*

## TRANSLATION.

and breaks his massy cubit bones: nor has or leisure, or takes care further to give his useless body death; and leaps on tall Bianor's back, not used to bear other than himself alone, and clapped his knees to his ribs; and pulling back his hair, caught in his left, battered his face, and threatening mouth, and temples, hard with knotty oak. And with his oak he also levels to the ground Nedymnus, and the darter, Lycotas; and Hippasos, whose breast was shaded with his length of beard; and Ripheus, who towered above the topmost woods; and Tereus, wont to carry home indignant and alive bears, caught on the Hæmonian hills. Demoleon could no longer hold, nor bear Theseus' success in fight; and, with huge tugging, tries to pull from out the thick-set wood an aged pine; which, as he could not, broken short, he threw at his antagonist. But Theseus retired to distance from the coming blow, by Pallas warned: he had a mind it should be thought so. Yet the tree bootless fell not, for from the throat of the tall Crantor tore the breast and the left shoulder. He had been, Achilles, thy father's armour-bearer; whom the Dolopian ruler, Amyntor, vanquished in war, had given to Peleus, son of Æacus, as pledge and faith of peace. Him as Peleus at a distance saw, thus mangled with foul wound; but Crantor, Best beloved of youth, accept, he says, an offering; and with a sturdy arm, and great effort of mind, sent at Demoleon his ashen spear,

*accipe inferas: misit-  
que valido lacerto, et  
viribus quoque mentis,  
fraxineam hastam in  
Demoleonta. Quæ per-  
rupit cratem laterum,  
et hærens ossibus in-  
tremuit. Ille trahit  
manu lignum sine cus-  
pide: id quoque vix se-  
quitur; et cuspis est  
retenta pulmone. Ipse  
dolor dabat vires ani-  
mo: æger erigitur in  
hostem: proculcatque  
virum equinis pedibus.  
Ille excipit sonantes  
ictus galeâ, clypeoque:  
defensatque humeros:  
sustinetque arma præ-  
tenta: perforatque duo  
pectora per armos uno  
ictu. Ante tamen de-  
derat Phlegæon, et  
Hylen leto eminus:  
Hiphinon Clanique  
collato Marte. Dory-  
las additur his: qui  
gerebat tempora tecta  
pelle lupi, cornuaque  
vasta boi, rubefacta  
multo cruore, præstan-  
tia vicem savi teli.  
Ego dixi huic, nam  
animus dabat vires,  
Aspice quantum tua  
cornua concedant nos-  
tro ferro, et torsi ja-  
culum, quod cum ne-  
quirit vitare, opposuit  
dextram fronti passu-  
re vulnera. Manus  
est affixa cum fronte.  
Clamor fit: at Peleus,  
enim stabat propior, ferit ense sub  
medium alvum illum hærentem, et  
victum acerbo vulnere. Prosiluit,  
feroxque traxit sua viscera terrâ,  
calcavitque tracta; ru-  
pitque calcata, et impedit quoque  
crura illis, et concidit inani alvo.*

Accipe, ait. Validoque in Demoleonta lacerto  
Fraxineam misit, mentis quoque viribus, hastam :  
Quæ laterum cratem perrupit: et ossibus hærens 370  
Intremuit. Trahit ille manu sine cuspidē lignum:  
Id quoque vix sequitur. Cuspis pulmone retenta est.  
Ipse dolor vires animo dabat. Æger in hostem  
Erigitur: pedibusque virum proculcat equinis.  
Excipit ille ictus galeâ, clypeoque sonantes. 375  
Defensatque humeros: prætentaque sustinet arma:  
Perque armos uno duo pectora perforat ictu.  
Antè tamen leto dederat Phlegæon, et Hylen  
Eminus: Hiphinon collato Marte, Claninque.  
Additur his Dorylas: qui tempora tecta gerebat  
Pelle lupi, sævique vicem præstantia teli, 381  
Cornua vasta boi multo rubefacta cruore.  
Huic ego, nam vires animus dabat, Aspice, dixi,  
Quantum concedant nostro tua cornua ferro:  
Et jaculum torsi; quod cum vitare nequiret, 385  
Opposuit dextram passuræ vulnera fronti:  
Affixa est cum fronte manus: fit clamor; at illum  
Hærentem Peleus, et acerbo vulnere victum  
(Stabat enim propior) mediam ferit ense sub alvum.  
Prosiluit, terræque ferox sua viscera traxit; 390  
Tractaque calcavit: calcataque rupit: et illis  
Crura quoque impedit: et inani concidit alvo.

## TRANSLATION.

which broke through his side's grate, and quivered sticking in the bones. He pulls out with his hand the shaft without the point, which follows not with ease: the point stuck in the lungs. Even pain itself gave vigour to his resolution. Wounded, he rears against the foe, and tramples on the hero with his horse's feet: he on his helmet and his shield receives the sounding blows, defends his shoulders, and holds out his long-protended lance; and, at a blow, pierces through the shoulder-blades two breasts. Yet he had before, from far, consigned to death Phlegæos and Hyles; in closer fight, Hiphinous and Clanis: to these is joined Dorylas, who bore his temples covered with a wolf's skin, and wide-stretched horns of an ox, red with much blood: doing the office of a mortal weapon. To him I said (for courage gave me strength); Behold how much thy horns yield to my steel. I whirled the dart; which when he could not ward, holds up his right hand to his forehead, like to be the part to suffer by the wound: his hand is pinned to his brow. A shout is made: but Peleus (for he now stood nearer) him vanquished and confounded by the fatal wound, strikes with his sword about the middle belly. He jumped forth, and fiercely dragged his bowels on the ground; and, dragged, trod; and, trodden, burst them; and his legs entangled in them, and down he with an empty belly drops. Nor, Cyllarus, did thee thy beauty fighting save, if we at least may beauty grant to that thy monstrous nature. His beard was just be-

Nec te pignantem tua, Cyllare, forma redemit,  
Si modò naturæ formam concedimus illi. 394

Barba erat incipiens: barbæ color aureus, aureaque  
Ex humeris medios coma dependebat in armos.

Gratus in ore vigor: cervix, humerique, manusque,  
Pectoraque artificum laudatis proxima signis;

Et quâ parte viri est: nec equi mendosa sub illâ

Deteriorque viro facies: da colla, caputque; 400

Castore dignus erit. Sic tergum sessile, sic stant

Pectora celsa toris: totus pice nigrior atrâ.

Candida cauda tamen: color est quoque cruribus  
albus.

Multæ illum petiêre suâ de gente; sed una

Abstulit Hylonome: quâ nulla decentior inter

Semiferos altis habitavit fœmina silvis. 406

Hæc et blanditiis, et amando, et amare fatendo

Cyllaron una tenet. Cultus quoque quantus in illis

Esse potest membris, ut sit coma pectine lævis:

Ut modò rore maris, modò se violâve, rosâve 410

Implicitet; interdum candentia lilia gestet:

Bisque die lapsis Pagasææ vertice silvæ

Fontibus ora lavet: bis flumine corpora tingat.

Nec, nisi quæ deceant electarumque ferarum,

Aut humero aut lateri prætendat vellera lævo. 415

Par amor est illis, errant in montibus unâ:

Antra simul subeunt: et tùm Lapitheia tecta

Intrânt paritèr; paritèr fera bella gerebant.

*silvæ; bis tingat corpora flumine: nec prætendat aut humero aut lateri lævo, vellera nisi quæ deceant electarumque ferarum. Amor est par illis: errant unâ in montibus; subeunt antra simul, et tùm paritèr intrânt Lapitheia tecta; paritèr gerebant fera bella.*

#### TRANSLATION.

ginning; the colour of his beard was gold, and golden hair descended from his shoulders to his mid shoulder-blades. Grateful vigour now was in his face; his neck and shoulders, hands and breast, were not unlike applauded artist's statues, where he is a man; nor is the horse's shape beneath faulty and worse than of the man's; give him but neck and head, and he will be worthy Castor: his back so fit is to be sat, so high stands his brawny chest; and all over blacker than black pitch self; yet his tail white; the colour of his legs white too. Many females of his kind longed for him; but Hylonome gained him alone, than whom no female in the lofty woods among the double race more decent lived. She alone possesses Cyllarus, both by her blandishments, and by her loving and confessing love. Her neatness too is much, as well can be in limbs like these, so that her hair is smoothed with a comb: now she decks herself with rosemary, again with violets or roses; sometimes wears white lilies; and washes twice a day her face in springs trickling down from the top of the Pagasæan wood, and twice she dips her body in the stream. Nor over her shoulder or her side throws furs, but what become, and are of chosen beasts. Equal is their love, they together roam the mountains, together enter caves; and there too they together had entered the Lapi-

*Nec tua forma, Cyllare, redemit te pignantem, si modo concedimus formam illi naturæ. Barba erat incipiens, color barbæ erat aureus: aureaque coma dependebat ex humeris in medios armos. Gratus vigor erat in ore: cervix, humerique, manusque, pectoraque, et qua parte forma viri est, erant proxima laudatis signis artificum. Nec facies equi sub illâ formâ est mendosa, deterior que viro. Da colla caputque ei, et erit dignus Castore. Tergum est sic sessile, pectora sic stant celsa toris: est totus nigrior atrâ pice. Cauda tamen est candida, albus color est quoque cruribus. Multa de suâ gente petiere illum, sed Hylonome una abstulit, quâ nulla fœmina decentior habitavit inter semiferos altis silvis. Hæc una tenet Cyllaron, blanditiis, et amando, et fatendo se amare. Cultus quoque est tantus, quantus potest esse in illis membris, ut coma sit lævis pectine; ut modo implicitet se rore maris, modo violâve, rosâve, interdum gestet candentia lilia; bisque die lavet ora fontibus lapsis vertice Pagasææ*

*Auctor est in incerto: jaculum venit de sinistra parte, et fixit te, Cyllare, inferius quam pectora subsunt collo: cor læsum parvo vulnere, refrixit cum toto corpore post tela educta. Protinus Hylonome morientes excipit artus: Impositâque manu vulnus fovet; oraque ad ora Admovet: atque animæ fugienti obsistere tentat Ut videt extinctum: dictis, quæ clamor ad aures Arcuit ire meas, telo, quod inhæserat illi, Incubuit: moriensque suum complexa maritum est Ante oculos stat et ille meos: qui sena leonum Vinxerat inter se connexis vellera nodis Phæocomes; hominemque simul protectus equumque.*

*Codice qui misso, quem vix juga bina moverent Juncta, Phonoleniden à summo vertice fregit. Fracta volubilitas capitis latissima: perque os, Perque cavas nares, oculosque, auresque cerebrum Molle fluit. Veluti concretum vimine querno Lac solet: utve liquor rari sub pondere cribri Manat; et exprimitur per densa foramina spissus. Ast ego, dum parat hunc armis nudare jacentem, (Scit tuus hoc genitor) gladium spoliantis in ima Ilia dimisi. Chthonius quoque Teleboasque Ense jacent nostro. Ramum prior ille bifurcum Gesserat; hic jaculum. Jaculo mihi vulnera fecit. Signa vides: apparet adhuc vetus ecce cicatrix.*

*Ille prior gesserat bifurcum ramum, hic, jaculum. Fecit vulnera mihi jaculo. Vides signa: ecce vetus cicatrix apparet adhuc.*

Auctor in incerto est: jaculum de parte sinistra Venit; et inferius, quàm collo pectora subsunt, Cyllare, te fixit; parvo cor vulnere læsum 421  
Corpore cum toto post tela educta refrixit.  
Protinus Hylonome morientes excipit artus:  
Impositâque manu vulnus fovet; oraque ad ora 424  
Admovet: atque animæ fugienti obsistere tentat  
Ut videt extinctum: dictis, quæ clamor ad aures  
Arcuit ire meas, telo, quod inhæserat illi,  
Incubuit: moriensque suum complexa maritum est  
Ante oculos stat et ille meos: qui sena leonum  
Vinxerat inter se connexis vellera nodis 430  
Phæocomes; hominemque simul protectus equum-

que.  
Codice qui misso, quem vix juga bina moverent  
Juncta, Phonoleniden à summo vertice fregit.  
Fracta volubilitas capitis latissima: perque os,  
Perque cavas nares, oculosque, auresque cerebrum  
Molle fluit. Veluti concretum vimine querno 436  
Lac solet: utve liquor rari sub pondere cribri  
Manat; et exprimitur per densa foramina spissus.  
Ast ego, dum parat hunc armis nudare jacentem,  
(Scit tuus hoc genitor) gladium spoliantis in ima  
Ilia dimisi. Chthonius quoque Teleboasque 441  
Ense jacent nostro. Ramum prior ille bifurcum  
Gesserat; hic jaculum. Jaculo mihi vulnera fecit.  
Signa vides: apparet adhuc vetus ecce cicatrix.

## TRANSLATION.

thean roofs, and waged fierce war. The author is uncertain; but from the left a javelin came, and pierced thee, Cyllarus, lower than where the breast does stand below the neck. The heart thus with a small wound hurt, together did with the whole body, after drawing out the dart, grow cold. Instant, Hylonome receives his dying limbs, and cherishes the wound, by laying on her hand, and claps her mouth to his, and strives to stop the fleeting soul. As she saw him dead, having uttered what the shouting hindered from coming to my ears, she fell upon the weapon which had stuck in him; in death embraced her husband. He also, who had bound six lions' skins together with connected knots, Phæocomes, does stand before my eyes, both horse and man covered all over; who, a trunk discharging, which scarce two yoke of oxen joined could draw, battered the son of Phonolenes on the topmost head: with which the vast extensive roundness of his head is shattered; and through his mouth, and through his hollow nostrils, and eyes, and ears, the tender brain escapes: as curdled milk is wont through oaken twigs; or as a liquor runs beneath the weight of a wide pierced sieve, and is pressed out thick through the numerous holes. But I, while he prepares to strip him, lying, of his arms (thy sire knows this), plunged my sword into his lower belly, spoiling the



Tunc ego debueram capienda ad Pergama mitti :  
 Tunc poteram magni, si non superare, morari 446  
 Hectoris arma meis. Illo sed tempore nullus,  
 Aut puer, Hector erat. Nunc me mea deficit ætas.  
 Quid tibi victorem gemini Periphanta Pyreti?  
 Ampyca quid referam? qui quadrupedantis Oëcli  
 Fixit in adverso cornum sine cuspidē vultu. 451  
 Vecte Pelethronium Macareus in pectus adacto  
 Stravit Erigdupum. Memini et venabula condi  
 Inguine, Nessæis manibus conjecta, Cymeli.  
 Nec tu credideris tantum cecinisse futura 455  
 Ampyciden Mopsum: Mopso jaculante biformis  
 Occubuit, frustra loqui tentavit Odites,  
 Ad mentum linguâ, mentoque ad guttura fixo.  
 Quinque neci Cæneus dederat, Stiphelumque, Bro-  
 mumque,  
 Antimachumque, Helimumque, securiferumque Py-  
 racmon. 460  
 Vulnera non memini; numerum, nomenque notavi.  
 Provolat Emathii spoliis armatus Halesi,  
 Quem dederat leto membris et corpore Latreus  
 Maximus. (Huic ætas inter juvenemque, senemque  
 Vis juvenilis erat: variabant tempora cani) 465  
 Qui clypeo, galeâque, Macedoniâque sarissâ  
 Conspicuus, faciemque obversus in agnem utrum-  
 que,

Armaque concussit, certumque equitavit in orbem:

*huic. Cani variabant tempora. Qui conspicuus clypeo, galeâque, Macedoniâque sarissâ, obver-  
 susque faciem in utrumque; agmen, concussitque arma, equitavitque in certum orbem;*

## TRANSLATION.

slain. Chthonius too, and Teleboas, fell by my sword: the former bore a two-forked bough; the other a dart, with which he gave me wounds: You see the marks; lo, here do still appear the former scars: and I, at that time, was to have been sent to the taking of Troy city. Then I could, if not have overcome, yet stayed great Hector's arms by mine: but at that time Hector was not, or but a boy; and now my age does fail me. What should I to you recount Periphas, the victor of the double-formed Pyretus? What, Ampyx; who, in the adverse face of the four-footed Cæclus, stuck a pointless spear of cornel-tree? Macareus laid Erigdupus, the Pelethronian, flat, by banging of a lever at his breast. I, too, remember, that a hunting-spear, thrown by the hands of Nessus, had lodged in Cymelus' groin. Nor imagine thou, that Mopsus, son of Ampycus, only divined; for Mopsus darting, a two-formed monster fell, and Odites in vain attempts to speak, his tongue being pinned to his chin, and chin to his throat. Cæneus gave five to death, Stiphelus, and Bromus, and Antimachus, and Helimus, and ax-bearing Pyracmon: the wounds I remember not, their number and their names I marked. Latreus, the hugest both in limbs and body, sallies forth, armed with spoils of Emathean Halesus, whom he to death consigned. His age was between young and old, his vigour juvenile; grey hairs his temples variegated. Conspicuous by his buckler, helmet, and Macedonian spear, he, with face turned to either

*Tunc ego debueram mitti ad capienda Pergama. Tunc poteram meis armis si non superare, morari arma magni Hectoris: sed illo tempore, Hector aut nullus erat, aut puer: nunc mea ætas deficit me. Quid referam tibi Periphanta victorem gemini Pyreti; quid Ampyca? qui fixit cornum sine cuspidē in adverso vultu quadrupedantis Oëcli. Macareus stravit Pelcthronium Erigdupum vecte adacto in pectus; et memini venabula conjecta Nessæis manibus condi inguine Cymeli. Nec tu credideris Mopsum Ampyciden cecinisse tantum futura: Mopso jaculante, biformis Odites occubuit, tentavitque loqui frustra, linguâ ad mentum, mentoque fixo ad guttura. Cæneus dederat quinque neci, Stiphelumque, Bromumque, Antimachumque, Helimumque, securiferumque Pyracmon. Non memini vulnera, notavi numerum, nomenque. Latreus maximus membrisque et corpore provolat armatus spoliis Emathæi Halesi, quem dederat leto. Ætas inter juvenemque senemque, sed vis juvenilis erat*

*animosusque, fudit tot  
verba in vacuas auras.  
Feram te, Cæni?  
nam tu semper eris  
famina mihi, tu semper  
eris Cænis mihi. Nec  
natalis origo commi-  
nuit te? subitque men-  
tem quo facio pararis  
præmia, quâ mercede  
falsam speciem viri?  
Vide vel quid sis na-  
ta, vel quid sis passa:  
ique, cape colum cum  
caluthis, et torque sta-  
mina pollice: relinque  
bella viris. Cæneus  
missâ hastâ eruit la-  
tus extentum cursu,  
illi jactanti talia, quæ  
vir erat commissus  
equo. Ille furit do-  
lore, feritque nuda ora  
Phyllei juvenis saris-  
sâ. Hæc resilit non  
secus, quam grandio à  
culmine tecti: aut si  
quis feriat cava tem-  
pora parvæ saxo. Ag-  
greditur cominus, luc-  
taturque recondere  
gladium duro lateri.  
Loca non sunt pervia  
gladio. Haud tamen,  
inquit, effugies; jugu-  
laberis medio ense,  
quandoquidem mucro  
est hebes; et obliquat  
ensem in latus, amplexi-  
taturque ilia longâ  
dextrâ. Plaga facit  
gemitus, seu corpore  
icti marmoris, fracta-  
que lamina dissiluit  
percusso collo. Ut sa-  
tis præbuit illas artus miranti, Age, nunc, ait Cæneus, tentemus tua corpora nostro ferro,  
tenus capulo, movitque versavitque cæcum manum in viscera, fecitque vulnus in vulnere.*

Verbaque tot fudit vacuas animosus in auras:  
Et te, Cæni, feram? nam tu mihi fœmina semper,  
Tu mihi Cænis eris. Nec te natalis origo 470  
Comminuit? mentemque subit, quo præmia facto,  
Quâque viri falsam speciem mercede pararis?  
Vel quid nata vide, vel quid sis passa: columque;  
I, cape cum calathis; et stamina pollice torque:  
Bella relinque viris. Jactanti talia Cæneus 476  
Extentum cursu missâ latus eruit hastâ,  
Quâ vir equo commissus erat. Furit ille dolore,  
Nudaque Phyllei juvenis ferit ora sarissâ.  
Non secus hæc resilit, quàm tecti à culmine grandio:  
Aut si quis parvo feriat cava tympana saxo. 481  
Cominûs aggreditur: laterique recondere duro  
Luctatur gladium. Gladio loca pervia non sunt.  
Haud tamen effugies: medio jugulaberis ense,  
Quandoquidèm mucro est hebes, inquit; et in  
latus ensem 485  
Obliquat; longâque amplectitur ilia dextrâ.  
Plaga facit gemitus, ceu corpore marmoris icti:  
Fractaque dissiluit percusso lamina collo.  
Ut satis illæsos miranti præbuit artus: 489  
Nunc age, ait Cæneus, nostro tua corpora ferro  
Tentemus; capuloque tenus dimisit in armos  
Ensem fatiferum, cœcamque in viscera movit,  
Versavitque manum: vulnusque in vulnere fecit.

## TRANSLATION.

side, vaunting, shook his arms, and rode a certain round, and spiritfui poured out the following words into the empty air: And shall I bear thee, Cænis? for I shall always reckon thee a woman, always Cænis; and neither hath thy natal origin broke something of thy spirit: and rememberest not by what foul deed thou gottest thy reward, or by what service thou procuredst man's false appearance; Or what thou wast consider, or what thou since hast suffered; and go take thy distaff with thy baskets, and spin thee threads: leave wars to men. To him, thus vaunting, Cæneus, with his missive spear, opened his side, extended in the course, where the man joined the horse. He raves with pain, and with his lance strikes at the naked face of the Phyllean youth. No otherwise does it rebound than hail from top of roof, or one should beat with a small stone the hollow drum. He then encounters in close fight, and strives to lodge in his hard side his sword; but all the parts are to his sword impervious: yet, he cries, Thou shalt not thus escape, thou shalt be slain by the sword's middle edge, seeing the point is blunt; and slants the sword against his side, and with his long right arm he grasps his belly. The blow produced a groan, as on a body of marble banged, and the shivered blade flew different ways from off his neck struck at. As now he had enough exposed his limbs unhurt to him amazed; Now come (says Cæneus), let us with our steel thy body try; and up to the hilt he plunged the fatal sword into his shoulder-blades,

Ecce ruunt vasto rabidi de more bimembres:  
Telaque in hunc omnes unum mittuntque, fe-  
runtque. 495

Tela retusa cadunt. Manet imperfossus ab omni  
Inque cruentatus Cæneus Elateius, ictu.

Fecerat attonitos nova res. Heu dedecus ingens!  
Monychus exclamat: populus superamur ab uno,  
Vixque viro. Quanquàm ille vir est; nos segnibus  
actis, 500

Quod fuit ille, sumus. Quid membra immania  
prosunt?

Quid geminæ vires? quid, quodd fortissima rerum  
In nobis natura duplex animalia junxit:

Nec nos matre Deâ, nec nos Ixione natos  
Esse reor, qui tantus erat, Junonis ut altæ 505

Spem caperet. Nos semimari superamur ab hoste.  
Saxa, trabesque; super, totosque involvite montes:

Vivacemque animam missis elidite silvis.  
Silva premat fauces: et erit pro vulnere pondus.

Dixit: et insani dejectam viribus Austri 510  
Fortè trabem nactus, validum coniecit in hostem.

Exemplumque fuit: parvoque in tempore nudus  
Arboris Othrys eras; nec habebat Pelion umbras.

Obrutus immani cumulo, sub pondere Cæneus  
Æstuat arboreo; congestaque robora duris 515

Fert humeris. Sed enim postquam super ora caputq;  
Crevit onus; neq; habet, quas ducat, spiritus auras;

Deficit interdum: modò se super aëra frustra  
gesta robora duris humeris. Sed enim postquam onus crevit super ora caputque neque spiritus  
habet auras quas ducat; interdum deficit, modo frustra

## TRANSLATION.

and moved and writhed his hand unscen into his bowels, and in a wound made wounds. When, lo! the double-limbed, enraged, rush in the vast impetuous manner; and all do send and throw at him alone their darts: the darts repulsed fall; unstabled, unbloody by each blow, Cæneus the Elateian stands. This new thing them astonished. Ah! huge disgrace, cries Monychus, a people we vanquished by one, and scarce a man; though now indeed he is a man, and we, by dastard actions, are what he was: what do huge limbs avail? What boots our double strength? What, that our two-fold nature hath in us united the stoutest animals in being? Nor can I think us born of goddess mother, nor of Ixion; who was so great a man, that he conceived hopes of lofty Juno's self; but we are baffled by a half male foe: whelm rocks, and beams and mountains whole upon him; and quash out all his spiteful soul by heaping woods upon him: let a whole wood press on his jaws, and weight shall be for wound. He said, and snatched by chance a beam blown down by force of raging wind, and threw it at his sturdy foe: and he the example was; and in a little time, Othrys was bare of trees; nor Pelion had its shade. Cæneus, overwhelmed by this huge heap, lies sweltering beneath the woody load; and on his brawny shoulders bears the piled oaks. But,

*Ecce rabidi bimembros  
ruunt vasto de more,  
omnesque mittunt fe-  
runtque tela in hunc  
unum. Tela retusa  
cadunt. Cæneus Ela-  
teius manet imperfos-  
sus, in cruentatusque  
ab omni ictu. Nova res  
fecerat attonitos. Heu  
ingens dedecus! Mony-  
chus exclamat: popu-  
lus superamur ab uno,  
vixque viro. Quan-  
quam ille est vir, et nos  
segnibus actis sumus  
quod ille fuit. Quid  
immania membra pro-  
sunt? quid geminæ vi-  
res? quid, quod du-  
plex natura junxit in  
nobis animalia fortis-  
sima rerum! Nec reor  
nos esse natos matre  
Deâ; nec nos esse natos  
Ixione, qui erat tan-  
tus ut capere spem  
altæ Junonis; nos su-  
peramur ab semimari  
hoste. Involvite super  
cum saxa, trabesque,  
totosque montes, elidi-  
teque vivacem animum  
missis silvis. Silva pre-  
mat fauces, et pondus  
erit pro vulnere. Dixit:  
et forte nactus trabem  
dejectam viribus in-  
sani Austri, coniecit  
in validum hostem;  
fuitque exemplum, in-  
que parvo tempore  
Othrys erat nudus ar-  
boris, nec Pelion ha-  
bebatur umbras. Cæneus  
obrutus immani cumu-  
lo, æstuat sub arboreo  
pondere, ferique con-*

conatur se tollere super aëra, evolvereque  
*jactas silvas. Interdumque movet, veluti  
 ardua Ide, quam ecce cernimus, si quatiatur  
 motibus terræ. Exitus est in dubio; alii ferebant  
 corpus detrusum sub inania Tartara  
 mole silvarum. Ampycides abnuvit; riditque  
 avem pennis liquidas exire sub auras;  
 Quæ mihi tunc primum, tunc est conspecta  
 supremum.*  
 Hanc ubi lustrantem leni sua castra volatu  
 Mopsus, et ingenti circum clangore sonantem  
 Aspexit, pariterque oculis animoque secutus;  
 O salve, dixit, Lapithææ gloria gentis  
 Maxime vir quondam, sed nunc avis unica, Cæneu.  
 Credita res auctore suo est: Dolor addidit iram;  
 Oppressumque ægrè tulimus tot ab hostibus unum.  
 Nec prius abstinitus ferrum exercere cruore;  
 Quàm data pars leto, partem fuga, noxque diremit.

VI. Hæc inter Lapithas, et semihomines Centauros,  
 Prælia, Tiepolemus Pylio referente dolorem  
 Præteriti Alcidae tacito non pertulit ore:  
 Atque ait; Herculeæ mirum est obliviam laudis  
 Acta tibi, senior. Certè mihi sæpè referre  
 Nubigenas domitos à se pater ipse solebat.  
 Tristis ad hæc Pylus: Quid meminisse malorum  
 Cogis; et obductos annis rescindere luctus?

*Pylius esse acta tibi: certè pater ipse solebat sæpè referre mihi nubigenas fuisse domitos à se. Pylius tristis respondit ad hæc: Quid cogis me meminisse malorum; et rescindere luctus obductos annis?*

#### TRANSLATION.

after that, the load increased above his face and head; nor has he breath the air to draw: he sometimes faints; anon he strives, but all in vain, to lift himself into the air, and heave from off him the piled woods. Sometimes he heaves, like that high Ida, which, lo! here we see, if shook by earthquakes. The event is doubtful. Some gave out, his body hurled to empty Tartarus by the huge mass of woods. Mopsus, the son of Ampycus, denied it; and saw escape into the liquid air, from amid the pile, a bird with dusky wings; which then was seen by me, both for the first and last time. Him when Mopsus saw with gentle flight survey his camp, and with huge clanking sounding round, pursued him equally with eyes and soul: All hail (he cried), Cæneus, thou glory of the Lapithean race; the greatest once of men, but now the only bird. The thing was from its author credited. Our grief resentment added; with disgust we bore, that one was by so many foes overpowered: nor did we cease to use the sword to blood, before part was to death consigned, and rout and night had part discomfited.

VI. The Pylian sage these fights relating between the Lapithæ and half men Centaurs, Tiepolemus did not in silence bear the grief conceived at Hercules unmentioned; and says; It is wonder, sire, the praise of Hercules should be forgot; for, sure, my father often used to tell, the

Inque tuum genitorem odium, offensasque fateri?  
 Ille quidem majora fide (Dî) gessit: et orbem 545  
 Implevit meritis: quod mallet posse negari:  
 Sed neq; Deiphobum, nec Polydamanta, nec ipsum  
 Hectora laudamus. Quis enim laudaverit hostem?  
 Ille tuus genitor Messenia mœnia quondam  
 Stravit; et immeritas urbes Elinque, Pylonque 550  
 Diruit: inque meos ferrum, flammamque penates  
 Impulit. Utque alios taceam, quos ille peremit;  
 Bis sex Nelidæ fuimus, conspecta juvenus:  
 Bis sex Herculeis ceciderunt, me minùs uno,  
 Viribus. Atq; alios vinci potuisse ferendum est. 555  
 Mira Periclymeni mors est: cui posse figuras  
 Sumere quas vellet, rursùsque reponere sumptas  
 Neptunus dederat, Nelîi sanguinis auctor.  
 Hic, ubi nequicquam est formas variatus in omnes,  
 Vertitur in faciem volucris: quæ fulmina curvis  
 Ferre solet pedibus, divûm gratissima Regi. 561  
 Viribus usus avis, pennis, rostroque redunco,  
 Hamatisque viri laniaverat unguibus ora.  
 Tendit in hunc nimium certos Tirynthius arcus:  
 Atque inter nubes sublimia membra ferentem, 565  
 Pendentemque ferit, lateri quâ jungitur ala.

*bus hujus avis, lantaverat ora viri pennis, rostroque redunco, humatisque unguibus. Tirynthius tendit in hunc nimium certos arcus; atque ferit ferentem membra sublimia, pendentemque inter nubes, quâ ala jungitur lateri.*

## TRANSLATION.

cloud-born monsters were conquered by him. At this the Pylian sad: What! forcest thou me misfortunes to remember, and rip up sorrows covered over with years, and to confess my hatred and disgust toward your father? He indeed, ye gods! performed things beyond all belief, and filled the world with his great services; which, I could wish, might be denied. But neither praise we Deiphobus, nor Polydamas, nor Hector's self: for who could praise a foe? He, thy father, once overthrew Messene's walls, demolished guiltless towns, Elis and Pylos, and carried fire and sword into my very house. Not to mention others whom he destroyed, we in all were twice six sons of Neleus, conspicuous youths: and these twice six did fall, but me alone, by Hercules' force. That others might be conquered might be bore; but then the death of Periclymenus is wonderful, to whom the author of the Nelean blood, Neptune, had given, that he could take what forms he would; and, taken, lay them down again. He, after having been in vain varied to all his other forms, is turned to the bird's shape, which, most acceptable to the great king of gods, is wont to bear thunder in his crooked claws: using that bird's great strength, he, with the wings, and crooked beak, and hooked pounces, tore the hero's face. At him Tirynthian Hercules does aim his too un-

## NOTES.

556. *Mira Periclymeni mors est.*] Periclymeneus was the son of Neleus, and the beautiful Chloris, the daughter of Amphion, as we learn from Homer, Apollo-

dorus, and others. He was the youngest of twelve brothers, distinguished for his valour, and had been in the expedition of the Argonauts.

*faterique odium offensasque in tuum genitorem? Ille quidem (dii!) gessit majora fide; et implevit orbem meritis; quod mallet posse negari: sed neque laudamus Deiphobum, nec Polydamanta, nec ipsum Hectora. Quis enim laudaverit hostem? Ille, tuus genitor, stravit quondam mœnia Messenia, et diruit Elinque, Pylonque, urbes immeritas: impulitque ferrum flammamque in meos penates. Utque taceam alios quos ille peremit; fuimus bis sex Nelidæ, conspecta juvenus. Bis sex minùs me uno ceciderunt Herculeis viribus. Atque ferendum est alios potuisse vinci. Mors Periclymeni est mira; cui Neptunus, auctor Nelîi sanguinis, dederat sumere quas figuras vellet, rursusque reponere sumptas. Hic, ubi est nequicquam variatus in omnes formas, vertitur in faciem volucris, quæ gratissima regi divum, solet ferre fulmina curvis pedibus. Usus viri-*

*Nec vulnuserat grave; sed nervi rupti vulnere deficiunt, negantque motum, viresque volandi, decidit in terram, infirmis pennis non concipientibus auras; et levis sagitta, qua hæserat alæ, est pressa gravitate affixa corporis, estque exacta sinistro jugulo per summum latus. Non videor, ô pulcherrime ductor Rhodiæ classis, debere præconia rebus tui Herculis? Netamen ulciscar fratres ulterius quam silendo ejus fortia facta, est mihi solida gratia tecum. Postquam Neleus edidit hæc dulci ore, munere Bacchi repetito à sermone senis, surrexere toris: cætera nox est data somno.*

*VII. At Deus, qui temperat aquoreas undas cuspidem, dolet patriâ mente corpus nati versum in voluerem Stheneleida; perosusque sævum Achillem.*

Nec grave vulnus erat: sed rupti vulnere nervi  
Deficiunt, motumque negant viresque volandi.  
Decidit in terram, non concipientibus auras  
Infirmis pennis: et quâ levis hæserat alæ, 570  
Corporis affixi pressa est gravitate sagitta;  
Perque latus summum jugulo est exacta sinistro.  
Non videor debere tui præconia rebus  
Herculis, ô Rhodiæ ductor pulcherrime classis?  
Ne tamen ulterius, quàm fortia facta silendo, 575  
Ulciscar fratres, solida est mihi gratia tecum.  
Hæc postquam dulci Neleus edidit ore;  
A sermone senis repetito munere Bacchi,  
Surrexere toris. Nox est data cætera somno.

VII. At Deus, æquoreas qui cuspidem temperat  
undas, 580

In volucrem corpus nati Stheneleïda versum  
Mente dolet patriâ: sævumque perosus Achillem,

#### TRANSLATION.

erring bow, and hits him, wafting along his limbs among the clouds, and hovering, where the wing joins to the side. Light was the wound; but, by the wound, the sinews, cut, do fail, and do refuse their motion and their strength in flying. Down to the earth he falls, his weakened pinions not conceiving air; and the light arrow, where to the wing it stuck, is by the weight of the affixed body pressed, and through the upmost side sticks out at the left neck. And do I seem to owe encomiums to thy Hercules' feats, O leader fairest of the Rhodian fleet? Yet, brothers, to avenge no further than by omitting his brave deeds in arms, I with yourself maintain a solid friendship. After the Nelean sire had these things uttered from his flowing tongue, the gift of Bacchus being resumed upon the sire's discourse, they rose from table: the remaining night to sleep assign.

VII. But the god, who with his trident moderates the sea-waves, does  
NOTES.

580. *At Deus aquoreas, &c.*] Ovid here passes by the other adventures of Achilles, and hastens to the account of his death. As it is an event of great importance, I shall mention some of the most material circumstances left by the ancients upon it. Achilles having seen Polyxena, the daughter of Priam, standing by Cassandra, as she was offering a sacrifice to Apollo, fell desperately in love with her, and demanded her in marriage. Hector would consent to it on no other condition but that of his betraying the Greeks. The young hero, provoked at a demand so injurious to his honour, encountered the Trojan in fight, slew him, and dragged his body thrice round the walls of Troy. The same Dictys Cretensis further adds, that when Priam went to demand the body of his son, he carried Polyxena with him to soften Achilles. The aged monarch,

observing that he was still very much in love with his daughter, agreed to give her in marriage; when on the day appointed for the solemnity, which was to be celebrated in the temple of Apollo, Paris concealing himself behind the altar of that, while Deiphobus pretended to embrace him, wounded him in the heel, the only place wherein he was vulnerable; which may be explained without receding from tradition, by saying, that he actually wounded him in that place; and it was given out that Apollo had directed the blow; as if a god had been actually necessary to take away that hero's life, and a mortal could not pretend to the power of killing him, as we are told by Sophocles in his tragedy of Philoctetes. But without having recourse to these supernatural circumstances, which were only invented to make the death of that hero

Exercet memores, plùs quàm civiliter, iras.  
 Jamque ferè tracto duo per quinquennia bello,  
 Talibus intonsum compellat Sminthea dictis: 585  
 O mihi de fratris longè gratissimè natis,  
 Irrita qui mecum posuisti mœnia Trojæ;  
 Ecquid, ut has jam jam casuras aspicias arces,  
 Ingemis? aut ecquid tot defendentia muros  
 Millia cæsa doles? ecquid (ne persequar omnes)  
 Hectoris umbra subit circum sua Pergama tracti?  
 Cùm tamen ille ferox, belloque cruentior ipso,  
 Vivit adhuc operis nostri populator Achilles.  
 Det mihi se: faxo, triplici quid cuspidè possim,  
 Sentiât. At quoniam concurrere cominùs hosti 595  
 Non datur; occultâ nec opinum perde sagittâ.  
 Annuit: atque animo pariter patruoque, suoque,  
 Delius indulgens, nebulâ velatus in agmen  
 Pervenit Iliacum; mediâque in cæde virorum  
 Rara per ignotos spargentem cernit Achivos 600  
 Tela Parin: fassusque Deum, Quid spicula perdis  
 Sanguine plebis? ait. Siqua est tibi cura tuorum;  
 Vertere in Æaciden, cæsosque ulciscere fratres.  
 Dixit: et ostendens sternentem Troïa ferro

*ra tela per ignotos Achivos: fassusque Deum, ait, Quid perdis spicula sanguine plebis? Si est tibi qua cura tuorum, vertere in Æaciden, ulciscereque cæsos fratres. Dixit: et ostendens Peliden sternentem Troïa*

## TRANSLATION.

with a father's heart lament the body of his son, changed to the Stheneleian bird; and hating heartily the fell Achilles, retains more than becoming lasting resentment. And now the war being spun through almost twice five years, he thus the unshorn Smintheus addresses: O most acceptable to me by far of all my brother's sons, and who with me didst lay the bootless walls of Troy; aught grievest thou, as thou seest these towers just tottering to their fall? Or aught lamentest thou so many thousands slain, these walls defending? Or aught reflectest thou (others not to mention) on the shade of Hector, dragged round his own Pergamus? Though still that stern Achilles, and bloodier far than war itself, lives the destroyer of our toil. Let him only dare but me approach, and I shall make him feel what I can with my trident do: but since I am not allowed to encounter in close fight, do thou with secret shaft despatch him off his guard. He nodded his assent: and then the Delian god, indulging both his own and uncle's passion, veiled in a cloud, comes to the Trojan camp; and amid the slaughter of the men, sees Paris, but at times dealing his arrows among the ignoble Greeks; and, confess a god, he cries, Why spendest

## NOTES.

more signal; the blow which Paris gave him cut the tendon of the heel, the wound whereof is mortal, unless there be able hands to take particular care of it; and to confirm what is here advanced, that tendon has since gone under the name of Achilles' tendon. This tradition, however, about the death of Achilles, though now commonly received, was not known in the

*exercet memores iras plus quam civiliter. Jamque bello tracto fere per duo quinquennia, compellat intonsum Sminthea talibus dictis: O longe gratissime mihi de natalis fratris, qui posuisti mecum irrita mœnia Trojæ; Ecquid ingemis, ut aspicias has arces jam jam casuras? aut ecquid doles tot millia cæsa defendentia muros? ecquid (ne persequar omnes) umbra Hectoris tracti circum sua Pergama subit? Cum tamen ille ferox Achilles, populator nostri operis, cruentiorque ipse bello, vivit adhuc. Det se mihi: faxo ut sentiat quid possim triplici cuspidè. At quoniam non datur concurrere cominus hosti, perde nec opinum occultâ sagittâ. Delius annuit; atque indulgens pariter animoque, patruoque suo, velatus nebulâ, pervenit in Iliacum agmen, inque mediâ cæde virorum, cernit Parin spargentem ra-*

time of Homer, since that poet plainly enough insinuates, that he died fighting for his country; that the Greeks fought a bloody battle about his body, which lasted a whole day; he adds, that though wounded, he avenged his death upon all who came in his way, and, before he expired, slew Oritheus, Hipponus, and Alcithous.

*corpora ferro, obvertit arcus in illum, direxitque certa spicula letiferâ dextra. Hoc fuit propter quod senex Priamus posset gaudere post Hectora. Tu igitur Achilles, ille victor tantorum vincereis à timido raptore Grajæ maritæ? at si fuerat cadendum tibi fœmineo Marte, malles cecidisse Thern. dontiacâ bipenni. Jam ille Æacides, timor Phrygum, decus et tutela Pelasgi nominis, caput insuperabile bello, arserat: idem Deus armârat, idemque cremârat. Jam est cinis; et nescio quid, quod non bene compleat parvam urnam, restat de magno Achille. At gloria, quæ compleat totum orbem, vivit. Hæc mensura respondet illi viro: et Pelides est par sibi hæc, nec sentit inania Tartara. Ipse etiam clypeus, ut possis cognoscere cujus fuerit, movet bella, armaque feruntur de armis. Non Tydides audeat poscere ea, non Ajax Oileos, non minor Atrides, non Agamemnon major bello et ævo, non alii: fiducia tanta laudis fuit soli creato Telamone. Laërtaque. Tantalides removit onus invidiamque à se, jussitque Argolicos duces confidere mediis castris, et trajecit arbitrium litis in omnes.*

Corpora Peliden, arcus obvertit in illum: 605  
 Certa que letiferâ direxit spicula dextrâ.  
 Quod Priamus gaudere senex post Hectora posset,  
 Hoc fuit. Ille igitur tantorum victor Achille,  
 Vinceris à timido Grajæ raptore maritæ?  
 At si fœmineo fuerat tibi Marte cadendum; 610  
 Thermodontiacâ malles cecidisse bipenni.  
 Jam timor ille Phrygûm, decus et tutela Pelasgi  
 Nominis Æacides, caput insuperabile bello,  
 Arserat; armârat Deus idem, idemque cremârat.  
 Jam cinis est; et de tam magno restat Achille 615  
 Nescio quid, parvam quod non benè compleat urnam,  
 At vivit, totum quæ gloria compleat orbem.  
 Hæc illi mensura viro respondet: et hæc est  
 Pars sibi Pelides: nec inania Tartara sentit.  
 Ipse etiam, ut cujus fuerit cognoscere possis, 620  
 Bella movet clypeus: deque armis arma feruntur.  
 Non ea Tydides, non audit Oileos Ajax,  
 Non minor Atrides, non bello major et ævo  
 Poscere, non alii: soli Telamone creato  
 Laërtaque fuit tantæ fiducia laudis. 625  
 A se Tantalides onus, invidiamque removit:  
 Argolicosque duces mediis confidere castris  
 Jussit: et arbitrium litis trajecit in omnes.

## TRANSLATION.

thus thy shafts on vulgar blood? If any care of thine possess thee, turn on Achilles, and avenge thy slaughtered brothers. He said; and shewing Peleus' son, mowing whole Trojans with his steel, at him he bends his bow; and with unerring hand the deathful shafts directed. This was a thing at which the aged Priam might, after Hector's loss, rejoice. Thou then, Achilles, the conqueror of such heroes, art thou thyself conquered by the dastard ravisher of a Grecian spouse? But wert thou by a woman's hand to fall, thou wouldest have rather fallen by Penthesilea's Thermodontic axe. Now had Achilles, that terror of the Phrygians, that grace and bulwark of the Pelasgian name, a head impregnable in war, flamed in the Pyre; the same god that had armed, the same consumed him. Now he is a few ashes; and of Achilles, a man so great, I know not what remains; what cannot well fill up a little urn: but yet his fame, which may all earth fill up, does live. This measure answers to the hero, and in this alone Achilles is equal to himself, nor feels an empty Tartarus. His very shield, to shew who owned it, causes new wars, and arms are bore for arms. Not Diomed, not Ajax son of Oileus, not the lesser son of Atreus, not the greater both in war and age, not others, dare to claim them: the hope of so much glory moved Telamon and Laërtes' sons alone. Agamemnon the load and odium of decision from himself diverted, and, ordering Grecian chiefs to sit amid the camp, on all transferred the judgment of the case.



## LIBER TERTIUS DECIMUS.

I. **C**ONSEDERE duces: et, vulgi stante coronâ,  
 Surgit ad has clypei dominus septemplex Ajax.  
 Utque erat impatiens iræ, Sigeïa torvo  
 Littora respexit, classemque in littore vultu: 4  
 Intendensque manus, Agimus, prô Jupiter! inquit

ORDO.

I. *Duces consedere; et coronâ vulgi stante; Ajax, dominus septemplex clypei, surgit ad has. Utque erat impatiens iræ, respexit Sigeia littora, classemque in littore, torvo vultu: intendensque manus, inquit, Proh Jupiter! agimus*

## TRANSLATION.

I. **T**HE chiefs were set; and a ring of vulgar standing round; to these Ajax upstarts, lord of the sevenfold shield: and as he was impatient in his wrath, he with a stern look viewed the Sigean shores, and on the shore the fleet; and, stretching out his hands, he cries: Do we, O heavens! plead here before these ships our cause; and does Ulysses vie

## NOTES.

The dispute between Ajax and Ulysses about the armour of Achilles, with which this book is introduced, is undoubtedly the master-piece of our poet. In the speech of Ajax, we see the blunt freedom of a plain soldier, forward, impetuous, and full of fire; in that of Ulysses, a sweet flowing eloquence, artificial and insinuating. But, what is yet more material, the poet here decides a question of the greatest importance; whether wisdom or valour ought to carry the prize. Cicero has discussed this point with all the force and delicacy of a great orator: but, in my opinion, Ovid is inimitable on this head, particularly for his ingenious manner of deciding the dispute. The poet has perfectly described his two heroes, and given us their real characters. But I shall wave these reflections, to come to the fable itself, which makes the subject of these two speeches; after first observing, that, to enter into all their beauties, we must be perfectly acquainted with what Homer says of these two princes.

It is generally known, that there were at the siege of Troy two who bore the name of Ajax; the one, the son of Oilens, king of the Loerians; the other, the son of Telamon, and grandson of Æacus; which last is the Ajax here concerned. He was the most valiant of the Greeks next to Achilles, and, like him, stern, brutal, and outrageous. Sophocles represents him as an atheist, who, when his

father exhorted him to depend upon the gods for victory, replied, the most arrant cowards may be victorious with such assistance, but that, for his part, he was sure of victory without it. After his dispute with Ulysses, the preference given to his competitor turned him delirious. He fell upon some flocks, thinking to have slain his enemies; and, finding his mistake, killed himself in the anguish of his soul, in the last year of the siege of Troy. But in this, as in every other article, we find great diversity of opinions among the ancients. For Suidas, after Dictys, says, these two heroes disputed not for the arms of Achilles, but for the palladium. These authors add, that Agamemnon having adjudged it to Ulysses, Ajax vowed revenge; and that Agamemnon, in concert with the other captains, who were afraid of him, assassinated him in his tent; that Ulysses, who was suspected of being the author, was obliged to set out incognito, and the army retained a high resentment against Agamemnon. Ajax, says Ovid, was transformed into a flower after his death. The two first letters of his name, as also the complaints of Hyacinthus, *ai* were marked upon this flower. This fable has seemingly no other foundation but the flattery of a wit, who invented this circumstance in the funeral oration on that hero. For further satisfaction, the reader may consult the note upon Hyacinthus in a former book.

*causam ante rates, et Ulysses confertur mecum! At non dubitavit cedere Hectoreis flammis, quas ego sustinui; quas fugavi ab hac classe. Est igitur tutius contendere fictis verbis, quam pugnare manu. Sed nec mihi dicere promptum;*

Ante rates causam, et mecum confertur Ulysses!  
 At non Hectoreis dubitavit cedere flammis:  
 Quas ego sustinui; quas hâc à classe fugavi.  
 Tutiùs est fictis igitur contendere verbis,  
 Quàm pugnare manu. Sed nec mihi dicere promptum; 10

Nec facere est isti, quantùmque ego Marte feroci,  
 Quantùm acie valeo, tantùm valet iste loquendo.  
 Nec memoranda tamen vobis mea facta, Pelasgi,  
 Esse reor: vidistis enim. Sua narret Ulysses; 14  
 Quæ sine teste gerit, quorum nox conscia sola est.  
 Præmia magna peti fateor: sed demit honorem  
 Æmulus Ajaci. Non est tenuisse superbum,  
 Sic licet hoc ingens, quicquid speravit Ulysses.  
 Iste tulit pretium jam nunc certaminis hujus;  
 Quo cùm victus erit, mecum certâsse feretur 20  
 Atque ego, si virtus in me dubitabilis esset,  
 Nobilitate potens essem, Telamone creatus:  
 Mœnia qui forti Trojana sub Hercule cepit:  
 Littoraque intravit Pegasæâ Colcha carinâ.  
 Æacus huic pater est: qui jura silentibus illic 25  
 Reddit, ubi Æoliden saxum grave Sisyphon urget.  
 Æacon agnoscit summus, prolemque fatetur  
 Jupiter esse suam. Sic ab Jove tertius Ajax.  
 Nec tamen hæc series in causâ prosit, Achivi;  
 Si mihi cum magno non est communis Achille. 30  
 Frater erat: fraterna peto. Quid sanguine cretus

*causam ante rates, et Ulysses confertur mecum! At non dubitavit cedere Hectoreis flammis, quas ego sustinui; quas fugavi ab hac classe. Est igitur tutius contendere fictis verbis, quam pugnare manu. Sed nec mihi dicere promptum; Nec facere est isti, quantùmque ego Marte feroci, Quantùm acie valeo, tantùm valet iste loquendo. Nec memoranda tamen vobis mea facta, Pelasgi, Esse reor: vidistis enim. Sua narret Ulysses; Quæ sine teste gerit, quorum nox conscia sola est. Præmia magna peti fateor: sed demit honorem Æmulus Ajaci. Non est tenuisse superbum, Sic licet hoc ingens, quicquid speravit Ulysses. Iste tulit pretium jam nunc certaminis hujus; Quo cùm victus erit, mecum certâsse feretur Atque ego, si virtus in me dubitabilis esset, Nobilitate potens essem, Telamone creatus: Mœnia qui forti Trojana sub Hercule cepit: Littoraque intravit Pegasæâ Colcha carinâ. Æacus est pater huic, qui reddit jura silentibus illic, ubi grave saxum urget Sisyphon Æoliden. Summus Jupiter agnoscit Æacon, fute- turque esse prolem suam: sic Ajax est tertius ab Jove. Nec tamen, Achivi, hæc series prosit in causâ, si non est communis mihi cum magno Achille. Erat frater: peto fraterna. Quid homo*

## TRANSLATION.

with me! But yet he scrupled not to yield to Hector's flames, which I sustained, and from this fleet repelled. It is safer, then, to vie in artful words than deeds of arms: but neither is my talent speaking, nor his to act; and how much I in the fierce war can do, and in the field, so much can he in speaking. Neither, Pelasgians, do I think my feats need be to you related; you were eye-witnesses to them; let Ulysses his recount, which without witness he performed; of which the night alone was conscious. I own the prize demanded to be great; but Ajax's rival takes from the honour of it. It is no wise brave to have gained, though vast, the prize; whatever Ulysses might have hoped for: he has already got all the reward he might expect from this contention, in which, when overcome, he shall be said with me to have contended. And I, were in the least my prowess to be questioned, would sure by birth prevail, being son of Telamon, who under valiant Hercules took Troy walls, and in Pegasæan ship entered the Colchic shores: his father, Æacus, who to the silent there gives laws, where a huge rock incessant urgeth Sisyphus, the son of Æolus: Jupiter supreme owns Æacus, and him confesses for his offspring; thus Ajax stands the third from Jupiter. Nor yet let this descent avail me in the cause, ye Greeks, if common not to me with great Achilles. He was my cousin: I only ask what was my cousin's. To what

Sisyphio, furtisque, et fraude simillimus illi,  
 Inserit Æacidis alienæ nomina gentis ?  
 An quòd in arma prior, nulloque sub indice veni,  
 Arma neganda mihi ? potiorque videbitur ille 35  
 Ultima qui cepit ; detrectavitque furore  
 Militiam ficto ; donec sollertior isto,  
 Sed sibi inutilior timidi commenta retextit  
 Naupliades animi, vitataque traxit in arma ?  
 Optima nunc sumat, qui sumere noluit ulla. 40  
 Nos inhonorati, et donis patruelibus orbi,  
 Obtulimus qui nos ad prima pericula, simus.  
 Atque utinam aut verus furor ille, aut creditus, es-  
 set ;

Nec comes hîc Phrygias unquam venisset ad arces  
 Hortator scelerum ! non te, Pœantia proles, 45  
 Expositum Lemnos nostro cum crimine haberet.  
 Qui nunc (ut memorant) silvestribus abditus antris  
 Saxa moves gemitu : Lærtiadæque precaris,  
 Quæ meruit : quæ Dî, Dî dent non vana preceris.  
 Et nunc ille eadem nobis juratus in arma, 50  
 (Heu !) pars una ducum, quo successore sagittæ,  
 Herculis utuntur, fractus morboque fameque,  
 Velaturque, aliturque avibus ; volucresq ; petendo  
 Debita Trojanis exercet spicula fatis.  
 Ille tamen vivit, quia non comitavit Ulyssen : 55  
 Mallet et infelix Palamedes esse relictus :  
 Viveret ; aut certe letum sine crimine haberet.

*avibus, exercetque spicula debita Trojanis fatis petendo volucres. Tamen illo vivit, quia non comitavit Ulyssen. Infelix Palamedes et mallet esse relictus : viveret, at certe haberet letum sine crimine.*

## TRANSLATION.

end then does he, that sprung from Sisyphean blood, and likest him in thefts and fraud, graft names of foreign race on the Æacidæ ? Am I, because first come in arms, and under no informer, to be denied these arms ? And shall one preferable seem, who arms took last, and by pretended madness the war declined ; till Palamedes, Nauplius' son, more shrewd than he, but more unhappy for himself, disclosed the deep devices of his dastard soul, and dragged him forth to arms avoided ? No : let him take the best, who would have taken none. Let us unhonoured be, and stripped of our cousin's gifts : who, unreserved, on the first dangers offered ourselves for you. And I could wish his madness were, or true, or so believed : nor had this counsellor of ills then ever us accompanied to the Phrygian towers. Nor, son of Pœan, had Lemnos thee, through our great guilt exposed, ever possessed ; who now, as said, in silvan caves concealed, movest rocks with groans, and wishest Lærtès' son what he deserved ; which, grant the gods, the gods ! thou mayest not wish in vain ! Now he, alas ! one of our chiefs, sworn to the self-same arms with us, whom successor Herculean arrows claim, broken and by disease and famine, is clothed and fed by birds ; and in shooting these employs the shafts due to the Trojan fates : yet still he lives, because not in Ulysses' company. And the unhappy Palamedes, too, might wish he had been left

*cretus Sisyphio sanguine, simillimusque illi furtis et fraude, inserit nomina alienæ gentis Æacidis ? An arma sunt neganda mihi, quod veni prior in arma, subque nullo indice ? illeque videbitur potior, qui cepit ultima arma, detrectavitque militiam ficto furore ; donec Naupliades, sollertior isto, sed inutilior sibi, retextit commenta timidi animi, traxitque in vitata arma ? sumat nunc optima, qui noluit sumere ulla. Nos, qui obtulimus nos ad prima pericula, simus inhonorati, et orbi donis patruelibus. Atque utinam ille furor esset aut verus, aut creditus, nec hortator scelerum unquam venisset comes hîc ad Phrygias arces. Non Lemnos, Pœantia proles, haberet te expositum cum nostro crimine : qui nunc, ut memorant, abditus silvestribus antris, moves saxa gemitu, precarisque Lærtiadæ, quæ meruit : quæ Dî, Dî. Et nunc ille juratus nobis in eadem arma, (heu !) una pars ducum, quo sagittæ Herculis utuntur successor, fractus morboque fameque, velaturque, aliturque*

*Quem iste, nimium me-  
mor male convicti fu-  
roris, finxit prodere  
rem Danaam, proba-  
vitque fictum crimen;  
et ostendit aurum  
quod jam præfoderat.  
Ergo subduxit vires  
Achivis, ut exilio, aut  
nece; sic Ulysses pug-  
nat, sic est metuendus.  
Qui licet eloquio  
vincat quoque fidum  
Nestora, tamen haud  
efficiet ut rear Nes-  
tora desertum esse  
nullum crimen. Qui  
cum tardus vulnere  
equi, fessusque senili-  
bus annis, imploraret  
Ulyssen, est proditus  
à socio. Tydides bene  
scit hæc crimina non  
finxi mihi; qui corri-  
puit enim vocatum  
sæpe nomine, exproba-  
vitque fugam trepido  
amico. Superi aspi-  
ciunt mortalia oculis  
justis. En ipse eget  
auxilio, qui non tulit:  
utque reliquit: sic  
erat linquendus. Ipse  
dixerat legem sibi.  
Conclamat socios. Ad-  
sum, videoque tremen-  
tem, pallentemque me-  
tu, et trepidantem fu-  
turâ morie. Opposui  
molem clypei, texique  
jacentem, servavique  
animam (hoc est mi-  
nimum laudis). Siper-  
stas certare, redcamus  
in illum locum: redde  
hostem, tuumque vul-  
nus, solitumque timo-  
rem; lateque post clypeum, et contende mecum sub illo. At postquam eripui eum ille, cui vul-  
nera non dederant vires standi, fugit tardatus nullo vulnere. Hector adest: ducitque Deos  
secum in prælia;*

Quem malè convicti nimium memor iste furoris  
Prodere rem Danaam finxit: fictumque probavit  
Crimen. Et ostendit, quod jam præfoderat aurum.  
Ergo aut exilio vires subduxit Achivis, 61  
Aut nece. Sic pugnat, sic est metuendus Ulysses.  
Qui, licet eloquio fidum quoque Nestora vincat;  
Haud tamen efficiet, desertum ut Nestora crimen  
Esse rear nullum. Qui, cum imploraret Ulyssen  
Vulnere tardus equi, fessusque senilibus annis, 66  
Proditus à socio est. Non hæc mihi crimina fingi  
Scit benè Tydides: qui nomine sæpe vocatum  
Corripuit; trepidoque fugam exprobat amico.  
Aspiciunt oculis Superi mortalia justis. 70  
En eget auxilio, qui non tulit: utque reliquit,  
Sic linquendus erat. Legem sibi dixerat ipse.  
Conclamat socios. Adsum, videoque trementem,  
Pallentemque metu, et trepidantem morte futurâ.  
Opposui molem clypei; texique jacentem; 75  
Servavique animam (minimum est hoc laudis) in-  
ertem.

Si perstas certare, locum redeamus in illum:  
Redde hostem, vulnusque tuum, solitumque timo-  
rem.

Post clypeumque late: et mecum contende sub illo.  
At postquam eripui; cui standi vulnera vires 80  
Non dederant, nullo tardatus vulnere fugit.  
Hector adest: secumque Deos in prælia ducit;

## TRANSLATION.

behind; he then had been still living, or, at least, obtained a guiltless death. Whom he, too mindful of his ill-discovered madness, feigned to betray the Grecian interest, and proved his feigned charge; and shews the gold himself had hidden in his tent before: therefore, or by banishment or death, he has drained the Greeks of their best strength. Thus fights Ulysses, thus to be dreaded is he: who, though in eloquence excelling faithful Nestor too, yet never will he make me think that the forsaking Nestor was no crime; who, slow through his steed's wound, and spent with age, imploring Ulysses, his companion's aid, was by him base betrayed. The son of Tydeus knows well this charge to be no fiction; who chid him, often called by name, and did reproach flight to his trembling friend. The gods above do with just eyes survey the affairs of men. Lo! he, who did not bring, wants aid himself; and, as he left, so was he doomed to be left: such law he had made for himself. He calls out his companions. I come; I see him trembling, and pale with fear, and shuddering at the future death; and I, my shield's bulk opposing, screened him as he lay, and saved (and here the least is of my praise) that dastard soul. Persistest thou to vie? Let us again to the same spot return: restore the foe, thy wound and wonted fear, and sculk behind my shield, and there contend with me. But after him I snatched, whom then his

Quàque ruit, non tu tantùm terroris, Ulysse ;  
 Sed fortes etiam : tantum trahit ille timoris.  
 Hunc ego sanguineæ successu cædis ovantem 85  
 Cominùs ingenti resupinum pondere fudi.  
 Hunc ego poscentem, cum quo concurreret, unus  
 Sustinui : sortemque meam vovistis, Achivi:  
 Et vestræ valuère preces. Si quæritis hujus  
 Fortunam pugnae ; non sum superatus ab illo. 90  
 Ecce ferunt Troës ferrumque, ignemque, Jovemque,  
 In Danaas classes. Ubi nunc facundus Ulysses ?  
 Nempè ego mille meo protexi pectore puppes,  
 Spem vestri reditûs. Date tot pro navibus arma.  
 Quòd si vera licet mihi dicere ; quæritur istis, 95  
 Quàm mihi, major honos : conjunctaque gloria nos-  
 tra est.

Atque Ajax armis non Ajaci arma petuntur.  
 Conferat his Ithacus Rhesum, imbellemq ; Dolona,  
 Priamidenque Helenum raptâ cum Pallade captum.  
 Luce nihil gestum, nihil est Diomede remoto : 100  
 Si semel ista datis meritis tam vilibus arma ;  
 Dividite : et major pars fit Diomedis in illis.  
 Quòd tamen hæc Ithaco ? qui clam, qui semper in-  
 ermis

Rem gerit ; et furtis incautum decipit hostem ?  
 Ipse nitor galeæ claro radiantis ab auro 105  
 Insidias prodet, manifestabitque latentem.  
 Sed neque Dulichius sub Achillis casside vertex

*inermis semper gerit rem ; et decipit incautum hostem furtis ? Ipse nitor galeæ, radiantis ab  
 claro auro, prodet insidias, manifestabitque latentem. Sed neque Dulichius vertex sub casside  
 Achillis,*

## TRANSLATION.

wounds gave no strength to stand ; retarded by no wound he flies. Hector comes on, and brings the gods along to fight ; and where he rushes on, not thou, Ulysses, only art afraid, but even the brave : such terror does he bring. Him, flushed with the success of bloody slaughter, I in close fight laid flat with a huge load of rock. And only I stood him, demanding whom to fight ; and, Greeks, ye vowed my lot, and even your vow prevailed : if you inquire the issue of this fight, I was not worsted by him. But, lo ! the Trojans bring, and fire, and sword, and Jove, against the Grecian fleet. Where now is eloquent Ulysses ? I then covered with my breast a thousand ships, the hopes of your return : grant for so many ships the arms at least. And, if I may speak the truth, the greater honour far is sought for them than me, and both our glory is conjoined ; and Ajax sought for the arms, and not the arms for Ajax. With these let Ithacus compare his Rhesus and his feeble Dolon, and Helenus, the son of Priam, made captive, with the ravished Pallas. Nothing was done by day, nothing when Diomed was wanting : if once these arms you give to such mean services, divide them, and let Diomed's be the larger share. Yet why for Ithacus these arms ? Who, underhand, who ever acts unarmed, and does deceive the unwary foe by stealth ? The very splendour of the helmet, radiant with flashing gold, will all his schemes betray, and

*quàque ruit, non tu tantum terroris, Ulysse, sed etiam fortes : ille trahit tantum timoris. Ego cominus fundi hunc resupinum ingenti pondere, ovantem successu sanguinea cædis. Ego unus sustinui hunc poscentem cum quo concurreret : vosque, Achivi vovistis meam sortem, et vestra preces valere. Si quaritis fortunam hujus pugnae, non sum superatus ab illo. Ecce Troes ferunt ferrumque ignemque, Jovemque, in Danaas classes. Ubi facundus Ulysses nunc ? Nempè ego protexi meo pectore, mille puppes, spem vestri reditûs. Date arma pro tot navibus. Quòd si licet mihi dicere vera, major honos quæritur istis quam mihi : nostraque gloria est conjuncta : et quæ Ajax petitur armis, non arma petuntur Ajaci. Conferat Ithacus his Rhesum, imbellemque Dolona, Helenumque Priamiden, captum cum raptâ Pallade. Nihil est gestum luce, nihil Diomede remoto. Si semel datis ista arma tam vilibus meritis, dividite : et pars Diomedis fit major in illis. Quò tamen hæc Ithaco ? qui clam, qui*

*ferat tanta pondera; nec Pelias hasta potest esse non onerosa gravisque imbellibus lacertis: nec clypeus, calatus imagine vasti mundi, conveniet sinistra timida, nataque ad furta. Improbe, quid petis munus debilitaturum te? quod si error populi Achivi donaverit tibi, erit cur spolieris, non cur metuaris ab hoste. Et fuga (qua solâ, timidissime, vincis cunctos) est futura tarda tibi trahenti tanta gestamina. Adde quod iste tuus clypeus, tam rarè passus prælia, est integer. Novus successor est habendus nostro, qui patet mille plagis ferendo tela. Denique, quid opus est verbis? spectemur agendo. Arma fortis viri mittantur in medios hostes: jubete ea peti inde; et ornate referentem relatis.*

*Satus Telamone finierat; murmurque vulgi erat secutum ultima verba: donec Laërtius heros adstitit; atque sustulit oculos moratos paulum tellure, ad proceres, resolutique ora expectato sono; neque gratia abest fecundis dictis.*

*Si mea vota, Pelasgi, cum vestris valuisse, hæres tanti certaminis non foret ambiguus, tuque, Achille, potirere tuis armis, nos potiremur te. Quem quoniam fata non æqua negarunt mihi vobisque (simulque tersit lumina veluti lachrymantia nani) quis melius succedat magno Achilli, quam ille per quem magnus Achilles successit Danaïs?*

Pondera tanta ferat: nec non onerosa gravisque Pelias esse potest imbellibus hasta lacertis.  
Nec clypeus vasti cælatus imagine mundi 110  
Conveniet timidæ, natæque ad furta sinistrae.  
Debilitaturum quid te petis, improbe, munus?  
Quod tibi si populi donaverit error Achivi;  
Cur spolieris, erit; non, cur metuaris ab hoste.  
Et fuga (quâ solâ cunctos, timidissime, vincis) 115  
Tarda futura tibi est gestamina tanta trahenti.  
Adde, quod iste tuus, tam rarè prælia passus,  
Integer est clypeus. Nostro, qui tela ferendo  
Mille patet plagis, novus est successor habendus.  
Denique, quid verbis opus est? spectemur agendo.  
Arma viri fortis medios mittantur in hostes. 121  
Inde jubete peti: et referentem ornate relatis.

Finierat Telamone satus; vulgique secutum  
Ultima murmur erat: donec Laërtius heros  
Adstitit: atque oculos paulum tellure moratos 125  
Sustulit ad proceres; expectatoque resolvit  
Ora sono: neque abest facundis gratia dictis.

Si mea cum vestris valuisse vota, Pelasgi,  
Non foret ambiguus tanti certaminis hæres:  
Tuque tuis armis, nos te potiremur, Achille. 130  
Quem quoniam non æqua mihi, vobisque negârunt  
Fata (manuque simul veluti lachrymantia tersit  
Lumina) quis magno meliùs succedat Achilli;  
Quam per quem magnus Danaïs successit Achilles?

#### TRANSLATION.

latent him disclose. But neither will Dulichian head be able, under Achilles' helmet, to bear so great a weight; nor also can the Pelian spear but burdensome and heavy to be for arms so weak; nor will the shield, embossed with the extensive image of the world, beseech a dastard hand, and born to stealth. Why, caitiff, then beggest thou a gift, that would but weaken thee? which should the error of the Greeks on thee bestow, there will be cause why thou mayest spoiled be, not by the enemy feared: and flight (in which alone thou, chief of dastards, doest all men excel), would to thee be slow, dragging so great a load. Add, that thy shield, so rarely battles tried, is quite entire: whereas to ours, which in a thousand places gapes, by bearing shafts, a new successor must be had. In fine, what need of words: let us in actions tried be: let the brave hero's arms amid the foe be thrown; thence order to be fetched, and with them, won, adorn the winner. The son of Telamon had ended; and a murmur of the multitude his last words ensued. Till the Laërtian hero did up-stand, and then his eyes, some little time fixed on the ground, raise to the chiefs, opened his mouth in sounds expected; nor grace is wanting to his eloquence. Did, Greeks, my vows with yours prevail, the heir to such a prize would not be doubtful; and thou thy arms, Achilles, and we thee, enjoyed. Whom since the unequal fates denied to you and me (he

Huic modò ne prosit, quòd, ut est, hebes esse videtur: 135

Neve mihi noceat, quòd vobis semper, Achivi,  
Profuit ingenium: meaque hæc facundia, si quæ est,  
Quæ nunc pro domino, pro vobis sæpe locuta est,  
Invidiâ careat: bona nec sua quisque recuset. 139  
Nam genus, et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,  
Vix ea nostro voco. Sed enim, quia rettulit Ajax  
Esse Jovis pronepos, nostri quoque sanguinis auctor  
Jupiter est, totidemque gradus distamus ab illo.

Nam mihi Laertes pater est, Arcesius illi,  
Jupiter huic: neque in his quisquam damnatus et  
exsul. 145

Est quoque per matrem Cyllenius, addita nobis  
Altera nobilitas. Deus est in utroque parente.  
Sed neque materno quòd sim generosior ortu,  
Nec mihi quòd pater est fraterni sanguinis insons,  
Proposita arma peto: meritis expendite causam.  
Dummodò quòd fratres Telamon, Peleasque fuerunt, 151

Ajaci meritum non sit: nec sanguinis ordo,  
Sed virtutis honos spoliis quærat in istis.  
Aut si proximitas, primusque requiritur hæres;  
Est genitor Peleus, est Pyrrhus filius illi. 155

Quis locus Ajaci! Phthian Scyronve ferantur,  
Nec minùs est isto Teucer patrueis Achilli.

Num petit ille tamen! num sperat, ut auferat arma?

Ergo operum quoniam nudum certamen habetur;

*est filius illi. Quis locus est Ajaci? ferantur Phthian Scyronve. Nec est Teucer minus isto patrueis Achilli. Num ille tamen petit num sperat ut auferat arma? ergo quoniam nudum certamen operum habetur;*

#### TRANSLATION.

instant with his hand his eyes, as crying, wiped), who better can succeed the brave Achilles, than he by whom the brave Achilles joined the Greeks? Him only let not avail, that, as he is, he stupid seems to be: nor me prejudice, that, Greeks, my talents ever you availed; and let this eloquence of mine, if any, which now pleads for its lord, and often has for you, stand clear of envy; and let none dare to disown his talents. For descent and ancestors, and what we have not done ourselves, I scarce call these our own: but since Ajax boasts that he the great grandson is of Jupiter; Jove too is founder of our blood, and by so many steps we are distant from him. For Laërtes is my father; Arcesius his; Jupiter his; nor any of them ever was condemned or banished. By the mother too, Cyllenian Mercury, another ornament is added to our race. A god is in each parent. But neither that I am more noble by my mother's side, nor that my sire is guiltless of fraternal blood, do I the arms in question claim. By merits weigh the cause: so it not Ajax's merit be, that Telamon and Peleus brothers were; nor rank of blood, but virtue's honour be regarded in these spoils. Or, if proximity and the next heir be sought, his father Peleus is, Pyrrhus is his son. What room for Ajax then? Let them to Phthia and Scyros be conveyed. Nor is Teucer less related to Achilles: yet, does he claim? does he expect to bear away the arms?

*Modo ne prosit huic, quod videtur esse hebes, ut est; neve nocet mihi, quod ingenium semper profuit vobis Achivi: meaque hæc facundia, si est qua, quæ nunc loquitur pro domino, sæpe est locuta pro vobis, carcat invidia; nec quisque recuset sua bona. Num vix voco genus, et proavos, et ea quæ ipsi non fecimus nostra. Sed enim, quia Ajax rettulit esse pronepos Jovis, Jupiter est auctor quoque nostri sanguinis; distamusque totidem gradus ab illo. Nam Laertes est pater mihi, Arcesius illi, Jupiter huic: neque est quisquam damnatus et exul in his. Cyllenius quoque, altera nobilitas, est addita nobis per matrem. Deus est in utroque parente. Sed neque peto proposita arma, quod sum generosior materno ortu, nec quod est mihi pater insons fraterni sanguinis: expendite causam meritis; dummodo non sit meritum Ajaci, quod Telamon Peleusque fuerunt fratres, nec ordo sanguinis, sed honos virtutis quærat in istis spoliis. Aut si proximitas, primusque hæres requiritur, Peleus est genitor, Pyrrhus*

*quidem feci plura quam quæ sit in promptu mihi comprehendere dictis: tamen ducar ordine rerum. Genitrix Nereia præscia venturi leti, dissimulat natum cultu. Fallacia sumptæ vestis deceperat omnes, in quibus deceperat etiam Ajacem. Ego inserui mercibus famineis arma, motura animum virilem; neque heros adhuc projecerat virgineos habitus, cum dixi illi tenenti parvam hastamque; Nate Dea, Pergama peritura reservant se tibi; quid dubitas evertere ingentem Trojam? Injecique manum, misi que fortem ad fortia. Ergo opera illius sunt mea. Ego domui Telephon pugnante hastâ, et refeci victum, orantemque. Est meum quod Thebæ cecidere: credite me cepisse Lesbos, me Tenedon, Chrysenque, et Cyllan, urbes Apollinis, et Scyron. Putate Lyrnessia mania concussa meâ dextrâ, procubuisse solo. Utque taceam alias; nempe dedi, qui posset perdere sævum Hectora: inclytus Hector jacet per me. Peto hæc arma, illis armis, quibus Achilles est inventus,*

Plura quidem feci, quàm quæ comprehendere dictis  
In promptu mihi sit. Rerum tamen ordine ducar.  
Prescia venturi genitrix Nereia leti 162  
Dissimulat cultu natum. Deceperat omnes,  
In quibus Ajacem, sumptæ fallacia vestis.  
Arma ego fœmineis animum motura virilem 165  
Mercibus inserui. Neque adhuc projecerat heros  
Virgineos habitus, cùm parvam, hastamque tenenti,  
Nate Deâ, dixi; tibi se peritura reservant  
Pergama. Quid dubitas ingentem evertere Trojam?  
Injecique manum; fortemque ad fortia misi. 170  
Ergo opera illius mea sunt. Ego Telephon hastâ  
Pugnantem domui; victum, orantemque refeci.  
Quod Thebæ cecidêre, meum est. Me credite  
Lesbon,  
Me Tenedon, Chrysenque, et Cyllan Apollinis urbes,  
Et Scyron cepisse. Meâ concussa putate 175  
Procubuisse solo Lyrnessia mœnia dextrâ.  
Utque alias taceam; qui sævum perdere posset  
Hectora, nempè dedi: per me jacet inclytus Hector.  
Illis hæc armis, quibus est inventus Achilles

## TRANSLATION.

Since then the pure dispute is merit, I have, indeed, achieved more than I can easily in words comprise; yet by the series of the actions shall be led. *Thetis*, the Nereian mother, prescient of coming death, her son disguises. The assumed dress fallacy had all deceived, Ajax among the rest. I with women's toys mixed arms to move his manly soul: nor had the hero yet thrown off his virgin dress, when, goddess-born, I said, as he the shield and spear did hold, Troy reserves itself to fall by thee: why, then, delayest thou to overcome the mighty Troy? I hands laid on him, and to brave deeds sent forth the brave: his feats are, therefore, mine. I vanquished Telephus, fighting with the spear, vanquished, and begging life, recovered him: that Thebes did fall, is mine. Be too persuaded, that I took Lesbos, Tenedos, and Scyros, and Chryse, and Cylla, towns of Apollo. Think, too, that the Lyrnessian walls fell to the ground, shaken by my right hand: and, not to mention other things I gave, who should the cruel Hector slay? By me the illustrious Hector lies. By those arms, by which Achilles was found out, these arms I ask: living, I gave them him, and, dead, demand them. After the grief of one had reached all our

## NOTES.

162. *Prescia venturi genitrix Nereia*, &c.] *Thetis* being apprized by an oracle that the war of Troy should prove fatal to her son, sent him privately to *Lycomedes*, her brother, who reigned in the isle of *Scyros*; where, for his better concealment, they disguised him in women's apparel. Mean time, as it had been foretold that Troy could not be taken, unless *Achilles* was present at the siege, he was

sought for with care. And, as a report prevailed that he was at the court of *Lycomedes*, *Ulysses* had the good luck to discover him, by means of the stratagem here mentioned. This story, however, seems to be of later invention, it not being known to *Homer*, who gives a different account of the manner of *Achilles* being brought to the siege of Troy.



Arma peto. Vivo dederam, post fata reposco. 180

Ut dolor unius Danaos pervenit ad omnes;

Aulidaque Euboicam complêrunt mille carinæ;

Exspectata diu, nulla, aut contraria classi,

Flamina sunt: duræque jubent Agamemnona sortes

Immeritam sævæ natam mactare Dianæ. 185

Denegat hoc genitor: divisque irascitur ipsis:

Atque in rege tamen pater est. Ego mite parentis

Ingenium verbis ad publica commoda verti.

Nunc equidem fateor, fassoque ignoscat Atrides;

Difficilem tenui sub iniquo iudice causam. 190

Hunc tamen utilitas populi, fraterque, datique

Summa movet sceptri; laudem ut cum sanguine penset.

Mittor et ad matrem: quæ non hortanda, sed astu

Decipienda fuit. Quò si Telamonius îsset,

Orba suis essent etiamnum lintea ventis. 195

Mittor et Iliacas audax orator ad arces:

Visaque et intrata est altæ mihi curia Trojæ,

Plenaque adhuc erat illa viris. Interitus egi,

Quam mihi mandârat communis Græcia, causam:

Accusoq; Parin, prædamq; Helenamque reposco;

Et moveo Priamum, Priamoque Antenora junctum:

At Paris, et fratres, et qui rapuêre sub illo, 202

Vix tenuêre manus (scis hoc, Menelaë) nefandas;

Primaque lux nostri tecum fuit illa pericli.

Longa referre mora est, quæ consilioque manuque

*Priamum, Antenoraque junctum Priamo: at Paris, et fratres, et qui sub illo rapiere Helenam vix tenuere nefandas manus; (scis hoc, Menelaë), illaque fuit prima lux nostri periculi tecum. Mora est longa referre quæ feci utiliter consilioque manuque*

#### TRANSLATION.

Greeks, and now a thousand ships had filled the Euboic Aulis, winds, long expected, are either none or contrary; and the fell oracles bid Agamemnon sacrifice his guiltless daughter to the fierce Diana. This the sire denies, and raves against the gods themselves; and in the king the father is. I, to the public good, the gentle disposition of the father swayed by my fair words: I now make this confession, and let Atrides forgive me, as I do. Before a partial judge a hard cause I gained: yet the advantage of the people, and his brother, and the chief command conferred on him, move him to balance praise with blood. I am also to the mother sent, not to be gained, but soothed; whither had Ajax gone, until now our sails had been without their winds. I am also sent a dauntless orator to Trojan towers: I both saw and entered the senate-house of lofty Troy; and full of heroes yet. Undauntedly I plead the cause, which Greece in common had to me intrusted; and Paris I accuse, demand the plunder back, and Helen. Priam I move, and Antenor too joined to Priam: but Paris and his brothers, and who under him had ravished, scarce held their wicked hands (this, Menelaus, thou knowest): and that the first day of our danger was with thee. It would be long to enumerate what by my counsel and my valour I usefully performed during all the tedious war.

*Dederam vivo, reposco post fata. Ut dolor unius pervenit ad omnes Danaos; milleque carinæ complêrunt Euboicam Aulida, flamina diu expectata, aut sunt nulla, aut contraria classi; duræque sortes jubent Agamemnonu mactare immeritam natam sævæ Dianæ. Genitor denegat hoc, irasciturque ipsis divi; atque pater est tamen in rege. Ego meis verbis verti mite ingenium parentis ad publica commoda. Nunc equidem fateor, ignoscat Atrides fasso, tenui difficilem causam sub iniquo iudice. Tamen utilitas populi, fratrisque, summaque dati sceptri movet hunc, ut penset laudem cum sanguine. Mittor et ad matrem, quæ non fuit hortanda, sed decipienda astu, quò si Telamonius îsset, lintea essent etiamnum orba suis ventis. Mittor et audax orator ad Iliacas arces; curiaque altæ Trojæ est visa et intrata mihi; illaque erat adhuc plena viris: egi interitus causam, quam communis Græcia mandarat mihi; accusoque Parin, reposcoque prædam, Helenamque et moveo*

*tempore spatiosi belli.* Utiliter feci spatiosi tempore belli. 206  
*Post primas acies,* Post acies primas, urbis se mœnibus hostes  
*hostes continuere se* Continuere diu; nec aperti copia Martis  
*diu mœnibus urbis, nec* Ulla fuit. Decimo demum pugnâvimus anno.  
*fuit ulla copia Martis:* Quid facis interea, qui nîl nisi prœlia nôsti? 210  
*pugnâvimus demum decimo anno.* Quis tuus usus erat; nam si mea facta requiris,  
*Quid facis interea, qui nôsti nîl nisi prœlia?* Hostibus insidior, fossas munimine cingo.  
*quis erat tuus usus? nam si requiras mea facta,* Consolor socios, ut longi tœdia belli  
*insidior hostibus, cingo fossas munimine:* Mentē ferant placidâ: doceo, quo simus alendi  
*consolor socios, ut ferant tœdia longi belli placidâ* Armandique modo: mittor, quod postulat usus.  
*mente: doceo, quo modo sinus alendi, armandique:* Ecce Jovis monitu deceptus imagine somni 216  
*mittor, quo usus postulat.* Rex jubet incepti curam dimittere belli.  
*Ecce rex, deceptus imagine somni, monitu Jovis,* Ille potest auctore suam defendere causam.  
*jubet nos dimittere curam incepti belli.* Non sinat hoc Ajax: delendaque Pergama poscat:  
*Ille potest defendere suam causam auctore.* Quoddque potest, pugnet. Cur non remoratur  
*Ajax non sinat hoc, poscatque Pergama delenda,* ituros? 200  
*pugnetque, quod potest.* Cur non arma capit? dat, quod vaga turba sequatur?  
*Cur non remoratur ituros? cur non capit arma?* Non erat hoc nimium, nunquam nisi magna lo-  
*datque consilium, quod vaga turba sequatur?* quenti.  
*Hoc non erat nimium illi, nunquam loquenti nisi magna.* Quid quodd et ipse fugis? vidi, puduitque videre,  
*vidi, puduitque videre, cum tu dares terga, pararesque vela inhonesta.* Cum tu terga dares, inhonestaque vela parares.  
*Nec mora: dixi, Quid facitis? quæ dementia dicitis?* Nec mora. Quid facitis, quæ vos dementia, dixi,  
*Concitat, ô socii, captam dimittere Trojam?* Concitat, ô socii, captam dimittere Trojam? 226  
*Quidve domum fertis decimo, nisi dedecus, anno?* Quidve domum fertis decimo, nisi dedecus, anno?  
*Talibus atque aliis, in quæ dolor ipse disertum fecerat, aversos profugâ de classe reduxi.* Talibus atque aliis, in quæ dolor ipse disertum  
*fecerat, aversos profugâ de classe reduxi.* Fecerat, aversos profugâ de classe reduxi. 230  
*Convocat Atrides socios terrore paventes:* Convocat Atrides socios terrore paventes: 230  
*talibus atque aliis verbis, in quæ ipse dolor fecerat disertum, reduxi aversos de profugâ classe.* Atrides convocat socios paventes terrore.

## TRANSLATION.

After the first encounters, the enemy kept long within the walls, nor was there any opportunity of open fight: at length we, in the tenth year, fought. What doest thou the while, who nothing knowest but battles? What was thy service then? For shouldst thou into my deeds inquire; I lie in ambush for the enemy, I fortify the trenches; I our allies cheer with calmness, the fatigues of a long war to bear: I shew how we may be supported, and how armed; sent I am where nature requires. Lo! by Jove's advice, the king, deceived by dream, bids lay aside care of the war begun. His part he could defend by the author of it. Would Ajax disallow it, and demand that Troy be razed; and would he fight, the only thing he can. Why stops he not their flight? why take not arms? and suggests not what the unsteady vulgar may pursue? This had not been too much for one that never speaks, but big. What, that thou didst fly? I saw, and ashamed I was to see, when thou didst give thy back, and didst prepare dishonourable sails. Instant I said, What are you all about? What madness, friends, thus moves you to quit Troy, already ours? What do you carry home on the tenth year, but shame? With these and the like words, to which grief itself had made me eloquent, I from the flying fleet reduced the Greeks averse. The son of Atreus calls his friends together, alarmed with terror: nor still dares Ajax aught to

Nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam  
 Ausit: At ausus erat reges incessere dictis  
 Thersites, etiam per me haud impunè, protervis.  
 Erigor: et trepidos cives exhortor in hostem:  
 Amissamque meâ virtutem voce reposco, 235  
 Tempore ab hoc quodcunque potest fecisse videri  
 Fortitèr iste, meum est: quem dantem terga retraxi.  
 Denique de Danaïs quis te laudatve, petitve?  
 At sua Tydides mecum communicat acta:  
 Me probat; et socio semper confidit Ulysse. 240  
 Est aliquid, de tot Graiorum millibus, unum  
 A Diomede legi. Nec me sors ire jubebat:  
 Sic tamen et spreto noctisque, hostisque periclo,  
 Ausum eadem, quæ nos, Phrygiâ de gente Dolona  
 Interimo: non antè tamen, quam cuncta coëgi  
 Prodere, et edidici, quid perfida Troja pararet. 246  
 Omnia cognôram: nec, quod specularer, habebam:  
 Et jam præmissâ poteram cum laude reverti.  
 Haud contentus eâ, petiî tentoria Rhesi:  
 Inque suis ipsum castris comitesque peremi. 250  
 Atque ita captivo victor votisque potitus  
 Ingredior curru lætos imitante triumphos.  
 Cujus equos pretium pro nocte poposcerat hostis,  
 Arma negate mihi: fueritque benignior Ajax.  
 Quid Lycii referam Sarpedonis agmina ferro, 255  
 Devastata meo? cum multo sanguine fudi

*dior captivo curru imitante lætos triumphos. Negate mihi arma hominis, cuius equos hostis poposcerat pretium pro nocte: Ajaxque fuerit benignior. Quid referam agmina Sarpedonis Lycii devastata meo ferro? Fudi cum multo sanguine*

## TRANSLATION.

speak. Yet Thersites dared with saucy language to attack the kings, though not by me unpunished. I rouse and exhort my trembling countrymen against the foe, and by my voice reclaim their courage lost. From that time forth, whatever he may seem to have acted bravely, is justly mine; whom, giving way, from flight I drew. In fine, who of the Greeks or praiseth, or who sues to thee? But Diomed with me shares all his deeds: me he approves, always confides; Ulysses, his companion: it is something, of so many thousand Greeks, to be by Diomed singled out alone. Nor did the lot order my going forth: yet thus, slighting the dangers, and of the night, and foe, Dolon, of the Phrygian race, I slay, daring the same attempt we dared; yet not before I forced him to discover all, and learned what treacherous Troy designed. All I had known; nor had I further what to spy: and now I might return with my promised praise. But, not content with this, I sought the tents of Rhesus, and in his very camp slew him and his companions. And thus being victor, and my vows obtained, I enter in the captive chariot, in manner of a joyful triumph; whose steeds the foe demanded, as the price for one night's service. Deny me then his arms; and Ajax deemed be more generous in his services than I. What need I relate the troops of Lycian Sarpedon, mowed down by my sword? With much blood, I Cœranos, son of Iphitus, slew, and Alastor,

*Cæranon, Iphitiden, et Alastora, Chromiumque, Alcandrumque, Haliumque, Noëmonaque, Prytaninque; dedique exitio Thoöna cum Chersidamante, et Charopen, Ennomonque actum immitibus fatis, aliosque quinque minüs celebres procubere sub manibus urbis nostrâ manu. Sunt et mihi, cives, vulnera pulchra ipso loco; nec credite vanis verbis. En, ait, aspice; deducitque vestem manu; hæc sunt pectora semper exercita vestris rebus. At Telamonius impendit nihil sanguinis in socios per tot annos, et habet corpus sine vulnere. Quid tamen hoc refert, si refert se tulisse arma pro classe Pelasgâ contra Troasque, Jovemque? tulitque, confiteor; neque enim est meum malignè detrectare bene facta; sed nec solus occupet communia, atque reddat quoque aliquem honorem vobis. Actorides, tutus sub imagine Achillis, repulit Troas cum defensore ab carinis arsuris. Putat etiam se solum ausum concurrere, Hectoreo mariti, oblitus regisque, ducumque, meique: erat nonus in illo officio et prælatus munere sortis. Sed tamen, fortissime, quis fuit eventus vestræ pugne? Hector abijt violatus nullo vulnere. Achilles, murus Graium,*

Cæranon, Iphitiden, Alastoraque, Chromiumque, Alcandrumque, Haliumque, Noëmonaque, Prytaninque.

Exitioque dedi cum Chersidamante Thoöna, 259  
Et Charopen, fatisque immitibus Ennomon actum,  
Quinque minüs celebres, nostrâ, sub mœnibus urbis  
Procubere manu. Sunt et mihi vulnera, cives,  
Ipso pulchra loco. Nec vanis credite verbis.  
Aspicite en; vestemque manu deducit; et hæc sunt  
Pectora semper, ait, vestris exercita rebus. 265  
At nihil impendit per tot Telamonius annos  
Sanguinis in socios: et habet sine vulnere corpus.  
Quid tamen hoc refert; si se pro classe Pelasgâ  
Arma tulisse refert contra Troasque, Jovemque?  
Confiteorque, tulit; neque enim benefacta malignè  
Detrectare meum est; sed nec communia solus 271  
Occupet; atque aliquem vobis quoque reddat honorem.

Reppulit Actorides, sub imagine tutus Achillis  
Troas ab arsuris, cum defensore carinis. 274  
Ausum etiam Hectoreo solum concurrere Marti  
Se putat, oblitus regisque, ducumque, meique;  
Nonus in officio, et prælatus munere sortis.  
Sed tamen eventus vestræ, fortissime, pugnae  
Quis fuit? Hector abijt violatus vulnere nullo.  
Me miserum! quanto cogor meminisse dolore 280  
Temporis illius, quo Graium murus, Achilles

*Sed tamen, fortissime, quis fuit eventus vestræ pugnae? Hector abijt violatus nullo vulnere. Me miserum! quanto dolore cogor meminisse illius temporis, quo*

#### TRANSLATION.

and Chromius, and Alcander, and Halius, and Noëmon, and Prytanis; and to destruction gave Thoön, and Chersidamas, and Charopes, and Ennomos, pushed on by his relentless fates; five of less renown fell by our hand under the city walls. Countrymen, I too have wounds, honourable by their place: believe not empty words; here see; and with his hand pulls down his vest; and these, he says, are breasts ever in your affairs employed. But Ajax has not for his friends, in all these years, spent one single drop of blood; and has a body without ever a wound. Yet what availeth this, if you he tells he took up arms for the Pelasgian fleet against both Jove and Trojans. And, I confess, he did; nor is it mine with malice to detract from brave exploits of others: but let him not alone lay claim to common feats, but too restore to you some share of honour. *Patroclus*, Actor's descendant, safe under the appearance of Achilles, repelled the Trojans from the ships, just ready to be burnt, with their defender. He too, unmindful of the king, and chiefs, and me, imagines he alone in single combat dare encounter Hector: he was the ninth in duty, and preferred by favour of the lot. But yet, O bravest chief, what issue had your combat? Hector comes off unwounded. Ah! wretched me! with how much grief am I compelled to recollect that time, in which Achilles, the Grecian

Procubuit? nec me lachrymæ, luctusve, timorve,  
Tardârunt, quin corpus humo sublime referrem :  
His humeris, his, inquam, humeris ego corpus  
Achillis

284

*procubuit! nec lachryma, luctusve, timorve, tardarunt me, quin referrem corpus sublime humo. His humeris, his, inquam, humeris, ego tui corpus Achilles et simul arma, quæ nunc quoque laboro ferre. Sunt mihi vires quæ valeant in talia pondera: est animus certe sensurus vestros honores. Scilicet cæcula mater fuit idcirco ambiciosa pro suo gnato, ut miles rudis et sine pectore indueret celestia dona, opus tantæ artis? enim neque nôrit calamina clypei, oceanum, et terras, sideraque cum*

Et simul arma tuli; quæ nunc quoque ferre laboro.  
Sunt mihi, quæ valeant in talia pondera, vires :  
Est animus vestros certè sensurus honores.  
Scilicet idcirco pro gnato cæcula mater  
Ambitiosa suo fuit, ut cœlestia dona,  
Artis opus tantæ, rudis et sine pectore miles  
Indueret? neque enim clypei cœlamina nôrit,  
Oceanum, et terras, cumque alto sidera cœlo,  
Pleiâdasque, Hyadasque, immunemque æquoris  
Arcton,

290

Diversasque urbes, nitidumque Orionis ensem.  
Postulat ut capiat, quæ non intelligit, arma. 295  
Quid? quòd me duri fugientem munera belli  
Arguit incœpto serum accessisse labori?  
Nec se magnanimo maledicere sentit Achilli?  
Si simulâsse vocat crimen; simulavimus ambo.  
Si mora pro culpâ est; ego sum maturior illo. 300  
Me pia detinuit conjux: pia mater Achillem:  
Primaque sunt illis data tempora, cætera vobis.  
Haud timeo, si jam nequeo defendere crimen,  
Cum tanto commune viro. Deprênsus Ulyssis  
Ingenio tamen ille; at non Ajacis Ulysses. 305  
Neve in me stolidæ convicia fundere linguæ  
Admiremur eum: vobis quoque digna pudore,  
*tanto viro. Ille tamen est deprênsus ingenio Ulyssis; at non Ulysses ingenio Ajacis. Neve admiremur eum fundere in me convicia stolidæ linguæ; obijcit vobis quoque digna pudore.*

*alto calo, Pleiâdasque, Hyadasque, Arctonque immensem æquoris, diversasque urbes, nitidumque ensem Orionis. Postulat ut capiat arma, quæ non intelligit. Quid? quòd arguit me fugientem munera duri belli, serum accessisse incœpto labori? nec sentit se maledicere magnanimo Achilli? Si vocat crimen simulasse, ambo simulavimus. Si mora est pro culpa, ego sum maturior illo. Pia conjux detinuit me; pia mater Achillem: primaque tempora sunt data illis, cætera vobis. Haud timeo, si nequeo jam defendere crimen commune cum*

## TRANSLATION.

bulwark, fell! Nor tears, or grief, or fear, stayed me from bearing aloft his body from the ground: on these my shoulders, these my very shoulders, I bore off Achilles' body with his arms; which now I strive to win. I have the nerves which may suffice for such a weight, and certainly the soul that shall resent your honours. Was then, forsooth, his mother, the green *Thetis*, ambitious for her son, that the celestial gift, the work of so much art, a stupid soldier, without genius, should put on? Nor can he understand the engravings of the shield; the ocean, and the earth, and stars, with the high heaven, and Pleiâdes, and Hyades, and the bear undipt in the sea, and the two differing towns, and Orion's glittering sword; arms he insists to have, he does not understand. What, that he charges me the service of the toilsome war declining, and to have joined late the toil begun? And does he not perceive, that he in this the brave Achilles does defame? If then to have dissembled, this he call a crime, we both dissembled: if delay stand for a fault, I earlier was than he. Me a fond wife detained, Achilles a fond mother: to them were the first times, to you the rest assigned. I am under no concern, if now I cannot ward that charge, common to me with him, a man so great: yet he was by Ulysses' wit found out; Ulysses not by Ajax's. And, that we may not wonder at

*An est turpe mihi accusasse Palamedem falso crimine, et decorum vobis damnassem? sed neque Naupliades valuit defendere facinus tantum, tamque patens; nec vos audistis solum crimina in illo, sed vidistis; objectaque patebant pretio. Nec merui esse reus quod Vulcania Lemnos habet Pœantiaden. Defendite vestrum factum; enim consensistis. Nec negabo me suasisse, ut subtraheret se labori bellicæ, viæque tentaretque lenire feros dolores requie. Paruit, et vivit. Hæc sententia non erat tantum fida, sed et felix, cum sit satis esse fidem. Quem quoniam vates poscunt ad delenda Pergama, ne mandate hoc mihi. Telamonius ibit melius; mollietque eloquio virum furem morbis iraque; aut callidus producet aliqua arte. Simois fluct retro et Ida stabit sine frondibus, et Achæia promittet auxilium Trojæ, antequam meo pectore cessante pro vestris rebus, solertia stolidi Ajacis prosit Danaïs. Licet, dure Philoctete, sis infestus sociis, regique, mihi, licet execrere, devoveasque meum caput sine fine, cupiasque dolenti forte dari tibi dolenti, haurireque nostrum cruorem; (utque copia tui fiat mihi, sic copia nostri nat tibi) tamen aggrediar te, nitarque reducere mecum.*

Objicit. An falso Palameden crimine turpe Accusasse mihi, vobis damnasse decorum est? Sed neque Naupliades facinus defendere tantum, Tamque patens valuit: nec vos audistis in illo 311 Crimina; vidistis: pretioque objecta patebant. Nec Pœantiaden quod habet Vulcania Lemnos, Esse reus merui. Factum defendite vestrum: Consensistis enim. Nec me suasisse negabo; 315 Ut se subtraheret bellicæ, viæque labori, Tentaretque feros requie lenire dolores Paruit; et vivit. Non hæc sententia tantum Fida, sed et felix; cum sit satis, esse fidelem: Quem quoniam vates delenda ad Pergama poscunt; Ne mandate mihi. Melius Telamonius ibit; 321 Eloquioque virum morbis iraque furem Molliet: aut aliquâ producet callidus arte. Antè retrò Simois fluet, et sine frondibus Ide Stabit, et auxilium promittet Achæia Trojæ; 325 Quàm, cessante meo pro vestris pectore rebus, Ajacis stolidi Danaïs solertia prosit. Sis licet infestus sociis, regique, mihi, Dure Philoctete; licet execrere, meumque Devoveas sine fine caput; cupiasque dolenti 330 Me tibi fortè dari, nostrumque haurire cruorem: Utque tui mihi, sic fiat tibi copia nostri: Te tamen aggrediar; mecumque reducere nitar.

## TRANSLATION.

his pouring out on me the foul reproaches of his silly tongue, he too objects to you shame-worthy things. It is base for me with a false crime to have charged Palamedes, honourable for you to have condemned him? But neither could *Palamedes*, Nauplius' son, so great, so evident, a crime defend: nor did you hear, but see the crimes in him; and by the bribe the charge was manifest. Neither have I deserved to bear the guilt, that the Vulcanian Lemnos holds *Philoctetes*, Pœan's son: *Greeks*, your own act defend; for you consented: nor that I advised, shall I deny, him to withdraw from the toil, and of the war, and voyage, and try to assuage by rest his cruel pains. He obeyed, and liveth still. This advice not only faithful was, but fortunate also; though it sufficeth to be faithful. Whom since our prophets, Pergamus to raze, demand, charge not me therewith. The son of Telamon will better go, and soften by his eloquence the hero, mad with distemper and resentment; or shrewdly by some wile will draw him thence: sooner will Simois backward flow, and Ida stand without its leaves, and Greece to Troy assistance promise, than my breast ceasing for your interest, the wit of stupid Ajax can the Greeks avail. Though thou, dire Philoctetes, be incensed against the allies, and king, and me; though thou curse and devote my head incessant, and desire I might in thy anguish chance to meet thee, and to draw my blood: and as I might have

Tamque tuis potiar (faveat Fortuna) sagittis ; 334  
 Quàm sum Dardanio, quem cepi, vate potitus ;  
 Quàm responsa Deum, Trojanaque fata retexi ;  
 Quàm rapui Phrygiæ signum penetrale Minervæ  
 Hostibus è mediis. Et se mihi comparat Ajax ?  
 Nempè capi Trojam prohibebant fata sine illo.  
 Fortis ubi est Ajax ? ubi sunt ingentia magni 340  
 Verba viri ? cur hîc metuis ; cur audet Ulysses  
 Ire per excubias, et se committere nocti ?  
 Perque feros enses, non tantùm mœnia Troïum,  
 Verùm etiam summas arces intrare : suâque  
 Eripere æde Deam : raptamq ; efferre per hostes ?  
 Quæ nisi fecissem, frustrâ Telamone creatus 346  
 Gestâsset lævâ taurorum tergora septem.  
 Illâ nocte mihi Trojæ victoria parta est ;  
 Pergama tum vici, cùm vinci posse cœgi.  
 Desine Tydiden vultuque et murmure nobis 350  
 Ostentare meum. Pars est sua laudis in illis.  
 Nec tu, cùm sociâ clypeum pro classe tenebas,  
 Solus eras ; tibi turba comes, mihi contigit unus ;  
 Qui, nisi pugnacem sciret sapiente minorem  
 Esse, nec indomitæ deberi præmia dextræ, 355  
 Ipse quoque hæc peteret ; peteret moderatior Ajax,  
 Eurypilusque ferox, claroque Andremone natus :  
 Nec minùs Idomeneus, patriâque creatus eâdem  
 Meriones : peteret majoris frater Atridæ.  
 Quippè manu fortes (nec sunt tibi Marte secundi)  
 te dextræ, ipse quoque peteret hæc : Ajax moderatior peteret Eurypilasque ferox, natusque clavo  
 Andremone : nec minùs Idomeneus, Merionesque creatus eâdem patriâ, fraterque majoris Atridæ  
 peterit. Quippe fortes manu (nec sunt secundi tibi marte)

*Tamque potiar tuis sagittis (faveat fortuna) quam sum potitus vate Dardanio, quem cepi ; quàm retexi responsa Deum, Trojanaque fata, quàm rapuit è mediis hostibus penetrale signum Phrygiæ Minervæ. Et Ajax comparat se mihi? nempe fata prohibebant Trojam capi sine illis. Ubi est fortis Ajax? ubi sunt ingentia verba magni viri? cur metuis hic? cur Ulysses audet ire per excubias, et committere se nocti? intrareque; per feros enses, non tantum mœnia Troïum, verum etiam summas arces, eripere Deam suâ æde: efferreque raptam per hostes? quæ nisi fecissem, frustra creatus Telamone gestâsset septem tergorum taurorum lævâ. Victoriâ Trojæ parta est mihi illa nocte, tum vici Pergama, cum cogi ea posse vinci. Desine ostentare nobis meum Tydiden vultuque et murmure. Est sua pars laudis in illis. Nec tu eras solus, cum tenebas clypeum pro sociâ classe: turba contigit comes tibi, unus mihi; qui nisi sciret pugnacem esse minorem sapiente, nec præmia deberi indomitæ dextræ, ipse quoque peteret hæc: Ajax moderatior peteret Eurypilasque ferox, natusque clavo Andremone: nec minùs Idomeneus, Merionesque creatus eâdem patriâ, fraterque majoris Atridæ peterit. Quippe fortes manu (nec sunt secundi tibi marte)*

## TRANSLATION.

thee in my power, so thou have me in thine ; yet I will attempt thee, and endeavour to bring thee back with me. And so, Fortune favour, be master of thy arrows, as of the Trojan prophet, whom I took ; and as the answers of the gods discovered, and the fate of Troy, and as I carried off the secret statue of the Phrygian Pallas from amid the foe. And does Ajax then himself compare with me ? The fates, it seems, forbid the taking Troy without : where is the valiant Ajax ? Where are the mighty man's big words ? why art thou here afraid ? Why dares Ulysses venture through the guards, and trust himself to-night ? and through fell swords to enter Trojan walls not only, but even their highest citadel, and snatch the goddess from her shrine, and, snatched, convey her off amid the foe ? Which had not I performed, in vain, on his left arm, had Ajax bore the hides of seven bulls. That night Troy's conquest was my purchase : I Pergamus then conquered, when I forced it to be conquerable. Cease, by thy looks and muttering, to shew me Tydeus' son. He has his share of glory. Nor wast thou alone, when for the allied fleet thou heldest out the shield ; thou hadst a multitude, I but one alone ; who, did he not well know a fighting man less valuable than a wise, nor such reward due to bare force unfamed, would himself sue for them too ; the more mode-

*cessere meis consiliis. Est tibi dextera utilis bello, est ingenium, quod eget moderamine nostri. Tu geris vires sine mente: cura futuri est mihi. Tu potes pugnare, Atrides eligit tempora pugnandi mecum. Tu prodes tantum corpore nos animo: quantoque qui temperat ratem anteit officium remigis; quanto dux est major milite; tanto ego supero te. Nec non in nostro corpore, pectora sunt potiora manu; omni vigor est in illis. At vos, ô Proceres, date præmia vestro vigili. Proque curis tot annorum, quas egi anxius, reddite hunc titulum pensandum nostris meritis. Labor est jam in fine; removi obstacula fata; cepique alta, Pergama, faciendo ea posse capi. Oro nunc per socias spes, casuraque mœnia Tröum, perque Deos quos nuper ademi hosti; per si quid superest quod sit agendum sapienter, si quid audax exque præcipiti sit adhuc petendum; si putatis aliquid restare fati Trojæ, este memores mei; aut si non datis arma mihi, date huic; et ostendit fatale signum Minervæ.*

*Manus procerum est mota; et quid facundia posset putuit re; disertusque tulit arma fortis viri.*

## TRANSLATION.

rate Ajax would, and fierce Eurypilus, and famed Andremon's son: nor less, Idomeneus, and Merion, from the same country sprung; the brother of the elder Atrides would too put in his claim. Though all in action brave (nor second to thee in war,) they to my wisdom yielded. A hand thou hast of use in war, but head that wanteth our direction: brawn without brain thou hast; mine the care is of futurity. Thou canst fight, it is true; but with me the son of Atreus the times of fighting chooses. Thou only dost avail in body; I in mind: and by how much the man who steers the ship excels the rower's part, and by how much the general is greater than the common soldier, so much I thee excel: there also in my body lodges a soul, better far than hands; in it is all my vigour. But now, you chiefs, reward your trusty watchman; and, for the care of years so many, which I have anxious spent, grant now this honour, balanced by our deserts. Our toil is now in its close: I have the withstanding fates removed, and taken lofty Troy, by being made liable to conquest. Now, by our common hopes and falling walls of Troy, and by the gods, I lately from the enemy took; by what, if any thing remains by wisdom to be done, if any thing adventurous still and hazardous; if you can think of any thing still wanting to the fates of Troy, I ask, remember me; or if to me the arms you give not, give them at least to this; and shews Minerva's fatal statue.

The chiefs were moved all to a man, and then in fact appeared, what eloquence could do; and thus the eloquent the arms of the brave did win.

Consiliis cessere meis. Tibi dextera bello 361  
 Utilis; ingenium est, quod eget moderamine nostri.  
 Tu vires sine mente geris, mihi cura futuri est.  
 Tu pugnare potes: pugnandi tempora mecum  
 Eligit Atrides. Tu tantum corpore prodes; 365  
 Nos animo. Quantoque ratem qui temperat, anteit  
 Remigis officium; quando dux milite major;  
 Tanto ego te supero. Nec non in corpore nostro  
 Pectora sunt potiora manu. Vigor omnis in illis.  
 At vos, ô Proceres, vigili date præmia vestro;  
 Proque tot annorum curâ, quos anxius egi, 371  
 Hunc titulum meritis pensandum reddite nostris.  
 Jam labor in fine est. Obstantia fata removi:  
 Altaque, posse capi faciendo, Pergama cepi.  
 Per spes nunc socias, casuraque mœnia Tröum,  
 Perque Deos oro, quos hosti nupèr ademi; 376  
 Per, si quid superest, quod sit sapienter agendum  
 Si quid adhuc audax, ex præcipitique petendum:  
 Si Trojæ fati aliquid restare putatis; 379  
 Este mei memores: aut si mihi non datis arma;  
 Huic date. Et ostendit signum fatale Minervæ.  
 Mota manus procerum est; et, quid facundia  
 posset,  
 Re patuit: fortisque viri tulit arma disertus.



Hectora qui solus, qui ferrum, ignemque, Jovemq;  
Sustinuit toties : unam non sustinet iram : 385  
Invictumque virum vincit dolor. Arripit ensem :  
Et meus hic certè est. An et hunc sibi poscet  
Ulysses ?

Hoc, ait, utendum est in me mihi : quique cruore  
Sæpe Phrygûm maduit, domini nunc cæde madebit :  
Ne quisquam Ajacem possit superare, nisi Ajax.  
Dixit : et in pectus tum denique vulnera passum,  
Quà patuit ferro, letalem condidit ensem :  
Nec valuere manus infixum educere telum,  
Expulit ipse cruor. Rubefactaque sanguine tellus  
Purpureum viridi genuit de cespite florem, 395  
Qui priùs Oebalio fuerat de vulnere natus.

Litera communis mediis pueroque, viroque  
Inscripta est foliis : hæc nominis, illa querelæ.

II. Victor ad Hypsipiles patrem, clarique Thoantis,  
Et veterum terras infames cæde virorum 400

Vela dat ; ut referat, Tirynthia tela, sagittas.

Quæ postquam ad Graios domino comitante revexit ;  
Imposita est sero tandem manus ultima bello.

Troja simul Priamusque cadunt : Priamæia conjux  
Perdidit infelix hominis post omnia formam, 405

Externasque novo latratu terruit auras.

Longus in angustum quà clauditur Hellespontus,

*tante, ultima manus est tandem imposita sero bello. Troja Priamusque simul cadunt. Priamæiaque conjux infelix, post omnia, perdidit formam hominis, terruitque externas auras novo latrata. Quæ longus Hellespontus clauditur in angustum fretum,*

*Qui solus sustinuit Hectora, qui toties sustinuit ferrum, ignemque, Jovemque, non sustinet unam iram: dolorque vincit invictum virum. Arripit ensem, et ait hic certè est meus. An Ulysses poscet et hunc sibi. Hoc est utendum mihi in me, quique sæpe maduit cruore Phrygum, madebit nunc cæde domini; ne quisquam nisi Ajax possit superare Ajacem. Dixit: et condidit letalem ensem in pectus, tum denique passum vulnera quæ patuit ferro; nec manus valuere educere infixum telum. Ipse cruor expulit; tellusque tabefacta sanguine, genuit purpureum florem de viridi cespite, qui prius fuerat natus de vulnere Oebalio. Litera communis pueroque viroque, est inscripta mediis foliis: hæc nominis, illa querelæ.*

*II. Victor dat vela ad patriam Hypsipiles, clarique Thoantis, et terras infames cæde veterum virorum, ut referat sagittas, Tirynthia tela. Quæ postquam revexit ad Graios, domino comitante,*

#### TRANSLATION.

And he, who Hector, sword, and fire, and Jove, had stood so often, and alone, can now not his own wrath alone sustain ; and grief overcomes the unconquerable man. His sword he snatches : and sure this is mine ! or will Ulysses claim this also for himself ? This I must on myself employ ; and what has often moistened been with blood of Phrygians, shall now be moistened with its owner's blood ; that none but Ajax's self may Ajax conquer. He spoke ; and plunged the fatal sword into his breast, then for the first time wounded, where it lay open to the sword : nor could his hands pull back the sword infixed : the blood itself did push it out. And now the earth, made red with blood, produced from the green turf a purple flower, which formerly had sprung from the Oebalian wound ; and letters, common to the boy and hero, are on the leaves inscribed ; this, of the name ; that, of the grief.

II. The conqueror set sail for Hypsipyle, and famous Thoas' country, the land distained with blood of former husbands ; thence to bring the arrows, the Tirynthian weapons ; which after he, their lord attending too, had brought back to the Greeks, the last hand now is put at length to the late war : at once fall Troy and Priam. Priam's wife, unhappy she ! lost, after all, her woman's form, and foreign air affrighted with unusual barkings. Where the long Hellespont runs narrowing, Troy was all on flames ; nor had the flames yet ceased. And now Jove's altar had drank up the

*Ilion ardebat; neque ignis adhuc consederat: araque Jovis combiberat exiguum cruorem senis Priami. Antistita Phæbi, tractata comis, tendebat ad æthera palmas non profecturas. Victores Graii trahunt Dardanidas matres, amplexas, dum licet, signa patriorum Deorum, tenentesque succensa templa, invidiosa præmia. Astyanax mittitur de illis turribus, unde solebat sæpe videre patrem monstratum à matre, pugnantem pro se, et tuentem proavita regna. Jamque Boreas suadet viam, motaque carbasa sonant secundo flatu: navita jubet uti ventis. Troades clamant, vale Troja, rapimur; dantque oscula terræ, et relinquunt sumantia tecta patria. Hecuba (miserabile visu) inventa in mediis sepulchris natorum, ultima conscendit classem. Dulichia manus traxere prensantem tumulos, atque dantem oscula ossibus. Tamen hausit cineres unius Hectoris, tulitque haustos cineres secum in sinu. Relinquit in tumulo Hectoris canum crimen de vertice, crinem lachrymasque, inopes inferias. Est contraria Phrygiæ, ubi Troja fuit tellus,*

Ilion ardebat; neque adhuc consederat ignis :  
 Exiguumque senis Priami Jovis ara cruorem  
 Combiberat: Tractata comis antistita Phæbi 410  
 Non profecturas tendebat ad æthera palmas.  
 Dardanidas matres, patriorum signa Deorum  
 Dum licet amplexas, succensaque templa tenentes,  
 Invidiosa trahunt victores præmia Graii.  
 Mittitur Astyanax illis te turribus, unde 415  
 Pugnantem pro se proavitaque regna tuentem  
 Sæpe videre patrem, monstratum à matre, solebat.  
 Jamque viam suadet Boreas; flatuque secundo  
 Carbasa mota sonant: jubet uti navita ventis.  
 Troja, vale; rapimur, clamant: dantque oscula terræ  
 Troades: et patriæ sumantia tecta relinquunt.  
 Ultima conscendit classem (miserabile visu)  
 In mediis Hecube natorum inventa sepulchris.  
 Prænsantem tumulos, atque ossibus oscula dantem  
 Dulichia traxere manus: tamen unius hausit, 425  
 Inque sinu cineres secum tulit Hectoris haustos.  
 Hectoris in tumulo canum de vertice crinem,  
 Inferias inopes, crinem, lachrymasque relinquit.  
 Est, ubi Troja fuit, Phrygiæ contraria tellus,

## TRANSLATION.

little blood still left in aged Priam's veins. Apollo's priestess dragged by the hair, stretched her unavailing hands to heaven. The victor Greeks do drag along Dardanian matrons, their invidious prey, embracing, while they can, the statues of their country gods, and keeping in the temples, though on fire. Down from those towers Astyanax is thrown, whence he was often wont to see his father, by his mother shewn, fighting for himself, and bravely defending his paternal kingdom. Now Boreas calls to sea, and sails, waved with the prosperous gale, resound; the sailor bids them use the wind. Dear Troy, adieu! the Trojan women cry; we now are hurried off: then they kiss the earth, and quit the smoking houses of their country: last goes abroad the fleet; a melancholy sight! Hecuba, found amid her children's sepulchres, Dulichian hands dragged away, grasping their tombs, and giving kisses to their mouldering bones: yet one's, her Hector's, ashes she took out; and, taken, carried in her bosom with her. On Hector's tomb she leaves the grey hairs from her head; poor offering this; her hairs and tears. There is, opposed to Phrygia, where Troy had stood, a land inhabited by Bistonian men. There the rich palace was of Polymnestor, to whom thy father, Polydorus, committed thee to be in privacy brought up, and far removed from Phrygian

## NOTES.

429. *Est ubi Troja fuit Phrygiæ, &c.]* Ovid in this fable, and those which follow, recounts some of the adventures which happened after the taking of Troy;

and touches here upon the misfortunes of Priam's family, in a manner that agrees pretty much with the truth of history.

Bistoniis habitata viris. Polymnestoris illic 430  
Regia dives erat, cui te commisit alendum  
Clam, Polydore, pater, Phrygiisque removit ab  
armis.

Consilium sapiens : sceleris nisi præmia magnas  
Adjecisset opes, animi irritamen avari. 434

Ut cecidit Fortuna Phrygûm, capit impius ensem  
Rex Thracûm, juguloque sui defigit alumni :

Et, tanquam tolli cum corpore crimina possent,  
Exanimem è scopulo subjectas misit in undas.

Littore Threicio classem religarat Atrides, 439  
Dum mare pacatum, dum ventus amicior esset.

Hic subitò, quantus, cùm viveret, esse solebat,  
Exit humo latè ruptâ ; similisque minaci

Temporis illius vultum referebat Achilles,  
Quo ferus injusto petiit Agamemnona ferro :

Immemoresque mei disceditis, inquit, Achivi? 445  
Obrutaque est mecum virtutis gratia nostræ ?

Ne facite. Utque meum non sit sine honore sepul-  
chrum,

Placet Achilleos mactata Polyxena Manes.

Dixit ; et, immiti sociis parentibus umbræ,  
Rapta sinu matris, quam jam propè sola fovebat,

Fortis, et infelix, at plusquam fœmina, virgo 451  
Ducitur ad tumultum ; diroque fit hostia busto.

Quæ memor ipsa sui, postquam crudelibus aris  
Admota est ; sensitque sibi fera sacra parari ;

*prope sola jam fovebat, ducitur ad tumultum, fitque hostia diro busto.  
postquam est admota crudelibus aris ; sensitque fera sacra parari sibi ;*

*habitata Bistonis vi-  
ris. Dives regia Po-  
lymnestoris erat illic,  
cui pater tuus Poly-  
dore clam commisit te  
alendum, removitque  
ab armis Phrygiis. Sa-  
piens consilium, nisi  
adjecisset magnas opes  
præmia sceleris, et ir-  
ritamen avari animi.  
Ut fortuna Phrygum  
cecidit, impius rex  
Thracum capit ensem,  
defigitque jugulo sui  
alumni ; et tanquam  
crimina possent tolli  
cum corpore, misit ex-  
animem è scopulo in  
subjectas undas. A-  
trides religarat clas-  
sem Threicio littore,  
dum mare esset paca-  
tum, dum ventus ami-  
cior : hic subito Achil-  
les, quantus solebat  
esse cum viveret, exit  
humo ruptâ latè, si-  
milisque minaci, refe-  
rebat vultum illius  
temporis, quo ferus pe-  
tiit Agamemnona in-  
justo ferro. Inquit-  
que, Achivi, disceditis  
immemores mei? Est-  
que gratia nostræ vir-  
tutis obruta mecum?  
Ne facite, utque meum  
sepulchrum non sit  
sine honore, Polyxena  
mactata placet manes  
Achilleos. Dixit : et  
sociis parentibus im-  
miti umbræ, virgo for-  
tis, et infelix, et plus-  
quam fœmina, rapta  
sinu matris, quam  
Quæ ipsa memor sui,*

## TRANSLATION.

arms: a wise precaution this! had he not too great riches added; the prize of wickedness, the incentive of a covetous mind, as Phrygian fortune fell, the wicked king of Thracians takes the sword, and plunges in his foster's throat; and, as if crimes could with the body be removed, he threw it lifeless from a rock into the subject waters. On Thracian shore Atrides moored his fleet, until seas were calm, until winds more friendly proved. Here, on a sudden, Achilles, great as when alive, bursts forth from the wide-broken ground; and, like one threatening, revived the sternness of that time, in which he wildly Agamemnon did with his lawless sword attack. And, Greeks, said he, do you depart unmindful thus of me? and is the grateful memory of my virtue buried with myself? Do not so. And, that my sepulchre may not without its honour be, let Polyxena slain, appease Achilles' ghost. He said; and his confederate friends his savage ghost obeying, the gallant and unhappy maid, and more than woman, snatched from her mother's bosom, whom she, now almost forlorn, did cherish, is led to the tomb, and made a sacrifice at his dire bust. Who, mindful of herself, after being brought to the fell altars, and perceiving the cruel rites prepared, and viewing Neoptolemus standing before her, holding the knife, and fixing his eyes upon her coun-

utque vidit Neptolemum stantem, tenentemque ferrum, figentemque lumina in suo vultu; dixit: Utere jamdudum generoso sanguine. Mora nulla est, at tu conde telum meo jugulo vel pectore, simulque reterit jugulum pectusque. Scilicet aut Polyxena ferrem scribere ulli, aut ullum mimen placabitur per tale sacrum. Vellem tantum mea mors posset fallere matrem. Mater obest; minuitque gaudia necis mihi, quamvis non mea mors, verum sua vita sit gemenda illi. Vos modo, si peto justu, este procul, ne adeam non libera Stygios manes; removetque manus viriles virgineo tactu. Liber sanguis erit acceptior illi quisquis is est, quem paratis placare mea cæde. Si tamen ultima vota nostri oris movent quos, filia regis Priami, non captiva rogat vos: reddite corpus inemptum genitrici, neve redimat triste jus sepulchri auro, sed lachrymis, tunc cum poterat, redimebat et auro. Dixit: At populus non tenet lachrymas, quas illa tenebat. Ipse etiam sacerdos flens, invitatusque rupit præcordia ferro. Illa labens super terram defecto poplite labens, pertulit intrepidus ad fata novissima vultus, Tunc quoque cura fuit partes velare legendas,

Utque Neoptolemum stantem, ferrumque tenentem,  
Inque suo vidit figentem lumina vultu; 456  
Utere jamdudum generoso sanguine dixit.  
Nulla mora est. Aut tu jugulo, vel pectore telum  
Conde meo: jugulumque simul pectusque reterit.  
Scilicet aut ulli servire Polyxena ferrem; 460  
Aut per tale sacrum numen placabitur ullum  
Mors tantum vellem matrem mea fallere posset.  
Mater obest; minuitque necis mihi gaudia. Quamvis  
Non mea mors illi, verum sua vita gemenda est.  
Vos modò, ne Stygios adeam non libera Manes,  
Este procul; si justa peto: tactuque viriles 466  
Virgineo removete manus. Acceptor illi,  
Quisquis is est, quem cæde meâ placare paratis,  
Liber erit sanguis. Si quos tamen ultima nostri  
Vota movent oris; Priami vos filia regis, 470  
Non captiva, rogat, genitrici corpus inemptum  
Reddite: neve auro redimat jus triste sepulchri,  
Sed lachrymis. Tunc, cum poterat, redimebat et auro.  
Dixerat. At populus lachrymas, quas ille tenebat,  
Non tenet. Ipse etiam flens invitatusque sacerdos  
Præbita coniecto rupit præcordia ferro. 476  
Illa, super terram defecto poplite labens,  
Pertulit intrepidus ad fata novissima vultus,  
Tunc quoque cura fuit partes velare legendas,  
Ipse etiam sacerdos flens, invitatusque rupit præcordia coniecto ferro. Illa labens super terram defecto poplite, pertulit intrepidus vultus ad novissima fata. Tunc quoque, fuit cura illi cum caderet, velare partes legendas,

## TRANSLATION.

tenance, said; Use quick my generous blood; in me is no delay; plunge thy knife or in my throat or breast, and at the instant she laid bare her throat and breast. As if or I, Polyxena, could bear being slave to any, or any deity shall be by such a sacrifice appeased, I could only wish my death might escape the notice of my mother; it is my mother does impede, and it is she lessens the joys of my death: though not my death, but her own life should be lamented by her. Only stand you aloof, that I may to the Stygian ghosts go free: if I demand what is just, restrain the hands of man from virgin touch; more acceptable to him, whoever he is, whom you design to appease by killing me, will free blood be. Yet, if any one the last vows of our lips do move (the daughter of king Priam, not a captive, sues), return the corse unransomed to my mother; nor let her with gold, but tears, redeem the melancholy privilege of a grave: then, when she could, she did with gold redeem. She spoke: but the tears, from which herself refrained, the crowd did not: the priest himself too weeping, and unwilling, burst her offered breast by plunging in his steel. She, sinking on the earth, her limbs now failing her, bore to the very last a countenance undaunted: then too her care was, parts to be veiled, to veil, when she should fall; and to keep up the grace of her chaste modesty. The Trojan matrons the corse receive, and reckon up the unhappy Priam's children, and what expense of blood one house had

Cùm caderet; castique decus servare pudoris. 480  
 Troades excipiunt, deploratosque recensent  
 Priamidas: et quid dederit domus una cruoris;  
 Teq; gemunt, virgo; teq; ô modò regia conjux;  
 Regia dicta parens, Asiæ florentis imago; 484  
 Nunc etiam prædæ mala sors: quam victor Ulysses  
 Esse suam nollet, nisi quòd tamen Hectora partu  
 Edideras. Dominum matri vix repperit Hector  
 Quæ corpus complexa animæ tam fortis inane,  
 Quas toties patriæ dederat, natisque, viroque.  
 Huic quoque dat lachrymas; lachrymas in vulnera  
 fundit. 490

Osculaque ore legit consuetaque pectora plangit:  
 Canitiemque suam concreto in sanguine verrens,  
 Plura quidem, sed et hæc, laniato pectore dixit:  
 Nata tuæ (quid enim superest?) dolor ultime matri  
 Nata, jaces: videoque tuum, mea vulnera, vulnus.  
 En, ne perdiderim quenquam sine cæde meorum,  
 Tu quoque vulnus habes. At te, quia fœmina, rebar  
 A ferro tutam: cecidisti et fœmina ferro  
 Totque tuos idem fratres, te perdidit idem,  
 Exitium Trojæ nostrique orbator, Achilles. 500  
 At postquam cecidit Paridis, Phœbique, sagittis,  
 Nunc certè, dixi, non est metuendus Achilles.  
 Nunc quoq; mî metuendus erat. Cinis ipse sepulti  
 In genus hoc sævit: tumulo quoq; sensimus hostem.

*que nostri, qui perdidit tot tuos fratres, perdidit etiam te: At postquam cecidit sagittis Paridis Phœbique, dixi; nunc certe Achilles non est metuendus. Nunc quoque erat metuendus mihi. Ipse cinis sepulti sævit in hoc genus: sensimus hostem quoque tumulo:*

## TRANSLATION.

made; and thee, O virgin, they lament; and thee, *Hecuba*, lately called a royal consort, a royal parent, of flourishing Asia the resemblance, but now a sorry lot of plunder; which the conqueror Ulysses would refuse for his, but that thou hadst brought Hector forth; and scarce did Hector for his mother find a master: who, embracing the body, stript of a soul so brave, gives this too tears, which she had before so often given to her country, children, and husband; and pours her tears into her daughter's wounds, and kisses her, and beats her now accustomed breast; and, trailing her grey hairs in clotted blood, more words she uttered but these also, tearing her breast; O daughter (for what else remains), thou last affliction to thy mother! daughter, thou art laid in death; I already see thy wound my wound to be: lo! lest I should any of my children without slaughter lose, thou too doest bleed. But thee, because a woman, I thought secure from steel; thou too, a woman, fallest by the sword; the same Achilles, the ruin of Troy and my bereaver, has destroyed thy many brothers, and thee too. But after that he had by Paris' and Apollo's arrows fallen, Now sure, said I, Achilles is no longer to be feared; yet now too was to be feared by me: the very ashes of him, buried, still rage against this our family, and we have found him even in the tomb of a foe. For Achilles it was I have a fruitful mother been. Great Ilion lies

*servareque decus casti pudoris. Troades excipiunt: recensentque deploratos Priamidas, et quid cruoris una domus dederit: gemuntque te virgo, teque ô modo dicta regia conjux, regia parens, imago florentis Asiæ; nunc etiam mala sors præda: quam victor Ulysses nollet esse suam; nisi quod tamen edideras Hectora partu: Hector vix repperit dominum matri. Quæ complexa inane corpus tam fortis animæ, dat huic quoque lachrymas quas toties dederat patriæ, natisque viroque: fundit lachrymas in vulnera, legitque oscula ore, plangitque; consueta pectora, verrensque suam canitiem in concreto sanguine, dixit quidem plura; sed et hæc laniato pectore. Nata, ultime dolor (enim quid superest) tue matri, nata jaces: videoque tuum vulnus, mea vulnera. En ne perdiderim quenquam meorum sine vulnere, tu quoque habes vulnus. At rebar te tutam à ferro, quia eras fœmina: et fœmina, cecidisti ferro. Idemque Achilles, exitium Trojæ, orbator.*

*fui secunda Æacidæ :  
ingens Ilion jacet, cladesque publica est finita gravi eventu ; si tamen finita. Pergama restant mihi soli, meusque dolor est in cursu. Modo maxima rerum, potens tot generis, natisque, nuri-  
busque, viroque, nunc exul, inops, avulsa tumulis meorum, trahor munus Penelopæ : quæ ostendens me trahentem data pensa Ithacis matribus, dicet : hæc est illa clara parens Hectoris ; hæc est Priamæa conjux. Postq ; tot amissos, tu quæ sola levabas maternos luctus, nunc piasti hostilia busta. Peperi inferias hosti : quo resto ferrea ? quidve moror ? quo servas me, damnosa senectus ? quid Dî crudeles, differtis vivacem animum, nisi quo cernam nova funera ? quis putaret Priamum posse dici felicem post diruta Pergama ? felix suâ mortis, nec aspicit te mea natu peremptam et reliquit pariter vitam regnumque. At puto regia virgo, dotabere funeribus, tum-  
que corpus conditur avitis monumentis. Hæc non est fortuna domûs. Fletus, munera matris, haustusque peregrinæ arenæ contingent tibi. Perdidimus omnia. Superest cur sustineam vivere in breve tempus, proles gratissima matri. Polydorus, nunc solus, quondam minimus de virili stirpe,*

Æacidæ fœcunda fui. Jacet Ilion ingens: 505  
Eventuque gravi finita est publica clades ;  
Si finita tamen. Soli mihi Pergama restant :  
In cursuque meus dolor est. Modò maxima rerum,  
Tot generis, natisq ; potens, nuribusque, viroque,  
Nunc trahor exul, inops, tumulis avulsa meorum.  
Penelopæ munus. Quæ me data pensa trahentem  
Matribus ostendens Ithacis, Hæc Hectoris illa est  
Clara parens : hæc est, dicet, Priamæia conjux.  
Postque tot amissos tu nunc, quæ sola levabas  
Maternos luctus, hostilia busta piâsti. 515  
Inferias hosti peperi. Quò ferrea resto ?  
Quidve moror ? quò me servas, damnosa senectus  
Quid, Dî crudeles, nisi quò nova funera cernam,  
Vivacem differtis anum ? quis posse putaret  
Felicem Priamum post diruta Pergama dici ? 520  
Felix morte suâ nec te, mea nata, peremptam  
Aspicit ; et vitam pariter regnumque reliquit.  
At (puto) funeribus dotabere, regia virgo ;  
Condeturque tuum monumentis corpus avitis :  
Non hæc est fortuna domûs. Tibi munera matris  
Contingent fletus, peregrinæque haustus arenæ.  
Omnia perdidimus : superest, cur vivere tempus  
In breve sustineam, proles gratissima matri,  
Nunc solus, quondam minimus de stirpe virili,

## TRANSLATION.

in ruins ; and the public calamity is finished, if finished yet, by a grievous issue, Pergamus for me alone remains ; my sorrow still is in its course : I, but lately the greatest woman, powerful in so many sons-in-law, and sons and daughters, and a husband, am now an exile, dragged, forlorn, and forced from the tombs of all my friends, a present for Penelope : who, shewing me, my given task performing, to dames of Ithaca, shall say, This is that famous mother of Hector, this Priam's consort. And now thou, who, so many children lost, didst alone relieve thy mother's sorrows, hast soothed this hostile ghost : I offerings for the enemy bore. For what do hardy I remain ? or why delay ? Pernicious age, for what reservest thou me ? Why, ye cruel gods, unless new funerals to see, do you reprieve a long-lived aged wretch ? Who could have thought that Priam happy might be called after Troy's fall ? Happy in his death ; nor sees thee now, my daughter slain ; at once his kingdom and his life he quit. But (I imagine) thou, a royal maid, will with a funeral be graced, and thy body buried in the monument of thy ancestors : but this is not the fortune of our family ; tears of a mother, her last gifts, thou alone shalt have, and draughts of foreign sand. We all have lost : there now alone survives, why I should bear to live a little longer time, Polydorus, his mother's dearest child, the youngest formerly of my male issue, sent to these coasts to the Ismarian king. Why do I delay the while to wash her

Has datus Ismario regi Polydorus in oras. 530

Quid moror interea crudelia vulnera lymphis

Abluere, et sparsos immitti sanguine vultus?

Dixit; et ad littus passu processit anili,

Albentes laniata comas. Date, Troades, urnam,

Dixerat infelix, liquidas hauriret ut undas: 535

Aspicit ejectum Polydori in littore corpus,

Factaque Threïciis ingentia vulnera telis,

Troades exclamant: obmutuit illa dolore;

Et pariter vocem, lachrymasque introrsus obortas

Devorat ipse dolor; duroque simillima saxo 540

Torpet: et adversâ figit modò lumina terrâ;

Interdum torvos sustollit ad æthera vultus:

Nunc positi spectat vultum, nunc vulnera, nati;

Vulnera præcipuè: seque armat et instruit irâ.

Quâ simul exarsit, tanquam regina maneret, 545

Ulcisci statuit; pœnaque in imagine tota est.

Utque furi catulo lactente orbata lænâ;

Signaque nacta pedum, sequitur, quem non videt,

hostem:

Sic Hecube, postquam cum luctu miscuit iram,

Non oblita animorum, annorum oblita suorum,

Vadit ad artificem diræ Polymnestora cædis? 551

Colloquiumque petit; nam se monstrare relictum

Velle latens illi, quod nato redderet, aurum.

Credidit Odrysus: prædæque assuetus amore

*vadit ad Polymnestora, artificem diræ cædis, petitque colloquium; nam dicebat se velle monstrare illi aurum relictum latens, quod redderet nato. Orysus credidit, adsuetusque amore prædæ*

*datus in has oras, Ismario regi. Quid moror interea abluere lymphis crudelia vulnera, et vultus sparsos immitti sanguine? dixit, et laniata albensis comas, processit ad littus anili passu. Infelix, ut hauriret liquidas undas, dixerat, Troades, date urnam: ecce adspicit corpus Polydori ejectum in littore, ingentiaque vulnera facta Threïciis tellis. Troades exclamant: illa obmutuit dolore; et ipse dolor devorat pariter vocem, lachrymasque obortas introrsus: torpetque, simillima duro saxo, et modo figit lumina adversâ terrâ, interdum sustollit torvos vultus ad æthera. Nunc spectat vultum, nunc vulnera positi nati, præcipue vulnera: armatque, et instruit se irâ. Quâ simul exarsit, tanquam regina maneret, statuit ulcisci, estque tota in imagine pœna. Utque lænâ orbata lactente catulo furit, nactaque signa pedum sequitur hostem quem non videt; sic Hecube, postquam miscuit iram cum luctu, non oblita animorum, verum oblita suorum annorum,*

#### TRANSLATION.

cruel wounds with water, and her face besmeared with dismal blood? She said; and to the shore with aged steps proceeds; her snowy locks torn and dishevelled. Give me, the wretch had said, ye Trojan dames, an urn, therein to draw the liquid water: she sees the body of Polydorus thrown out upon the shore, and the big wounds made by the Thracian weapons. The Trojan dames cry out aloud; she with grief was quite struck dumb, and very grief stops up at once her voice and inward rising tears; and, likest a hard rock, is numbed: and now her eyes she fixes on the adverse ground, sometimes throws up her stern looks to the sky; now views the visage, now the wounds of her son as he lays, his wounds especially; and arms and furnishes herself with passion; with which how soon she is inflamed, as if she still a queen remained, resolves to be revenged; and wholly is employed in devising a fit punishment: and rages like a lioness bereaved of her sucking whelp; and, having found the tracks, pursues the foe she does not see. Thus Hecuba, after mixing rage with grief, nor foregoing her great spirit, but her years forgetting, to Polymnestor goes, the author of this direful murder, and desires with him a conference; for that she wanted some latent gold to shew, left for him to give her son. Her the Odrysian did believe; and, accustomed to the love of prey, comes with her to a secret place, when, crafty, with a soothing mouth, he said,

venit in secreta; cum  
callidus dixit blando  
ore. Hecube, tolle moras,  
da munera nato.  
Juro per superos, omne  
quod das, et quod dedisti  
ante, fore illius:  
truculenta, spectat  
loquentem, jurantem-  
que falsa, exæstuatque  
tumida irâ; atque ag-  
mine captivarum ma-  
trum, involat illum ita  
corruptum, et condit  
digitos in perfida lu-  
mina, exspoliâtque ge-  
nas oculis (ira facit  
potentem) immergit-  
que manus: fœdataque  
sonti sanguine haurit,  
non lumen, neque enim  
superest, sed loca lu-  
minis. Gens Thracum  
irritata clade sui Ty-  
ranni, cæpit incessere  
Troada jactu telorum  
lapidumque: at hæc  
insequitur missum saxum  
morsibus cum rauco  
murmure: conata-  
que loqui rictu parato  
in verba, latravit. Lo-  
cus exstat, et habet  
nomen ex re: illaque  
diu memor veterum  
malorum, tum quoque  
mœsta, ululavit per  
Sithonios agros. For-  
tuna illius moverat  
Troasque suos, hostes-  
que Pelasgos, Fortuna  
illius moverat quoque  
omnes Deos: sic moverat  
omnes, ut ipsa conjuxque Jovis,  
negaverit Hecubam meruisse  
illos eventus. III. Non vacat  
Auroræ, quanquam fœderat  
armis, moveri cladibus et casu  
Trojæque, Hecubæque,

In secreta venit. Cum blando callidus ore, 555  
Tolle moras, Hecube, dixit: da munera nato.  
Omne fore illius quod das, quod et antè dedisti,  
Per superos juro. Spectat truculenta loquentem,  
Falsaque jurantem; tumidaque exæstuat irâ.  
Atque ita correptum captivarum agmine matrum  
Involat, et digitos in perfida lumina condit, 561  
Exspoliâtque genas oculis (facit ira potentem)  
Immergitque manus: fœdataque sanguine sonti  
Non lumen, neque enim superest, loca luminis haurit.  
Clade sui Thracûm, gens irritata tyranni 565  
Troada telorum lapidumque incessere jactu  
Cœpit. At hæc missum rauco cum murmure saxum  
Morsibus insequitur: rictuque in verba parato  
Latravit, conata loqui. Locus exstat, et ex re  
Nomen habet. Veterumque diu memor illa malorum,  
Tum quoque Sithonios ululavit mœsta per agros.  
Illius, Troasque suos, hostesque Pelasgos,  
Illius Fortuna Deos quoque moverat omnes:  
Sic omnes, ut et ipsa Jovis conjuxque, sororque  
Eventus Hecubam meruisse negaverit illos. 575

III. Non vacat Auroræ, quanquam îsdem faverat  
armis,  
Cladibus et casu Trojæque, Hecubæque moveri.

#### TRANSLATION.

Hecuba, away with all delays, and give the present to thy son: all that thou givest, and what already thou hast given, I by the gods do swear, shall be his alone. Stern, she views him, speaking, and swearing false, and boils with heaving rage; and thus flies at him, seized by a company of captive matrons, and thrusts her fingers into his perfidious eyes, and of their eyes the cheeks she spoils (passion makes her strong), and plunges her hands into the sockets; and, with his guilty blood distained, tears out, not the eyes, for none there was, but the places of the eyes. The race of Thracians, provoked at the calamity of their tyrant, began with throwing darts and stones to attack the Trojan queen: but she the stone sent at her does pursue with a hoarse grumbling and with bitings; and, attempting to speak out, her jaws just ready for the words, she barked. The place does still remain, and from the thing its name it hath: and she, long mindful of her former ills, then too she, mournful, howled through the Sithonian plains. Her fortune had the Trojans moved, and her foes, the Greeks, and all the gods also: so much all, that even Jove's wife, and sister self denied Hecuba, had those fates she had deserved.

III. Yet Aurora, though she had favoured the self-same arms, has now not leisure to be moved at Troy, and Hecuba's calamities and fall. A nearer care, the domestic grief of her lost Memnon, afflicts the goddess; whom the rosy mother saw perishing by Achilles' point upon the Phry-



Cura Deam propior, luctusque domesticus angit  
Memnonis amissi. Phrygiis quem lutea campis  
Vidit Achilleâ pereuntem cuspide mater. 580

Vidit; et ille color, quo matutina rubescunt  
Tempora, palluerat: latuitque in nubibus æther.

At non impositos supremis ignibus artus  
Sustinuit spectare parens: sed crine soluto, 584

Sicut erat, magni genibus procumbere non est  
Dedignata Jovis, lachrymisque has addere voces:

Omnibus inferior, quas sustinet aureus æther,  
(Nam mihi sunt totum rarissima templa per orbem)

Diva tamen venio: non ut delubra, diesque  
Des mihi sacrificos, caliturasque ignibus aras. 590

Si tamen aspicias, quantum tibi fœmina præstem,  
Tum cùm luce novâ noctis confinia servo:

Præmia danda putes. Sed non ea cura: neque hiest  
Nunc status Auroræ, meritos ut poscat honores.

Memnonis orba mei venio: qui fortia frustrâ 595  
Pro patruo tulit arma suo; primisque sub annis

Occidit à forti (sic vos voluistis) Achille.  
Da, precor, huic aliquem solatia mortis honorem,

Summe Deûm rector: maternaque vulnera leni.  
Jupiter annuerat; cùm Memnonis arduus alto

Corruit igne rogos: nigrique volumina fumi 601  
occiditque; sub primis annis (sic vos voluistis) à forti Achille. Summe rector Deum, precor da huic aliquem honorem solatia mortis; lenique maternæ vulnera. Jupiter annuerat; cum arduus rogos Memnonis corruit alto igne; voluminaque nigri fumi,

*Cura propior, luctusque domesticus, amissi Memnonis, quem lutea campis mater vidit pereuntem Phrygiis campis Achillea cuspide, angit Deam. Vidit: et ille color, matutina tempora rubescunt, palluerat: Ætherque latuit in nubibus. At parens non sustinuit spectare artus impositos supremis ignibus: sed crine soluto, sicut erat, non est dedignata procumbere genibus magni Jovis, addereque has voces lachrymis. Ego inferior omnibus, quas aureus æther sustinet, (nam templa sunt rarissima mihi per totum orbem) tamen diva, venio: non ut des mihi delubra diesque sacrificos, arisque calituras ignibus. Si tamen aspicias quantum ego fœmina præstem tibi; tum cum nova luce servo confinia noctis, putes præmia danda. Sed ea non est cura, neque nunc hic status Auroræ, ut poscat meritos honores. Venio orba mei Memnonis, qui frustra tulit fortia arma pro suo patruo:*

## TRANSLATION.

gian plains. She saw; and that colour, with which the morning times turn ruddy, had changed pale, and in clouds lay hid the ether. But the mother could not bear to see his limbs laid on the pile's last flames; but, with loose hair, just as she was, disdained not to fall down at great Jove's knees, and these words add to her tears: Inferior to all, whom golden ether does sustain (for, throughout all the world, my temples are the fewest), yet I, a goddess, come; not that thou wouldst give temples, and festivals, and altars with fire to heat; yet, shouldst thou reflect how much I, a woman, may for you, then, when I keep the bounds of night with the new-rising light, thou mayest think rewards ought to be given; but that is not my care, nor that Aurora's state now to ask deserved honours. I come, bereaved of my Memnon, who brave arms in vain bore for his uncle, and in his prime of years (so you would have it) fell by the brave Achilles. Give him, I crave, great rector of the gods, some honour, solace in death; and ease a mother's wounds. Jove had nodded; when Memnon's lofty pile down tumbles with the towering fire, and volumes of black smoke distained the day: as when the streams exhale their rising fogs, nor is the sun below admitted. **The black embers fly, and, rolled into a body,**

## NOTES.

578. *Luctusque domesticus angit, Memnonis amissi, &c.*] All agree that Memnon was the son of Aurora and Tithonus; that he came to the assistance of his

kinsman, Priam, with a considerable body of forces; and that he was slain by Achilles.

*infecere diem; veluti cum flumina exhalant natas nebulas, nec sol admittitur infra. Atra favilla volat, glomerataque corpus in unum densatur; faciemque capit, atque animam ex igni. Sua levitas præbuit alas. Et primo similis volucris, mox vera volucris, insonuit pennis. Innumerae sorores sonuere pariter, quibus est eadem natalis origo. Lustrantque rogi ter; et consonus clangor exit ter in auras. Quarto volutū seducunt castra. Tum duo feroces populi de diversâ parte, gerunt bella, exercentque iras rostris, et aduncis unguibus, lassantque alas, adversaque pectora: cognataque corpora cadunt inferiæ sepulto cineri; meminereque se creatas forti viro. Auctor facit nomen subitis præpetibus; dicta Memnonides ab illo, cum sol peregit duodena signa, rebellant peritura parentali marte. Ergo visum est aliis flebile Dymantida latrasse; Aurora est intenta suis luctibus; datque nunc quoque pius lachrymas: et rorat in toto orbe.*

*IV. Nec tamen fata sinunt spem Trojæ esse quoque eversam cum manibus. Cythercius heros fert humeris venerabile onus, sacra, et patrem altera sacra. Pius heros eligit illam prædam, suumque Ascanium, de tantis opibus; ferturque ab Antandro per*

*Infecere diem. Veluti cum flumina natas Exhalant nebulas, nec sol admittitur infrâ. Atra favilla volat: glomerataque corpus in unum Densatur, faciemque capit; sumitq; calorem 605 Atque animam ex igni. Levitas sua præbuit alas. Et primò similis volucris, mox vera volucris, Insonuit pennis. Pariter sonuere sorores Innumerae; quibus est eadem natalis origo. Terque rogi lustrant: et consonus exit in auras Ter clangor. Quarto seducunt castra volatu. 611 Tum duo diversâ populi de parte feroces Bella gerunt: rostrique, et aduncis unguibus iras Exercent; alasque, adversaque pectora lassant. Inferiæque cadunt cineri cognata sepulto 615 Corpora: seque viro forti meminere creatas. Præpetibus subitis nomen facit auctor; ab illo Memnonides dictæ, cum sol duodena peregit Signa, parentali perituræ Marte rebellant. Ergo aliis latrasse Dymantida, flebile visum: 620 Luctibus est Aurora suis intenta: piisque Nunc quoque dat lachrymas, et toto rorat in orbe. IV. Nec tamen eversam Trojæ cum mœnibus esse Spem quoque fata sinunt. Sacra, et sacra altera patrem, Fert humeris, venerabile onus, Cythereus heros. De tantis opibus prædam pius eligit illam, 625 Ascaniumque suum: profugâque per æquora classe*

## TRANSLATION.

thicken, and take a form; and from the fire assume a heat and life. Their lightness gave them wings: and first, like to a bird, then soon a real bird, sound with their wings: at once innumerable sisters founded, of the same natal origin. Thrice round the pile they move, and thrice their consort clang break out into the sky: in their fourth flight they separate their camp. Then two fierce people from diverse sides make war; and with their beaks and crooked claws exert their rage, and tire their wings and adverse breasts: and down fall a sacrifice their kindred bodies to the buried ashes, and remember they were formed from that brave man. Their author makes a name for these his sudden birds, from him being called Memnonides. Whenever the sun has finished the twelve signs, they war again, to perish in this parental fight. To others, therefore, it seemed lamentable, that Dymas' daughter barked: Aurora was engaged in griefs her own; and now too sheds her pious tears, and sprinkles them all over the world in dew.

IV. Yet neither do the Fates allow the hope of Troy too to be ruined with its walls. The Cytherean hero on his shoulders bears the sacred things; and his own father, the other sacred thing, a venerable load, he, pious, chose from so much wealth that prize, and his own Ascanius; and

Fertur ab Antandro; scelerataque limina Thracúm  
 Et Polydoreo manantem sanguine terram  
 Linquit: et utilibus ventis, æstuque secundo 630  
 Intrat Apollineam sociis comitantibus urbem.  
 Hunc Anius, quo rege homines, antistite Phœbus  
 Ritè colebantur, temploque, domoque recepit:  
 Urbemque ostendit, delubraque vota, duasque  
 Latonâ quondam stirpes pariente retentas. 635  
 Thure dato flammis, vinoque in thura profuso,  
 Cæсорumque boiúm fibris de more crematis,  
 Regia tecta petunt: positique tapetibus altis,  
 Munera cum liquido capiunt Cerealia Baccho.  
 Tum pius Anchises: O Phœbi lecte sacerdos, 640  
 Fallor? an et natum, cùm primùm hæc mœnia vidi,  
 Bisque duas natas, quantum reminiscor, habebas?  
 Huic Anius niveis circumdata tempora vittis  
 Concutiens, et tristis, ait: Non falleris, heros  
 Maximè: natorum vidisti quinque parentem, 645  
 Quem nunc (tanta homines rerum inconstantia  
 versat)

Pænè vides orbem. Quid enim mihi filius absens  
 Auxilii? quem dicta suo de nomine tellus  
 Andros habet, pro patre locumque et regna tenen-  
 tem.

*stantia rerum versat homines) quid enim auxilii adiit filius absens mihi? Quem tellus Andros dicta de suo nomine, habet tenentem locumque et regna pro patre.*

## TRANSLATION.

from Antandros through the seas sails with his flying fleet, and leaves the cursed abodes of Thracians, and the land flowing with Polydorus' blood; and, with good winds and favouring tide, enters with his attending friends Apollo's city. Him Anius, who king and priest (men and Apollo have their due regard) received into his temple and his house; and shews the city, and the vowed temples, and the two shrubs once by Latona in her labour held. Incense being given to the flames, and wine poured on the incense, and burnt the entrails of oxen duly slain, they sought the royal palace; and, placed upon high beds, they take along with liquid wine the gifts of Ceres. Then thus the pious Anchises: O chosen priest of Phœbus, am I deceived; hadst thou not both a son, when I first saw this city, and twice two daughters, as I remember? To him Anius, shaking his temples wreathed with snowy fillets, and sad, replies: You, O greatest hero, are by no means deceived: you saw me father of five children, whom now (so great inconstancy of things affects mankind) thou seest almost bereft of all: for what assistance is my absent son to me? whom Andros, a land called from his name, possesses; for his father now

## NOTES.

632. *Hunc Anius.*] Anius, king of Delos, and also high-priest of Apollo, was of the family of Cadmus. By his wife Doriæ, he had three daughters extremely frugal, and who laid up great store of offerings that were brought to the temple of Apollo. The Greeks, during the siege

of Troy, sent Palamedes to ask provisions from Anius, and obliged him even to give his daughters hostages. These princesses, however, found a way to make their escape; which gave occasion to say that Bacchus had transformed them to pigeons.

*Delius dedit augurium huic: Liber dedit altera munera, majora voto fideque, femineæ sorti: nam tactu mearum natarum, cuncta transformabantur in segetem, laticemque meri, baccamque Minervæ; ususque dives erat in illis. Ubi Atrides populator Trojæ cognovit hoc (ne putes nos quoque non sensisse vestram procellam ex aliquâ parte) usus viribus armorum, abstrahit invitas gremio genitoris; imperatque ut alant Argolicam classem cælesti munere. Effugiunt quod quæque potest. Eubœa duabus est petita duabus, et fraterna Andros totidem natis. Miles adest, et minatur bella ni dedantur. Pietas victa metu, dedit consortia pectora panæ: et ut possis ignorere timido fratri, non Æneas erat hic, non Hector qui defenderet Andron, per quos durastis in decimum annum. Jamque vincla parabantur captivis lacertis: alla tollentes cælo brachia etiamnum libera, dixere; Bacche pater, fer opem: auctorque muneris tulit opem: si perdere miro more vocatur ferre opem. Nec potui scire quâ ratione perdiderint figuram, aut nunc possim dicere. Summa mali est nota: sumpsere pennas; abiereque in niveas columbas, volucrum tuæ conjugis.*

Delius augurium dedit huic: dedit altera Liber  
Fœmineæ sorti voto majora sideque 651  
Munera: nam tactu natarum cuncta mearum  
In segetem, laticemque meri, baccamque Minervæ  
Transformabantur: divesque erat usus in illis.  
Hoc ubi cognovit Trojæ populator Atrides, 655  
(Ne non ex aliquâ vestram sensisse procellam  
Nos quoque parte putes) armorum viribus usus,  
Abstrahit invitas gremio genitoris: alantque  
Imperat Argolicam cælesti munere classem.  
Effugiunt quod quæque potest. Eubœa duabus  
Et totidem natis Andros fraterna petita est. 661  
Miles adest: et, ni, dedantur, bella minatur.  
Victu metu pietas consortia pectora pœnæ  
Dedit: et ut timido possis ignorere fratri;  
Non hic Æneas, non, qui defenderet Andron, 665  
Hector erat; per quos decimum durâstis in annum.  
Jamque parabantur captivis vincla lacertis.  
Illæ tollentes etiamnum libera cælo  
Brachia, Bacche pater, fer opem, dixere: tulitque  
Muneris auctor opem. Si miro perdere more 670  
Ferre vocatur opem. Nec quâ ratione figuram  
Perdiderint, potui scire, aut nunc dicere possim.  
Summa mali nota est. Pennas sumpsere; tuæque  
Conjugis in volucrem, niveas abiêre columbas.

*Summa mali est nota: sumpsere pennas; abiereque in niveas columbas, volucrum tuæ conjugis.*

## TRANSLATION.

that place and kingdom holding. The Delian god gave him the skill of augury: Bacchus on the female lot other presents, greater than wish and faith, conferred; for by my daughter's touch were all things changed to corn, of wine the liquor, and to Minerva's berry; and in these there rich advantage was. When Atreus' son, the ruiner of Troy, this understood (that you may not imagine we did not, in some measure, feel your storm) using force of arms, drags them unwilling from their father's bosom; and them commands to feed with their celestial presents the Argolic fleet: each, as they can, escape. Eubœa was by two, and by as many their brother's island, Andros, sought. The soldier comes, and threatens war, unless delivered up. Piety, overcome by fear, gave up to punishment these kindred breasts; and, that you may forgive a timorous brother, here no Æneas was, no Hector, Andros to defend; by whom you to the tenth year held it out. Now chains were for their captive arms provided; lifting up to heaven their arms, still free, they said; Father Bacchus, aid: and the author of their gift did bring them aid, if the destroying them in a surprising manner be called the bringing aid: nor by what means they lost their figure could I learn, nor now can tell: the whole of their calamity is known. Wings they assumed, and changed to thy consort's birds, the snowy doves.

V. Talibus atque aliis postquam convivia dictis  
Implêrunt: mensâ somnum petiêre remotâ. 676  
Cumque die surgunt; adeuntque oracula Phœbi:  
Qui petere antiquam matrem, cognataque jussit  
Littora. Prosequitur rex, et dat munus ituris;  
Anchisæ sceptrum, chlamydem pharetramque ne-  
poti, 680

Cratera Æneæ; quem quondam miserat illi  
Hospes ab Aœniis Therses Ismenius oris.  
Miserat hunc illi Therses, fabricaverat Alcon  
Myleus; et longo cælaverat argumento.  
Urbs erat: et septem posses ostendere portas. 685  
Hæ pro nomine erant; et, quæ foret illa, docebant.  
Ante urbem exequiæ, tumulique, ignesque, rogique  
Effusæque comas et apertæ pectora matres  
Significant luctum. Nymphæ quoq; flere videntur;  
Siccatosque queri fontes. Sine frondibus arbor  
Nuda riget: rodunt arentia saxa capellæ. 691  
Ecce facit mediis natas Orione Thebis,  
Hanc non fœmineum jugulo dare pectus aperto,  
Illam demisso per fortia vulnera telo 694  
Pro populo cecidisse suo; pulchrisque per urbem  
Funeribus ferri, celebrique in parte cremari:  
Tum de virgineâ geminos exire favillâ,

*jugulo: illam cecidisse pro populo suo, telo demisso per fortia vulnera; ferrique per urbem pulchris funeribus, cremarique in celebri parte. Tum, ne genus intereat, geminos juvenes, quos fama*

*V. Postquam imple-  
runt convivia talibus  
atque aliis dictis;  
mensâ remotâ, petiêre  
somnum: surguntque  
cum die, adeuntque  
oracula Phabi, qui  
jussit eos petere anti-  
quam matrem, cognata-  
que littora. Rex pro-  
sequitur, et dat munus  
ituris; sceptrum An-  
chisæ, chlamydem pha-  
retramque nepoti, cra-  
tera Æneæ; quem  
Therses, Ismenius hos-  
pes, quondam miserat  
illi ab Aoniis oris:  
Therses miserat hunc  
illi, Alcon Myleus fa-  
briçaverat, et cælave-  
rat longo argumento.  
Erat urbs; et posses  
ostendere septem por-  
tas. Hæ erant pro  
nomine, et docebant  
quæ illa foret. Ante  
urbem exsequia, tumu-  
lique, ignesque, rogi-  
que, matresque effusæ  
comas, et apertæ pec-  
tora, significant luctum.  
Nymphæ quoque  
videntur flere, queri-  
que fontes siccatos.  
Arbor nuda, et sine  
frondibus, riget: ca-  
pella rodunt arentia  
saxa. Ecce facit na-  
tas Orione mediis The-  
bis, hanc dare pectus  
non fœmineum aperto*

## TRANSLATION.

V. With this, and other such discourse, after filling up the time of feasting, the table being removed, they went to sleep; and rise with the day, and go to Phœbus' oracle; who bids them seek their ancient mother and their kindred shores. The king attends, and gives them gifts at parting; a sceptre to Anchises, a vest and quiver to his grandson, a bowl to Æneas, which formerly Therses, his Ismenian guest, had sent him from the Aonian coasts. This Therses to him had sent; Alcon, the Mylean, made, and carved thereon this ample argument. A town there was, and you might its seven gates have shewn; these were instead of name, and taught what city it was: before the city was a funeral, and tombs, and fires, and piles, and matrons with dishevelled hair and bared breasts do shew their grief. The nymphs too seem to weep, and mourn their springs dried up: without leaves the naked tree is stiff: the goats do gnaw the bare dry stones. Lo! he exhibits Orion's daughters in the middle of Thebes; this to give her breast more than woman's, with her bared throat; that plunging a sword through gallant wounds, to fall for her own people, and be carried out in pompous funeral through the city, and burnt in a conspicuous part thereof: then from the virgin embers, lest the

## NOTES.

692. *Ecce facit mediis natas Orione Thebis.*] The fable of the daughters of Orion is one of those detached pieces

which Ovid has contrived artfully to interweave with his narration.

*nominat Coronas, exire  
ærginea favilla, et ducere  
pompa materno cineribus.*

VI. VII. *Hactenus  
signis fulgentibus anti-  
quo ære, summus  
crater erat asper in-  
aurato ucantho. Nec  
Trojani remittunt do-  
na leviora datis; dant-  
que sacerdoti acerram  
custodem thuris; dant  
pateram, coronamque  
claram auro gemmis-  
que. Inde recordati  
Teucros ducere prin-  
cipium à sanguine Teu-  
cri, tenere Creten,  
nequiereque diu ferre  
Jovem loci: centum-  
que urbibus relictis op-  
tant contingere Auso-  
nios portus. Hyems  
sævit, jactatque viros,  
alesque Aëlo exter-  
ruit eos receptos infi-  
dis portibus Strophadum.  
Et jam præter  
vecti erant Dulichios  
portus Ithacamque,  
Samemque, Neritis-  
que domos, regnum  
fallacis Ulyssei: vi-  
dent Ambraciam cer-  
tatam lite Deorum, quæ  
est nunc nota ab Ac-  
tiaco Apolline, saxum-  
que sub imagine versi  
judicis, terramque Do-  
donida, vocatæ suâ  
queru, sinusque Cha-  
onios; ubi nati Molosso  
rege, fugere irrita in-  
cendia subjectis pen-  
nis. VIII. Petunt proxima rura Phæacum, obsita felicibus pomis. Ab his Epiros, Buthrotos-  
que regnata Phrygi vati, Trojaque simulata, tenentur. Inde certi futurorum, quæ cuncta*

Ne genus intereat, juvenes, quos fama Coronas  
Nominat, et cineri materno ducere pompam.

VI. VII. Hactenus antiquo signis fulgentibus ære;  
Summus inaurato crater erat asper acantho.  
Nec leviora datis Trojani dona remittunt:  
Dantque sacerdoti custodem thuris acerram;  
Dant pateram, claramque auro gemmisq; coronam.  
Inde recordati Teucros à sanguine Teucris 705  
Ducere principium, Creten tenuêre; locique  
Ferre diu nequière Jovem: centumque relictis  
Urbibus, Ausonios optant contingere portus.  
Sævit hyems, jactatque viros: Strophadamque  
receptos,

Portubus infidis, exterruit ales Aëlo, 710  
Et jam Dulichios portus, Ithacamque, Samenque,  
Neritiasque domos, regnum fallacis Ulyssei  
Præter erant vecti: certatam lite Deorum  
Ambraciam, versique vident sub imagine saxum  
Judicis, Actiaco quæ nunc ab Apolline nota est,  
Vocalemque suâ terram Dodonida quercu, 716  
Chaoniosque sinus: ubi nati rege Molosso  
Irrita subjectis fugere incendia pennis.

VII. Proxima Phæacum felicibus obsita pomis  
Rura petunt. Epiros ab his, regnataque vati 720  
Buthrotos Phrygio, simulataque Troja tenentur.  
Inde futurorum certi, quæ cuncta fideli

#### TRANSLATION.

race should fail, twin-youths do arise, whom Fame Coronæ calls; and lead the funeral pomp to their own mother's ashes.

VI. VII. Thus far the figures, shining in ancient brass; the topmost bowl was rough with gilt acanthus. Nor did the Trojans gifts return meaner than those given them: and to the priest they give a censer to hold frankincense; they give a bowl, and crown, brilliant with gold and jewels. Then, recollecting that the Trojans their origin derive from Teucer's blood, they Crete did make, and long could not endure the air of that place; and, leaving then its hundred cities, wish to reach Ausonian harbours. A storm does rage, and toss the men about; and winged Aëlo frights them, received into the faithless harbours of the Strophades. And now they passed were Dulichian havens, and Ithaca, and Same, and Neritian houses, the kingdom of the sly Ulysses; Ambracia, contended for in a dispute of gods. And now they see a stone under the image of a changed judge, which now for Actian Phœbus is renowned; and the Dodonian land; vocal by its oaks; and the Chaonian bays, where king Molossus' sons escaped the empty flames with subject wings.

VIII. They seek the next Phæacean plains, beset with happy fruits. Then Epiros, and Buthrotos, ruled by the Phrygian prophet and a fictitious Troy, are by them reached: from thence, certain of futurity (all

Priamides Helenus monitu prædixerat, intrant  
Sicaniam. Tribus hæc excurrit in æquora linguis,  
E quibus imbriferos obversa Pachynos ad Austros :  
Mollibus expositum Zephyris Lilybæon : at Arcton  
Æquoris expertem spectat Boreanque Peloros.

Hæc subeunt Teucris : remisque, æstuque secundo,  
Sub noctem potitur Zancleâ classis arenâ. 729

Scylla latus dextrum, lævum irrequieta Charybdis  
Infestant. Vorat hæc raptas, removitque carinas :  
Illa feris atram canibus succingitur alvum ;

Virginis ora gerens : et (si non omnia vates  
Ficta reliquerunt) alio quoque tempore virgo.

Hanc multi petiêre proci : quibus illa repulsis 735

Ad pelagi nymphas, pelagi gratissima nymphis,

Ibat : et elusos juvenum narrabat amores.

Quam, dum pectendos, præbet Galatea capillos,  
Talibus alloquitur repetens suspiria dictis : 739

Te tamen, ô virgo, genus haud immite virorum  
Expetit : utque facis, potes his impunè negare.

At mihi, cui pater est Nereus, quam cærula Doris

Enixa est ; quæ sum turbâ quoque tuta sororum,

*capillos pectendos, repetens suspiria, alloquitur talibus dictis. Tamen ô virgo, genus haud immite virorum expetit te : potesque negare te his impunè, ut facis. At non licuit mihi, cui Nereus est pater, quam cærula Doris est enixa ; quæ sum quoque tuta turbâ sororum,*

*Helenus prædixerat fideli monitu, intrant Sicaniam. Hæc excurrit in æquora tribus linguis : è quibus Pachynos est obversa ad imbriferos Austros, Lilybæon expositum mollibus Zephyris : at Pelorus spectat Arcton expertem æquoris, Boreanque. Teucris subeunt hæc ; classisque secundo, potitur sub noctem Zancleâ arenâ. Scylla infestat dextrum latus, irrequieta Charybdis lævum : hæc vorat, removitque raptas carinas. Illa gerens ora virginis, succingitur quoad atram alvum feris canibus : et, (si vates non reliquerunt omnia ficta) erat quoque virgo alio quo tempore. Multi proci petiêre hanc : quibus repulsis, illa gratissima nymphis pelagi, ibat ad nymphas pelagi ; et narrabat elusos amores juvenum. Quam Galatea, dum præbet illi*

## TRANSLATION.

which Helenus, the son of Priam, had in his faithful instructions to them foretold) Sicania they enter. This with three points runs in the sea ; of which Pachynus is obverted to the showery south ; Lilybæon exposed to the soft zephyrs ; but Peloros looks to the North and Bear, free of the sea. Under this the Trojans come ; and the fleet with oars and favouring tide does about night make the Zanclean sand : Scylla the right, the left-side restless Charybdis does infest. This swallows and throws up again ships, taken down ; that has her black womb with fierce dogs surrounded, having a virgin's face, and (if the poets have not left all things a fiction) she too some time a virgin was. Her many lovers courted ; whom repulsed, she, most acceptable to the sea-nymphs, went to the nymphs of the sea, and told the youth's eluded loves. To whom, while Galatea gives her hair to comb, fetching some sighs, speaks thus : Yet thee, O virgin, no ungentle race of men does woo ; and, as you do, you may deny them safely : but I, whose sire, is Nereus, whom the green Doris bore, who guarded too am by a crowd of sisters, could not, but by the waves, escape the Cyclops'

## NOTES.

738. *Dum pectendos, præbet Galatea capillos.*] The history of the Cyclops is embellished with innumerable fictions : Polyphemus was the most celebrated among them, and lived in the time of Ulysses. Ovid here, and Theocritus before him, describe at length an adventure of his, which is not so much as mentioned by Homer, who otherwise enlarges much

upon his history. Our poet tells us, that he was deeply enamoured of the nymph Galatea, and had Acis for his rival ; that this hideous giant buried that young prince under a rock which he plucked up by the root ; and that the gods transformed him into a river, or rather into a river-god.

*effugere amorem Cyclo-  
plopis, nisi per fluctus: et lachrymæ impedi-  
ere vocem loquentis: quas ubi virgo de-  
tersit marmoreo pollice, et est solata Deam,  
dixit: O carissima, refer, neve tege causam  
tui doloris (nam sum fida tibi.) Nereis re-  
secuta est contra natam Cratæida his dic-  
tis. Acis erat cretus Fauno, Nymphaque  
Symæthide: magna quidem voluptas pa-  
trisque sui, matrisque; nostra tamen vol-  
uptas major: nam ille pulcher junxerat me  
sibi uni, et octonis natalibus actis, signâ-  
rat teneras malas dubia lanugine. Ego  
petebam hunc, Cyclops petebat me cum  
nullo fine. Nec siquæsieris odiumne Cyclo-  
pis, amorne Acidis, fuit præsentior in  
nobis, edam. Fuit par utrique. Proh alma  
Venus, quanta est potentia tui regni! nempe  
ille immittit, et horrendus ipsis silvis,  
et visus ab nullo hospite impune, et con-  
temptor magni Olympi cum Diis, sentit quid  
amor sit: captusque cupidine nostri, uritur;  
oblitus suorum pecorum antrorumque.*

Non nisi per fluctus licuit Cyclopis amorem  
Effugere: et lachrymæ vocem impediêre loquentis.  
Quas ubi marmoreo detersit pollice virgo; 746  
Et solata Deam est; Refer, ô carissima, dixit:  
Neve tui causam tege (sum tibi fida) doloris.  
Nereis his contra resecuta Cratæida natam:  
Acis erat Fauno, Nymphâque Symæthide cretus,  
Magna quidem patrisque sui, matrisque voluptas;  
Nostra tamen major. Nam me sibi junxerat uni  
Pulcher: et, octonis iterum natalibus actis, 753  
Signârat dubiâ teneras lanugine malas.  
Hunc ego, me Cyclops nullo cum fine petebat.  
Nec, si quæsiêris odium Cyclopis, amorne 756  
Acidis in nobis fuerit præsentior, edam.  
Par utrique fuit, Proh quanta potentia regni  
Est; Venus alma, tui! nempe ille immitis, et ipsis  
Horrendus silvis, et visus ab hospite nullo 760  
Impune, et magni cum Diis contemptor Olympi;  
Quid sit amor sentit: nostrique cupidine captus,  
Uritur; oblitus pecorum antrorumque suorum.  
Jamque tibi formæ, jamque est tibi cura placendi:  
Jam rigidos pectis rastris, Polypheme, capillos:  
Jam libet hirsutam tibi falce recidere barbam. 766  
Et spectare feros in aquâ, et componere vultus.  
Cædis amor, feritasque, sitisque immensa cruoris

*Jamque est tibi cura formæ, jamque est tibi cura placendi: jamque Poly-  
pheme pectis rigidos capillos rastris: jam libet tibi recidere hirsutam barbam falce: et spec-  
tare, et componere feros vultus in aquâ. Amor cædis, feritasque immensaque sitis cruoris*

## TRANSLATION.

love; and tears here choked her voice thus speaking: which when the virgin with her marble finger wiped, and comforted the goddess, O dearest (said she), come tell me, nor from me conceal (for I am to thee faithful) this cause of thy grief. Upon Cratæis' daughter thus the Nereid replied: Acis, born of Faunus and the nymph Symæthis, was indeed the great delight and of his father and his mother; yet still the greater mine: for the charming youth had joined me to himself alone; and, having past twice eight birth-days, had marked his tender cheeks with doubtful down. I him pursued, incessant me the Cyclops. Nor can I, should you ask, declare, whether the Cyclops' hatred, or the love of Acis, was the stronger passion; both equal were. Ah! gentle Venus, how great is the power of thy reign. Now, that savage, and terror of the woods themselves, and who with impunity is by no stranger seen, the despiser of the gods and great Olympus, feels what love is; and smit with desire for me, he burns, forgetting and his cattle and his caves. Now, Polyphemus, thou regardest dress and the art of pleasing: now comest thy rigid hair with rakes; now with a sickle thou art pleased to cut thy shaggy beard, and in the water view and compose thy grisly looks: Thy love of slaughter and thy fierceness, and thirst immense of blood are ceased; and ships with safety come now and go. Telemus, mean while arriving at Sicilian



Cessant : et tutæ veniunt abeuntque carinæ.  
 Telemus interea Siculam delatus ad Ætnen, 770  
 Telemus Eurymides, quem nulla fefellerat ales,  
 Terribilem Polyphemon adit ; lumenque quod unum  
 Fronte geris mediâ, rapiet tibi, dixit, Ulysses.  
 Risit, et, O vatum stolidissime, falleris inquit :  
 Altera jam rapuit. Sic frustrâ vera monentem  
 Spernit : et aut gradiens ingenti littora passu 776  
 Degravat ; aut fessus sub opaca revertitur antra.  
 Prominet in pontum cuneatus acumine longo  
 Collis : utrumque latus circumfluit æquoris unda.  
 Huc ferus ascendit Cyclops ; mediusque resedit.  
 Lanigera pecudes nullo ducente secutæ. 781  
 Cui postquam pinus, baculi quæ præbuit usum,  
 Ante pedes posita est ; antennis aptæ ferendis ;  
 Sumptaque arundinibus compacta est fistulacentum ;  
 Senserunt toti pastoria sibila montes : 785  
 Senserunt undæ. Latitans ego rupe, meique  
 Acidis in gremio residens, procul auribus hausi  
 Talia dicta meis, auditaque mente notavi.  
 Candidior nivei folio, Galatea, ligustri,  
 Floridior pratis ; longâ procerior alno ; 790  
 Splendidior vitro ; tenero lascivior hædo ;  
 Lævior assiduo detritis æquore conchis ;  
 Solibus hibernis, æstivâ gratior umbrâ ;  
 Nobilior pomis ; platano conspectior altâ ;

*candidior folio nivei ligustri, floridior pratis ; procerior longâ alno ; splendidior vitro, lascivior tenero hædo, lævior conchis detritis assiduo æquore, gratior solibus hibernis vel æstivâ umbrâ, nobilior pomis, conspectior altâ platano.*

## TRANSLATION.

Etna, Telemus Eurymus' son, whom no bird had ever deceived, accosts the dreadful Polyphemos, and thus said: That single eye thou bearest in thy middle forehead, Ulysses shall from thee snatch. He smiled, and says, Vainest of prophets, thou art mistaken: another hath already snatched it. Thus he slights him warning true in vain ; and or stalking loads the shore with mighty strides, or weary does return into his dusky cave. A wedge-like hill runs out with a long point into the sea ; each side the water of the main flows round. Thither the fierce Cyclops does ascend, and sat in the middle down. His woolly flocks without a guide did follow. And after placing before his feet the pine, which did the business of a staff, and fit to bear sail-yards, and taking up his pipe framed of a hundred reeds, the mountains all did feel the whistling of the shepherd ; the waters felt. I, lying hid within a rock, and resting on the bosom of my Acis, did at a distance draw in at my ears such words as these ; and being heard I marked them in my mind. O Galatea, fairer than the leaf of snowy privet ; gayer than the meads ; taller than the long alder ; brighter than glass ; more wanton than the tender kid ; smother than the shells worn by continual floods ; more grateful than the winter suns, or summer's shade ; than apples nobler ; conspicuous more than goodly plane, than ice more shining ; sweeter than the mel-

*cessant ; et carina veniuntque abeuntque tuto. Interea Telemus delatus ad Siculam Ætnen, Telemus Eurymides, quem nulla ales fefellerat, adit terribilem Polyphemon, dixitque, Ulysses rapiet tibi unum lumen quod geris mediâ fronte. Risit, et inquit, O stolidissime vatum, falleris ; altera rapuit jam : sic spernit monentem vera frustra ; et aut gradiens, degravat littora ingenti passu aut fessus revertitur sub opaca antra. Collis cuneatus prominet in pontum longo acumine : unda æquoris circumfluit utrumque latus. Ferus Cyclops ascendit huc, reseditque medius. Lanigera pecudes secutæ sunt nullo ducente. Cui postquam pinus, quæ præbuit usum baculi, apta ferendis antennis, est posita ante pedes ; fistulaque, compacta centum arundinibus, est sumpta ; toti montes senserunt pastoria sibila ; undæ senserunt. Ego latitans rupe, residensque in gremio mei Acidis, hausi procul auribus meis talia dicta, notavique audita mente, Galatea,*

*lucidior glacie; dulcior matura uvâ; mollior et plumis cygni, et coacto lacte; et, si non fugias, formosior riguo horto. Sed eadem Galatea est savior indomitis juvenis, durior annosâ quercu; fallacior undis; lentior et virgis salicis, et albis vitibus; immobilior his scopulis, violentior amne, superbior laudato pavone, acrior igni, asperior tributis, truculentior fata ursa, surdior æquoribus, immitior calcato hydro; et, quod præcipuè vellem tibi demere possem, Non tantum cervo claris latratibus acto, Verum etiam ventis, volucrique fugacior aurâ. At, bene si nôris, pigeat fugisse: morasque Ipsa tuas damnes, et me retinere labores. Sunt mihi pars montis vivo pendentia saxo Antra; quibus nec sol medio sentitur in æstu, Nec sentitur hyems: sunt poma gravantia ramos: Sunt auro similes longis in vitibus uvæ: Sunt et purpureæ: tibi has servamus, et illas. Ipsa tuis manibus silvestri nata sub umbrâ Mollia fraga leges: ipsa autumnalia corna, Prunaque, non solum nigro liventia succo, Verum etiam generosa, novasque imitantia ceras. Nec tibi castaneæ, me conjuge, nec tibi deerunt Arbutei fœtus. Omnis tibi serviet arbor.*

Lucidior glacie: maturâ dulcior uvâ; 795  
 Mollior et cygni plumis, et lacte coacto;  
 Et, si, non fugias, riguo formosior horto.  
 Sævior indomitis eadem, Galatea, juvenis,  
 Durior annosâ quercu; fallacior undis;  
 Lentior et salicis virgis, et vitibus albis, 800  
 His immobilior scopulis, violentior amne;  
 Laudato pavone superbior; acrior igni;  
 Asperior tribulis; fœtâ truculentior ursâ;  
 Surdior æquoribus; calcato immitior hydro:  
 Et, quod præcipuè vellem tibi demere possem,  
 Non tantum cervo claris latratibus acto, 806  
 Verum etiam ventis, volucrique fugacior aurâ.  
 At, bene si nôris, pigeat fugisse: morasque  
 Ipsa tuas damnes, et me retinere labores.  
 Sunt mihi pars montis vivo pendentia saxo 810  
 Antra; quibus nec sol medio sentitur in æstu,  
 Nec sentitur hyems: sunt poma gravantia ramos:  
 Sunt auro similes longis in vitibus uvæ:  
 Sunt et purpureæ: tibi has servamus, et illas.  
 Ipsa tuis manibus silvestri nata sub umbrâ 815  
 Mollia fraga leges: ipsa autumnalia corna,  
 Prunaque, non solum nigro liventia succo,  
 Verum etiam generosa, novasque imitantia ceras.  
 Nec tibi castaneæ, me conjuge, nec tibi deerunt  
 Arbutei fœtus. Omnis tibi serviet arbor. 820

*solum liventia nigro succo, verum etiam generosa, imitantiaque novas ceras. Nec castaneæ deerunt tibi nec fatus arbutei tibi, me conjuge. Omnis arbor serviet tibi.*

## TRANSLATION.

low grape; softer than the down of swan and curdled milk; and, if thou didst not fly me, fairer than watered garden. Yet, Galatea, thou, the same, art wilder than untamed bullocks; harder than the aged oak; deceitful more than waters be; tougher than these sallow twigs, and than white vines; more immoveable thou than these very rocks; more violent than the torrent; prouder than the praised peacock; fiercer than the fire; rougher than thistles far; and more outrageous than a mother bear; than seas more deaf, and than a trodden snake more fierce; and, what I could chiefly wish I could deprive you of, fleeter, not only than the deer, by loud barkings urged, but even than the winds and fleeting air. But, didst thou know me well, thou wouldest repine to have fled, and thou thyself wouldest blame thy own delays, and labour to retain me. My caves, part of a mountain, are pendent, formed of living rock; where nor sun is felt in mid-summer heat, nor in winter cold: my apples load the boughs; my grapes resemble gold upon the lengthening vines, and some are purple too; for thee and these I keep and those. Thyself shall with thy hands pick off the soft strawberries, growing underneath a silvan shade; thyself the autumnal carnels, and the plums, not only livid with black juice, but generous too, and new wax emulating. Nor, I thy husband, shalt thou chestnuts lack, nor arbuté fruits; every tree shall serve

Hoc pecus omne meum est. Multæ quoque val-  
libus errant :

Multas silva tegit : multæ stabulantur in antris.

Nec, si fortè roges, possim tibi dicere, quot sint.

Pauperis est numerare pecus. De laudibus harum  
Nil mihi credideris : præsens potes ipsa videre, 825

Ut vix sustineat distentum cruribus uber :

Sunt, fœtura minor, tepidis in ovilibus agni :

Sunt quoque par ætas aliis in ovilibus hædi.

Lac mihi semper adest niveum : Pars inde bibenda

Servatur : partem liquefacta coagula durant. 830

Nec tibi deliciæ faciles, vulgataque tantum

Munera contingent, damæ, leporesque, capræque,

Parve columbarum, demptusve cacumine nidus :

Inveni geminos, qui tecum ludere possint,

Inter se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis 835

Villosæ catulos in summis montibus ursæ :

Inveni : et dixi, Dominae servabimus istos.

Jam modò cœruleo nitidum caput exsere ponto :

Jam, Galatea, veni : nec munera despice nostra.

Certè ego me novi, liquidæq ; in imagine vidi 840

Nupèr aquæ : placuitque mihi mea forma videnti.

Adspice, sim quantus. Non est hoc corpore major

Jupiter in cœlo : nam vos narrare soletis

Nescio quem regnare Jovem. Coma plurima torvos

Prominet in vultus : humerosque, ut lucus obum-  
brant. 845

*Omne hoc pecus est meum ; multæ quoque errant valibus ; silva tegit multas ; multæ stabulantur in antris ; nec, si forte roges, possim dicere tibi quot sint. Est pauperis numerare pecus : credideris nil mihi de laudibus harum, ipsa præsens potes videre, ut vix sustineant cruribus distentum uber. Sunt mihi agni, minor fœtura, in tepidis ovilibus : sunt quoque hædi, par ætas, in aliis ovilibus. Lac niveum semper adest mihi. Pars servatur inde bibenda ; liquefacta coagula durant partem. Nec deliciæ faciles, vulgataque munera tantum contingent tibi, sed damæ, leporesque, capræque, parve columbarum, nidusve demptus cacumine. Inveni in summis montibus geminos catulos villosæ ursæ, similes inter se, ut vix possis dignoscere, qui possint ludere tecum. Inveni : et dixi, servabimus istos dominae. Jam modò exsere nitidum caput cœruleo ponto : jam Galatea, veni : nec despice nostra munera. Certè ego novi me, videntique nuper in imagine liquida aquæ : formaque mea placuit mihi videnti. Aspice quan-*

*tus sim : non Jupiter in cœlo est major hoc corpore : nam vos soletis narrare nescio quem Jovem regnare. Coma plurima prominet in torvos vultus, obumbratque humeros ut lucus.*

#### TRANSLATION.

thee. Mine is all this cattle ; many too do roam the valleys ; many the wood conceals ; many more are penned in my caves : nor, should you ask me, could I tell how many : to tell his cattle is the poor man's business. For their praise trust not me at all ; present, thyself mayest see, how scarcely on their legs they hold distended dugs. Lambs, a smaller breed, I in warm folds do keep ; kids also, an equal age, in other folds. I always stored am with snowy milk : part of it kept to drink ; part liquid rennet hardens. Nor shall easy dainties and vulgar presents only be thy lot, as does, and hares, and goats, or a pair of pigeons, or nest, taken from the tree's top ; I on the mountain tops have found the twin cubs of a shaggy bear to play with you, so like each other, that you can scarce distinguish : them I found and said ; these we will for our mistress keep. Do now but raise thy beauteous head from out the green sea : now, Galatea, come ; nor scorn my presents. I surely know myself, and lately saw in the pure water's image ; and me my form pleased, seeing. See, how huge I am ; not Jove in heaven is greater than this body : for, you use to say, what Jupiter, I know not, reigns. Much hair hangs over my grisly face, and like a grove, overshades my shoulders : nor think uncomely, that my thick-set body bridles with stiff hairs. Uncomely seems

*Nec puta turpa mihi,  
quod corpora horrent  
densissima rigidis setis.  
Arbos est turpis  
sine frondibus: equus  
est turpis, nisi jubæ  
velent flaventia colla.  
Pluma tegit volucres:  
sua lana est decori  
ovibus. Barba, setæ  
que hirtæ in corpore,  
decent viros. Unum  
lumen est mihi in me-  
diâ fronte sed instar  
ingentis clypei. Quid?  
non magnus sol videt  
hæc omnia è cælo? ta-  
men est unicus orbis  
soli. Adde quod meus  
genitor regnat in ves-  
tro æquore. Do hunc  
socerum tibi. Tantum  
miserere exaudique  
preces supplicis; enim  
succumbimus tibi uni;  
egoque qui sperno Jo-  
vem, et cælum, et pe-  
netrabile fulmen, ve-  
reor te, Nerei; tua ira  
est sævior fulmine.  
Atque ego essem pati-  
entior hujus contemp-  
tus, si fugeres omnes:  
sed cur, Cyclope re-  
pulsio, amas Acin, præ-  
fersque Acin meis am-  
plexibus? Ille tamen  
placeatque sibi, quod-  
que nollem, licebit pla-  
ceat tibi, Galatea, mo-  
dò copia detur, sentiet  
vires esse mihi pro  
tanto corpore. Traham  
viva viscera; spargam-  
que divulsa membra per  
agros, perque tuas undas,  
(sic misceat se tibi) enim  
uror, læsusque; ignis  
exæstuat acrius; video  
ergo; ferre meo pectore  
Ætnam translata cum  
suis viribus, nec tu mo-  
veris Galatea.*

Nec mihi quod rigidis horrent densissima setis  
Corpora, turpe puta. Turpis sine frondibus arbor:  
Turpis equus, nisi colla jubæ flaventia velent.  
Pluma tegit volucres: ovibus sua lana decori est:  
Barba viros, hirtæque decent in corpore setæ. 850  
Unum est in medio lumen mihi fronte, sed instar  
Ingentis clypei. Quid, non hæc omnia magno  
Sol vidit è cælo? Soli tamen unicus orbis.  
Adde, quod in vestro genitor meus æquore regnat.  
Hunc tibi do socerum. Tantum miserere, precesque  
Supplicis exaudi. Tibi enim succumbimus uni. 856  
Quique Jovem, et cælum sperno, et penetrabile ful-  
men,

Nerei, te vereor: tua fulmine sævior ira est.  
Atque ego contemptus essem patientior hujus;  
Si fugeres omnes. Sed cur, Cyclope repulso, 860  
Acin amas, præfersque meis amplexibus Acin?  
Ille tamen placeatque sibi, placeatque licebit,  
Quod nollem, Galatea, tibi; modò copia detur,  
Sentiet esse mihi tantò pro corpore vires. 864  
Viscera viva traham: divulsaque membra per agros,  
Perque tuas spargam (sic se tibi misceat) undas.  
Uror enim: læsusque exæstuat acrius ignis:  
Cumque suis videor translata viribus Ætnam  
Pectore ferre meo: nec tu, Galatea, moveris.

*viscera viva traham; spargam-  
que divulsa membra per  
agros, perque tuas undas, (sic misceat se tibi) enim  
uror, læsusque; ignis  
exæstuat acrius; video  
ergo; ferre meo pectore Ætnam translata cum  
suis viribus, nec tu mo-  
veris Galatea.*

## TRANSLATION.

without its leaves the tree; the horse uncomely, unless the mane do veil  
his yellow neck; feathers do birds adorn; their wool does deck the sheep;  
their beard does man besee, and the stiff bristles in their body. One  
eye I have in my mid forehead, but like a shield of huge extent it is.  
What? Does not from great heaven the sun survey all things here below?  
Yet the sun has but one ball. Add too, that in your sea my sire does  
reign: him I give you for a father-in-law. Only take pity on, and hear  
thy suppliant's prayer; for to thee alone we yield. And I, who Jove,  
and heaven, and piercing thunder, slight, dread thee. O Nereid; thy  
wrath to me is more than thunder fierce. And I more patient of this  
slight should be, did you all men avoid. But why, repulsed the Cyclops,  
lovest thou Acis? Acis to my embrace preferrest? Yet let him please  
himself; and Galatea, let him please you too, which yet I would not:  
let but the occasion offer, and he shall find that I have strength pro-  
portioned to such body. I will tear out his panting bowels, and strew  
his mangled limbs over the fields, and on thy waters, (so may he unite  
with thee.) For I burn, and my passion thus slighted rages more furiously,  
and I seem to bear in my breast Ætna torn from its seat with all its  
fires, nor do you, Galatea, regard my passion. After pouring out these  
vain complaints (for I saw all) he rises; and like an enraged bull when

Talia nequicquam questus, (nam cuncta videbam)  
 Surgit: et ut taurus vaccâ furibundus ademptâ 871  
 Stare nequit, silvâque et notis saltibus errat.  
 Cùm ferus ignaros, nec quicquam tale timentes,  
 Me videt atque Acin: videoque, exclamat; et ista  
 Ultima sit, faciam, Veneri concordia vestræ. 875  
 Tantaque vox, quantam Cyclops iratus habere  
 Debit, illa fuit. Clamore perhorruit Ætne.  
 Ast ego vicino pavefacta sub æquore mergor.  
 Terga fugæ dederat conversa Symæthius heros:  
 Et, Per opem, Galatea, precor, mihi; ferte parentes:  
 Dixerat: et vestris peritulum admittite regnis. 881  
 Insequitur Cyclops: partemq; è monte revulsam  
 Mittit; et extremus quamvis pervenit ad illum  
 Angulus è saxo, totum tamen obruit Acin.  
 At nos, quod fieri solum per fata licebat, 885  
 Fecimus, ut vires adsumeret Acis avitas.  
 Puniceus de mole cruor manabat: et intra  
 Temporis exiguum rubor evanescere cœpit:  
 Fitque color primo turbati fluminis imbre:  
 Purgaturque morâ. Tum moles jacta dehiscit;  
 Vivaque per rimas, proceraque surgit arundo: 891  
 Osque cavum saxi sonat exsultantibus undis.  
 Miraque res; subitò mediâ tenus extitit alvo  
 Incinctus juvenis flexis nova cornua cannis.  
*turbati imbre: purgatur; morâ. Tum jacta moles dehiscit, arundog; viva, proceraque surgit per rimas; osque cavum saxi sonat undis exsultantibus. Resque mira; juvenis incinctus quod ad nova cornua flexis cannis, subitò extitit tenus mediâ alvo:*

*Questus talia nequicquam, (nam videbat cuncta) surgit: et ut taurus furibundus ademptâ vaccâ, nequit stare, erratque silvâ et notis saltibus. Cùm ferus videt me atque Acin, ignaros, nec timentes quicquam tale: exclamatque. Video, et faciam ut ista sit ultima concordia vestræ Veneri. Illaque vox fuit tanta, quantam iratus Cyclops debuit habere Ætne perhorruit clamore. Ast ego pavefacta, mergor sub vicino aqore. Symæthius heros dederat terga conversa fugæ, et dixerat, Galatea, precor fer opem mihi, parentes ferte, et admittite me peritulum vestris regnis. Cyclops insequitur; mittitur partem revulsam è monte, et quamvis extremus angulus è saxo pervenit ad illum, tamen obruit totum Acin. At nos fecimus quod solum licebat fieri per fata; ut Acis adsumeret avitas vires: puniceus cruor manabat de mole, et intra exiguum temporis rubor cœpit evanescere: primòque fit color fluminis*

## TRANSLATION.

his heifer is taken from him, he cannot stand still, but wanders through the woods and well-known forests; when the savage monster espies me and Acis, not dreaming of his approach, nor apprehending any danger; and thus exclaims: I see you, and shall take care that this be the last agreement for your mutual loves. He said, and with a voice loud as that of an angry Cyclops. Ætna trembled at the noise. I, struck with amazement, plunge into the adjoining sea. The Symethian hero had turned his back and fled, and said; Help me, O Galatea, help me, ye her parents, and receive me, in danger of perishing, into your realms. The Cyclops pursue, and tosses after him a fragment torn from a mountain; and though the extreme angle of the rock only reached him, yet it entirely crushed Acis. What the Fates allowed, I gave, that he should assume his grandsire's strength. A purple stream of blood issued from the stone; but soon the purple began to vanish, and a colour succeeded, at first resembling that of a torrent disturbed by rain, which in time works itself clear. The mass that had been thrown upon him opens, and through the chinks a tall and shapely reed springs up, and from the hollow mouth of the stone issues a sounding stream. When, wondrous to behold! the youth suddenly rises from the middle of the flood, having his temples graced with new horns, entwined with wreaths of native reed; who but for his largeness of stature, and azure complexion, seemed to be

qui nisi quòd est maior, nisi quòd est cœrulus toto ore, erat Acis. Sed tamen sic quoque erat Acis versus in amnem, et flumina tenuerunt antiquum nomen.

IX. Galatea desicrat loqui: cœtuque soluto, Nereïdes discedunt, natantque placidis undis. Scylla redit; (neq; enim audet credere se medio ponto) et aut errat sine vestibus bibulâ arenâ, aut ubi est lassata, nacta seductos recessus gurgitis, refrigerat sua membra inclusa undâ. Ecce Glaucus, novus incolâ alti ponti, membris nuper versis in Eubœica Anthedone, adest findens fretum; hæretq; cupidine visâ virginis, et refert quæcunque verba putat posse morari fugientem: illa tamen fugit, veloxq; timore, pervenit in summum montis positi prope littora. Ante fretum est ingens vertex, convexus ad longa æquora, sine arboribus, et collectus in unum apicem. Constitit hic, et tuta loco, ignorans illene sit monstrum, Deusne; admiraturq; colorem, cæsariemque tegentem humeros, subjectaq; terga, quòdque tortilis piscis excipiat ultima inguina: sentit; et innitens moli quæ stabat, proxima, inquit ego, virgo, non sum prodigium, non fera bellua, sum Deus aquæ; nec Proteus, et Triton, Athamantiadesque Palæmon, habet majus jus in æquora.

Qui, nisi quòd maior, quòd toto cœrulus ore est, 895  
Acis erat. Sed sic quoque erat tamen Acis in amnem  
Versus: et antiquum tenuerunt flumina nomen.

IX. Desiêrat Galatea loqui: cœtuque soluto  
Discedunt: placidisque natant Nereïdes undis.  
Scylla redit (neque enim medio se credere ponto  
Audet) et aut bibulâ sine vestibus errat arenâ 901  
Aut ibi lassata est, seductos nacta recessus  
Gurgitis, inclusâ sua membra refrigerat undâ.  
Ecce fretum findens alti novus incolâ ponti,  
Nupèr in Eubœicâ versis Anthedone membris, 905  
Glaucus adest: visæque cupidine virginis hæret:  
Et, quæcunque putat fugientem posse morari,  
Verba refert: fugit illa tamen: veloxque timore  
Pervenit in summum positi prope littora montis.  
Ante fretum est ingens apicem collectus in unum, 910  
Longa sine arboribus convexus ad æquora vertex.  
Constitit hic: et tuta loco, monstrumne, Deusne  
Ille sit ignorans, admiraturque colorem,  
Cæsariemq; humeros, subjectaq; terga tenentem,  
Ultimaq; excipiat quòd tortilis inguina piscis. 915  
Sentit: et innitens, quæ stabat proxima, moli,  
Non ego prodigium, non sum fera bellua, virgo;  
Sum Deus, inquit, aquæ: nec majus in æquora Pro-  
teus

Jus habet, et Triton, Athamantiadesq; Palæmon.

*Ante fretum est ingens vertex, convexus ad longa æquora, sine arboribus, et collectus in unum apicem. Constitit hic, et tuta loco, ignorans illene sit monstrum, Deusne; admiraturq; colorem, cæsariemque tegentem humeros, subjectaq; terga, quòdque tortilis piscis excipiat ultima inguina: sentit; et innitens moli quæ stabat, proxima, inquit ego, virgo, non sum prodigium, non fera bellua, sum Deus aquæ; nec Proteus, et Triton, Athamantiadesque Palæmon, habet majus jus in æquora.*

#### TRANSLATION.

Acis himself; and, indeed, Acis it was, yet changed into a river, which still retains its ancient name.

IX. Here Galatea ceased: and the company breaking up, they depart: the sea-green Nereïds skim along the surface of the still deep. Scylla, not daring to trust herself to the wide-spread main, returns to the shore, and either wanders naked along the thirsty sand, or when tired, searching for some winding recess of the flood, bathes her limbs in the enclosed waters. When, lo! Glaucus, a new inhabitant of the deep, lately transformed at Anthedon, a town of Eubœa, comes cutting the waves; and languishes with desire after the virgin he sees, and utters whatever words he thinks may hinder her flight, or remove her fears. She still flies, and adding to her speed, she reaches the top of a mountain situate nigh the shore. Fronting the sea is a huge ridge, bare of woods, and which bending a long way over the waves, terminates at last in a steep summit. Here, secured by the place, she stopt; and uncertain whether he was a god, or a monster, admires his colour, and flowing hair that covered his shoulders and back, and that below he ends in a fish's wreathy tail. He understood the cause of her surprise, and leaning on a rock that stood hard by, says: Fear not, beauteous maid, I am no fish, nor savage monster of the main, but a watery god; nor does Proteus, or Triton, or Pa-

Antè tamen mortalis eram : sed scilicet altis 920  
 Deditus æquoribus, jam tum exercebar in illis.  
 Nam modò ducebam ducentia retia pisces :  
 Nunc in mole sedens moderabar arundine linum :  
 Sunt viridi prato confinia littora, quorum  
 Altera pars undis, pars altera cingitur herbis : 925  
 Quas neque cornigeræ morsu læsere juvencæ :  
 Nec placidæ carpsistis oves, hirtæve capellæ,  
 Non apis inde tulit collectos sedula flores :  
 Non data sunt capiti genialia sarta : nec unquam  
 Falciferæ secuêre manus. Ego primus in illo 930  
 Cespite consedi, dum lina madentia sicco.  
 Utque recenserem captivos ordine pisces ;  
 Insuper exposui, quos aut in retia casus,  
 Aut sua credulitas in aduncos egeret hamos.  
 Res similis fictæ : (sed quid mihi fingere prodest?)  
 Gramine contacto cœpit mea præda moveri, 936  
 Et mutare latus : terræque ut in æquore, niti.  
 Dumque moror, mirorque simul, fugit omnis in  
 undas  
 Turba suas : dominumque novum, littusque relin-  
 quunt.  
 Obstupui : dubiusq; diu, quæ causa, requiro : 940  
 Num Deus hoc aliquis, num succus fecerit herbæ.  
 Quæ tamen has, inquam, vires habet herba? ma-  
 nuque  
 Pabula decerpsi, decerptaque dente momordi.

*aliquis Deus, num succus herbæ fecerit hoc. Tamen inquam, quæ herba habet has vires?  
 decerpsique pabula manu, momordique decerpta dente.*

## TRANSLATION.

læmon, the son of Athamas, reign more uncontrolled over the deep. Before, indeed, I was but a mortal, yet even then fond of the watery element, the seas employed all my hours and care. For sometimes I drew in my fish-ensnaring nets, at other times, sitting on a rock, I managed my fishing-line with the rod. Adjacent to the shore there lies a verdant mead, enclosed half with waters, and half with grass; where neither horned heifers crop the rising blade, nor harmless sheep, or shaggy goats browse. Hence no industrious bees bear the collected flowers, no festival garlands thence adorn the head, the mower's hand cuts down the tender grass. On this grassy plot I, sure, the first of mortals sat, till I should dry my dropping nets, and number in order my captive prey. Here I exposed upon the bank such as either chance had driven into my nets, or who through a too easy credulity had trusted to the crooked hook. What I relate has the air of a fiction (but what does it avail me to lie), my captives on touching the grass began to move, and shift from side to side, and skip along the ground as in their native main. And while I pause full of wonder and amazement, the whole tribe fly toward the sea, and leave their new master and the shore. I stood astonished, and long perplexed with doubt, considering what the cause, whether some god, or the juice of some powerful herb, had wrought the miracle. Yet what herb, said I within myself, can be thus potent. Then with my hand

*Tamen ante, eram mortalis; sed scilicet deditus altis æquoribus, jam tum exercebar in illis. Nam modo ducebam retia ducentia pisces: nunc sedens in mole, moderabar limum arundine. Sunt littora confinia viridi prato, quorum altera pars cingitur undis, pars altera herbis, quas neque cornigeræ læsere juvencæ morsu, nec vos placidæ oves hirtare capellæ carpsistis. Sedula apis non tulit inde collectos flores: genialia sarta non sunt data capiti, nec falciferæ manus unquam secuere. Ego primus consedi in illo cespite, dum sicco madentia lina. Utque recenserem captivos pisces ordine, insuper exposui aut quos casus egerat in retia, aut sua credulitas in aduncos hamos. Res est similis fictæ: (sed quid prodest mihi fingere.) Gramine contacto mea præda cœpit moveri, et mutare latus, nitiq; terrâ ut in æquori. Dumque moror, simulque miror, omnis turba fugit in suas undas; relinquuntque novum dominum, littusque. Obstupui; diuque dubius, requiro quæ esset causa, num*

*Guttura vix bene combiberant ignotos succos, cum subito sensi præcordia trepidare intus, pectusq; rapti amore alterius naturæ. Nec potui restare loco: dixique, Vale terra, nunquam repetenda, mersi; corpus sub æquora. Dî maris dignantur me exceptum socio honore, rogantque Oceanum Tethynque, ut demant mihi quæcumq; feram mortalia. Ego lustror ab illis, et earmine purgante nefas novies dicto mihi, jubeor supponere pectora centum fluminibus. Nec mora: amnes lapsi de diversis fontibus, totaq; æquora vertuntur supra nostrum caput. Hactenus possum referre tibi acta memoranda; et hactenus memini: nec mea meus sensit cætera. Quæ postquam rediit, recepti me aliam toto corpore, ac fueram nuper, nec eundem mente. Ego tunc primum vidi hanc barbam viridem ferrugine, meam, cæsariem, quam verro per longa æquora, ingentesque humeros, et cærulea brachia, cruraque novissima curvata pinnigero pisce. Quid tamen hæc species juvat, quid placuisse Diis marinis, quid esse Deum, si tu non tangeris istis? Scylla reliquit Deum dicentem talia, dicturumq; plura. Ille furit, irritatusq; repulsa petit prodigiosa atria Titanidos Circes.*

Vix bene combiberant ignotos guttura succos:  
Cum subito trepidare intus præcordia sensi; 945  
Alteriusque rapti naturæ pectus amore.  
Nec potui restare loco: Repetendaque nunquam  
Terra, vale, dixi: corpusque sub æquora mersi.  
Dî maris exceptum socio dignantur honore:  
Utq; mihi, quæcumq; feram, mortalia demant, 950  
Oceanum, Tethonq; rogant. Ego lustror ab illis:  
Et purgante nefas novies mihi carmine dicto  
Pectora fluminibus jubeor supponere centum.  
Nec mora: diversis lapsi de fontibus amnes,  
Totâq; vertuntur supra caput æquora nostrum. 955  
Hactenus acta tibi possum memoranda referre:  
Hactenus et memini: nec mens mea cætera sensit  
Quæ postquam rediit; alium me corpore toto,  
Ac fueram nupèr, nec eundem mente recepi 959  
Hanc ego tum primum viridem ferrugine barbam,  
Cæsariemq; meam, quàm longa per æquora verro,  
Ingentesque humeros, et cærulea brachia vidi,  
Cruraque, pinnigero curvata novissima pisce.  
Quid tamen hæc species, quid Dîs placuisse marinis,  
Quid juvat esse Deum, si tu non tangeris istis? 965  
Talia dicentem, dicturum plura reliquit  
Scylla Deum. Furit ille, irritatusque repulsâ  
Prodigiosa petit Titanidos atria Circes.

## TRANSLATION.

pulling up some grass, I chewed it with my teeth. Scarce had my throat drunk the unknown juices, when sudden convulsions shook my inward breast, and I felt my mind borne away with a set of new passions and inclinations. Farewell, I said, farewell land, never to be revisited more, and straight plunged into the deep. The gods of the sea welcome me, and invite me to share with them the honour of godhead, and beg of Tethys and Oceanus, to purge away whatever about me was earthy and mortal. By them I was purified; and a charm that washes away every mortal stain, being nine times repeated over me, I am commanded to bathe my breast beneath a hundred streams. Instantly rivers issuing from various springs, and whole seas are turned over my head. Thus far I am able to relate the particulars of this memorable change. Thus far my memory reaches; but here consciousness forsook me. Which returning again, I perceived myself different both in body and mind, from what I had lately been. It was then I first observed this sea-green beard, these flowing locks wherewith I sweep the sea, my broad shoulders, azure arms, and legs bent in form of a scaly fish. But what does this form avail me? What joy can it give to have pleased the deities of the sea, nay, that I am become a god myself, if these things affect not you? Thus far the god, and was about to have added more, when Scylla flew from his presence. He is filled with rage, and provoked at the repulse,



## LIBER QUARTUS DECIMUS.

I. **J**AMQUE Giganteis injectam faucibus Æt-  
nen,

Arvaque Cyclopum, quid rastra, quid usus aratri,  
Nescia, nec quicquam junctis debentia bobus.

Liquerat Euboicus tumidarum cultor aquarum:

Liquerat et Zancle, adversaq; mœnia Rhegi, 5

Navisfragumque fretum, gemino quod littore pres-  
sum

Ausoniæ Siculæque tenet confinia terræ.

Inde, manu magnâ Tyrrhena per æquora lapsus,

Herbiferos adiit colles, atque atria Glaucus

Sole satæ Circes, variarum plena ferarum: 10

Quam simul adspexit; dictâ acceptâque salute,

Diva, Dei miserere, precor: nam sola levare

Tu potes hunc, dixit, (videar modò dignus) amorem.

Quanta sit herbarum, Titani, potentia nulli,

Quàm mihi cognitius; qui sum mutatus ab illis. 15

Neve mei non nota tibi sit causa furoris:

*cognitius nulli quam mihi, qui sum mutatus ab illis. Neve causa mei furoris sit non nota tibi.*

## TRANSLATION.

**B**Y this time the Euboic inhabitant of the swelling deep had passed Ætna thrown upon the enormous limbs of the giant, and the plains of the Cyclopes, untouched by the harrow, or plough, nor owing aught of fruitfulness to the joint labour of oxen. He had passed Zancle too, and the opposite walls of Rhegium, and the sea remarkable for shipwrecks, which, hemmed in on either side by the shore, makes the boundary of the Ausonian and Sicilian land. Thence gliding swiftly through the Tuscan sea, he reaches the baneful hills and palace of Circe, the daughter of the sun, crowded with various monsters. Whom soon as he beheld, after mutual salutations; Goddess (says he), have compassion on a god, for you alone can soften these pains of love, if I seem but worthy to receive this favour at your hand: the power of herbs, O Titaness! is better known to none than me, who by their virtue have been changed into a god. And that you may not remain ignorant of the cause of my passion, I have seen Scylla upon the Italian coast, over-against the walls

## NOTES.

1. *Jamque Gigante's.*] We learn here from our poet, that Glaucus, provoked at the insensibility of Scylla, who shewed no regard to his passion, applied to Circe for relief; who, falling herself in love with the god, and meeting with no return,

in order to be revenged on Scylla, her rival, composed a subtle poison, which she threw into a fountain where that nymph was wont to bathe; and by which she was transformed into a hideous monster.

## ORDO.

I. *Jamque Euboicus cultor tumidarum aquarum, liquerat Æt-  
nen injectam Gigan-  
teis faucibus, arvaq;  
Cyclopum, nescia quid  
rastra sint, quid usus  
aratri sit, nec debentia  
quicquam junctis bo-  
bus. Liquerat et Zanc-  
cle, maniaque adver-  
sa Rhegi, fretumque  
navisfragum, quod pres-  
sum gemino littore,  
tenet confinia terræ  
Ausoniæ Siculæque.  
Inde Glaucus lapsus  
magnâ manu per Tyr-  
rhena æquora, adiit  
herbiferos colles, atque  
atria Circes satæ sote  
plena variarum fera-  
rum. Quam simul ad-  
spexit, salute dictâ,  
acceptaque, dixit, diva,  
precor miserere Dei;  
nam tu sola potes (mo-  
dò videar dignus) le-  
vare hunc amorem.  
Quanta potentia her-  
barum sit, Titani, est*

*Scylla est visa mihi in Italico littore, contra Messenia mania. Pader est mihi referre mea promissa, precesque, meisque blanditias, contemptaq; verba. At tu, sive est aliquid regni in carmine, move carmen sacro ore; sive herba est expugnatior, ulcere tentatis viribus operosa herba. Nec mandavit medeare mihi, sanesq; hæc vulnera; mandato Fineque nil opus est. Partem ferat illa calor. At Circe (neque enim flammis habet aptius ulla Talibus ingenium, seu causa est hujus in ipsa; Seu Venus indicio facit hoc offensa paterno) Talia verba refert: Melius sequerere volentem, Optantemque eadem, parilique cupidine captam. Dignus eras; ultro poteras certèque rogari: Et si spem dederis, mihi crede, rogaberis ultro. Neu dubites, absitve tuæ fiducia formæ: En ego, cum Dea sim, nitidi cum filia Solis, Carmine cum tantum, tantum cum gramine possim; Ut tua sim, voveo. Spernentem sperne: sequenti Redde vices: unoque duas ulciscere facto. Talia tentanti, Prius, inquit, in æquore frondes, Glaucus, et in summis nascentur montibus algæ; Sospite quam Scyllâ nostri mutentur amores. Indignata Dea est: et lædere quatenus ipsum*

Littore in Italico Messenia mœnia contra  
Scylla mihi visa est. Pudor est promissa, precesque  
Blanditiasque meas, contemptaque verba referre.  
At tu, sive aliquid regni est in carmine; carmen 20  
Ore move sacro: sive expugnacior herba est;  
Ut utere tentatis operosæ viribus herbæ.  
Nec medeare mihi, sanesque hæc vulnera, mando:  
Fineque nil opus est. Partem ferat illa calor.  
At Circe (neque enim flammis habet aptius ulla 25  
Talibus ingenium, seu causa est hujus in ipsa;  
Seu Venus indicio facit hoc offensa paterno)  
Talia verba refert: Melius sequerere volentem,  
Optantemque eadem, parilique cupidine captam.  
Dignus eras; ultro poteras certèque rogari: 30  
Et si spem dederis, mihi crede, rogaberis ultro.  
Neu dubites, absitve tuæ fiducia formæ:  
En ego, cum Dea sim, nitidi cum filia Solis,  
Carmine cum tantum, tantum cum gramine possim;  
Ut tua sim, voveo. Spernentem sperne: sequenti 35  
Redde vices: unoque duas ulciscere facto.  
Talia tentanti, Prius, inquit, in æquore frondes,  
Glaucus, et in summis nascentur montibus algæ;  
Sospite quam Scyllâ nostri mutentur amores.  
Indignata Dea est: et lædere quatenus ipsum 40

*in æquore, et algæ in summis montibus, quam Scylla sospite, nostri amores mutentur. Dea est indignata, et quatenus non poterat lædere ipsum,*

## TRANSLATION.

of Messene. I am ashamed to repeat the promises I made, my prayers, soothing requests, and slighted vows. But do you (if in charms there is aught of power) pronounce charms with your sacred mouth; or if herbs avail more, exert the known power of wonder-working herbs. I ask you not to cure me, or heal the painful wound; I want not to have my passion extinguished, let her only burn with an equal flame. But Circe (who of all her sex had a temper the most susceptible of this passion, whether the cause springs from herself, or that Venus, offended at the discovery made by her father, inflicted this punishment in revenge) thus replies: Pursue rather a willing maid, whose wishes correspond with your own, and who is smitten with a like passion. You was worthy of a better fate, and might justly claim to have been first sued to by her; nay, give but hopes of your compliance, and you shall be sued to in your turn; doubt not of success, but boldly confide in your beauty. Lo! I, a goddess, the daughter of the bright sun, powerful by magic charms, powerful by the juice of herbs, covet to be yours. Despise one that slights you, make a due return to the passion of one that loves you, and by this act avenge us both. Glaucus thus replies, to her soliciting him in this manner: Sooner shall verdant leaves grow on the surface of the deep, and sea-weed repair to the tops of the mountains, than any passion for Scylla change. The goddess was provoked, and as she could not, nor was, indeed, inclined to take

Non poterat, nec vellet amans; irascitur illi,  
 Qua sibi prælata est; Venerisque offensa repulsâ,  
 Protinus horrendis infamia pabula succis  
 Conterit; et tritis Hecateïa carmina miscet,  
 Cœrulaque induitur velamina; perque ferarum 45  
 Agmen adulantûm mediâ procedit ab aulâ:  
 Oppositumque petens contra Zancleïa saxa  
 Rhegion, ingreditur ferventes æstibus undas:  
 In quibus, ut solidâ, ponit vestigia, ripâ;  
 Summaq; decurrit pedibus super æquora siccis. 50  
 Parvus erat gurgēs curvos sinuatus in arcus,  
 Grata quies Scyllæ: quæ se referebat ab æstu  
 Et maris et cœli, medio cùm plurimus orbe  
 Sol erat, et minimas à vertice fecerat umbras:  
 Hunc Dea prævitiat, portentiferisque venenis 55  
 Inquinat. Huic fusos latices radice nocenti  
 Spargit: et obscurum verborum ambage novorum  
 Ter novies carmen magico demurmurat ore.  
 Scylla venit, mediâque tenus descenderat alvo;  
 Cùm sua fœdari latrantibus inguina monstribus 60  
 Aspicit: ac primò non credens corporis illas  
 Esse sui partes, refugitque, abigitque, timetque  
 Ora proterva canum. Sed quos fugit, attrahit unâ.  
 Et corpus quærens femorum, crurumque, pedumque,  
 Cerbereos rictus pro partibus invenit illis. 65

*non credens illas esse partes sui corporis refugitque abigitque, timetque; proterva ora canum; sed attrahit unâ quos fugit. Et quærens corpus femorum, crurumque; pedumque, invenit Cerbereos rictus pro illis partibus.*

*nec amans vellet, irascitur illi quæ est prælata sibi, offensaque repulsâ Veneris, protinus conterit pabula infamia horrendis succis, et miscet Hecateïa carmina tritis; induitur; cœrula velamina, proceditque ab mediâ aulâ, per agmen adulantûm ferarum, petensque Rhegion oppositam contra Zancleïa saxa, ingreditur undas ferventes æstibus, in quibus ponit vestigia ut in solida ripâ; decurritque; super summa æquora siccis pedibus. Erat parvus gurgēs, sinuatus in curvos arcus, quies grata Scyllæ, quæ referebat se ab æstu, et maris, et cœli, cum sol erat plurimus medio orbe, et fecerat umbras minimas à vertice. Dea prævitiat hunc; inquinatque portentiferis venenis. Spargit huic latices fusos nocenti radice, et demurmurat ter novies magico ore carmen obscurum ambage novorum verborum. Scylla venit, descenderatque tenus media alvo; cum aspicit sua inguina fœdari latrantibus monstribus; ac primo*

## TRANSLATION.

revenge on him she loved; she resolves to wreak her vengeance on her happier rival. Offended, therefore, at her late repulse, she pounds some herbs, infamous for their fell juices, and repeats over them infernal charms. Then, clad in an azure mantle, she advances from the middle of her palace, surrounded by a troop of fawning monsters; and directing her course for Rhegium, which lies over against the rocks of Zancle, she walks over the boiling waves as on a solid bank, and skims along the surface of the sea with unwet feet. There was a bay, winding in form of a bow, a favourite retreat of Scylla. Here she often sheltered herself from the inclemency of the sea and sky, when the sun raged in the violence of his mid course, and shortened the shadows of things. This the goddess taints beforehand, and infects with her monster-breeding poison. Upon this she sprinkles juices extracted from noxious roots; and thrice nine times mutters over, with magical accent, a charm darkened by a tedious round of barbarous sounds. Scylla comes, and had waded waist-high in the polluted stream; when she observes her groin beset with barking monsters, and, at first not believing them to be parts of her own body, she flies, and wards off, and dreads the hostile mouths of the dogs; but bears along with her those whom she endeavours to avoid, and searching for her thighs, legs, and feet, finds these parts changed into Cerberean monsters.

*Rabiesq; canum stat; subjectaq; terga ferarum coherent truncis inguinibus, exstanteque utero.*

II. *Amans Glaucus flevit, fugitque connubia Circes nimium hostiliter usæ viribus herbarum. Scylla mansit loco: cumque copia est primum data, in odium Circes, spoliavit Ulyssen sociis. Mox eadem fuerat mensura Teucras carinas, nî prius foret transformata in scopulum, qui nunc quoque exstat saxus. Navita vitat quoque scopulum.*

III. *Ubi Trojanæ rates vincere hanc, vidamq; Charybdiæ remis, cum jam prope adessent Ausonium litus referuntur vento ad Lybicas oras. Sidonis non bene latura discidium Phrygiæ mariti, excipit Ænean illic animoque, domoque, incubuitq; ferro in pyrâ facta sub imagine sacri; deceptaque, decipit omnes. Rursus fugiens nova mœnia arenosæ terræ, relatusque ad sedem Erycis, fidumque Acesten, sacrificat; tumulumque sui genitoris. Solvitque rates quas Iris Junonia pene cremârat,*

Statque canum rabies: subjectaque terga ferarum  
Inguinibus truncis uteroque exstante coherent.

II. Flevit amans Glaucus; nimiumque hostiliter usæ  
Viribus herbarum fugit connubia Circes.

Scylla loco mansit; cumq; est data copia primum,  
In Circes odium sociis spoliavit Ulyssen. 71

Mox eadem Teucras fuerat mensura carinas;  
Nî prius in scopulum, qui nunc quoque saxus exstat,  
Transformata foret. Scopulum quoq; navita vitat.

III. Hanc ubi Trojanæ remis, avidamque Charybdi 75

Evicere rates; cum jam propè littus adessent  
Ausonium: Libycas vento referuntur ad oras.

Excipit Ænean illic animoque, domoque,  
Non bene discidium Phrygiæ latura mariti,  
Sidonis: inque pyrâ sacri sub imagine factâ 80

Incubuit ferro: deceptaque decipit omnes.

Rursus arenosæ fugiens nova mœnia terræ,  
Ad sedemque Erycis, fidumque relatus Acesten  
Sacrificat; tumulumque sui genitoris honorat.

Quasque rates Iris Junonia pene cremârat, 85

*Rursus fugiens nova mœnia arenosæ terræ, relatusque ad sedem Erycis, fidumque Acesten, sacrificat; honoratque tumulum sui genitoris. Solvitque rates quas Iris Junonia pene cremârat,*

#### TRANSLATION.

The rage of the dogs continues, and their backs grow out from her shorned groin, and jutting womb.

II. Glaucus his lover mourns, and shuns the embraces of Circe, who had thus cruelly exerted the power of herbs against her rival. Scylla remained in the same place, and when first an opportunity offered, robbed Ulysses of his companions. Soon after she had contrived too to sink the Trojan fleet, but that she was first transformed into a rock, which is still seen rising above the water in cliffs. The mariners shun with care the rock likewise.

III. When the Trojan fleet had passed this, and craving Charybdis, when they were now within sight of the Ausonian shore, a strong wind drove them back to the coast of Lybia. There Sidonian Dido, whom the Fates had doomed soon to mourn the departure of her Phrygian spouse, receives Æneas into her palace, and shares with him her affection and realm: and raising a pile, under pretence of a sacrifice, fell upon the sword, *his fatal present*; and, having deceived herself, deceived all her subjects. But Æneas, leaving the new walls of this sandy region, and arriving again at the seat of Eryx, and his trusty friend Acestes, offers sacrifice, and pays funeral honours at his father's tomb: and setting sail with his fleet, which Iris, the minister of Juno, had almost consumed in

#### NOTES.

81. *Incubuit ferro.*] Ovid, continuing the relation of the adventures of Æneas, passes hastily to his shipwreck on the coast of Africa, and mentions but slightly the death of Dido. It will be sufficient to observe here, that Ovid in this account

follows Virgil, by whom the story of the loves of Dido and Æneas was first feigned, to do honour to Rome at the expense of Carthage, in the persons of their respective founders. See the translation of Virgil into prose. Vol. I. p. 8.

Solvit : et Hippotadæ regnum, terrasque calenti  
Sulfure fumantes, Acheloiadumque relinquit  
Sirenum scopulos. Orbataque præside pinus  
Inarimen, Prochytenque legit, sterilique locatas  
Colle Pithecusas, habitantum nomine dictas. 90  
Quippe Deum genitor fraudem, et perjuria quondam  
Cercopum exosus, gentisque admissa dolosæ ;

In deforme viros animal mutavit : ut idem  
Dissimiles homini possent, similesque videri.  
Membraq; contraxit : naresq; à fronte resimas 95  
Contudit, et rugis peraravit anilibus ora.

Totaque velatos flamenti corpora villo  
Misit in has sedes. Nec non prius abstulit usum  
Verborum, et natæ dira in perjuria linguæ.  
Posse queri tantum rauco stridore relinquit. 100

IV. Has ubi præteriiit, et Parthenopeia dextrâ  
Mœnia deseruit : lævâ de parte canori  
Æolidæ tumulum, et loca fœta palustribus ulvis  
Littora Cumarum, vivacisque antra Sibyllæ  
Intrat : et, ut manes adeat per Averna paternos,  
Orat. At illa diu vultus tellure moratos 106  
Erexit : tandemque Deo furibunda recepto,  
Magna petis, dixit, vir factis maximè, cujus  
Dextera per ferrum, pietas spectata per ignes.

*ut adeat manes paternos per Averna. At illa erexit vultus diu moratos tellure, tandemque furibunda Deo recepto, dixit : Vir maximè factis, cujus dextera fuit spectata per ferrum, pietas per ignes, petis magna.*

## TRANSLATION.

flames, he coasts along the kingdom of Æolus, and the lands smoking with sulphur, and the rocks of the Sirens, and the daughters of Achelous ; and his ships, now destitute of a pilot, make Inarime, and Prochyte, and Pithecusæ, so called from the name of its inhabitants situate on a barren hill. For of old the father of the gods, detesting the fraud and perjuries of the Cercopians, and the crimes of that fraudulent nation, changed the inhabitants into a deformed animal, that differing widely from the human make, yet bears some resemblance of it. He contracted their limbs, and flattened their noses with their foreheads, and furrowed their faces with the wrinkles of old age, and covering their bodies thick with yellow hair, settled them in these habitations ; but first deprived them of the power of speech, and restrained their tongues, which they had abused by hideous perjuries. He left them only a power of complaining with a harsh disagreeable noise.

IV. Passing these, and leaving the walls of Parthenope on his right, and on his left the tomb of Milenus, the son of Æolus, skilled in the brazen trumpet ; he makes the coasts of Cumæ, thick set with marshy fens, and enters the venerable cave of the sibyl ; and begs that he may be permitted to pass through Avernus, and visit the ghost of his sire. The sibyl, at length, raised her eyes, which she had kept long fixed upon the ground ; and, filled with the inspiring god, said : O hero, whose actions render you great, whose right hand has been tried by the sword, whose piety the flames proclaim, the request you make is great ; yet, Trojan, lay aside

*et relinquit regnum Hippotadæ, terrasque fumantes calenti sulfure, scopulosq; Sirenum Acheloiadum. Pinusque orbata præside, legit Inarimen, Prochytenque, Pithecusasq; locatas sterili colle dictas nomine habitantum. Quippe genitor Deum quondam exosus fraudem et perjuria Cercopum, admissaque dolosa gentis, mutavit viros in deforme animal, ut idem possent videri dissimiles similesque homini ; contraxitq; membra, contuditque nares resimas à fronte, et peraravit ora anilibus rugis ; misitque in has sedes, velatos quod ad tota corpora, flamenti villo ; nec non prius abstulit usum verborum, et linguæ nata in dira perjuria : tantum relinquit posse queri rauco stridere.*

*IV. Ubi præteriiit has, et deseruit mœnia Parthenopeia dextrâ ; et de lævâ parte tumulum canori Æolidæ, et littora Cumarum, loca fœta ulvis palustribus, intratque antrum vivacis Sibyllæ, et orat,*

*Tamen, Trojane, pone metum, potiere petitis: cognoscesque me duce, Elysias domos, et novissima regna mundi, curaq; simulachra parentis. Nulla via est in via virtuti. Dixit: et monstravit ramum fulgentem auro silvâ Averna Junonis, jussitque divellere eum suo trunco. Æneas paruit: et vidit opes formidabilis Orci, suosque et avos, umbramq; senilem magnanimi Anchisæ: didicit quoque jura locorum periculaq; quæ essent adeunda novis bellis. Inde ferens lassos passus averso tramite, fallit laborem sermone cum duce Cumæâ. Dumque carpit iter horrendum per opaca crepuscula, dixit: Sen tu es Dea præsens, seu gratissima Diis; eris semper mihi instar numinis, fateborq; me esse tui muneris; quæ voluisti me adire loca mortis, quæ voluisti me evadere loca visæ mortis. Pro quibus meritis, ego evectus ad ærias auras, statuam templa tibi; tribuam honorem thuris tibi. Vates respicit hunc; et suspiratibus haustis, dixit: Nec sum Dea, nec dignare humanum caput honore sacri thuris. Neu erres nescius, lux æterna, carituraq; fine dabatur mihi, si mea virginitas patuisset Peabo amanti.*

Pone tamen, Trojane, metum : potiere petitis :  
Elysiasque domos, et regna novissima mundi 111  
Me duce cognosces, simulachraque cara parentis.  
In via virtuti nulla est via. Dixit : et auro  
Fulgentem ramum silvâ Junonis Avernae  
Monstravit : jussitque suo divellere trunco. 115  
Paruit Æneas et formidabilis Orci  
Vidit opes, atavosque suos, umbramque senilem  
Magnanimi Anchisæ: didicit quoque jura locorum ;  
Quæque novis essent adeunda pericula bellis.  
Inde ferens lassos averso tramite passus. 120  
Cum duce Cumæâ fallit sermone laborem.  
Dumque iter horrendum per opaca crepuscula carpit;  
Seu Dea tu præsens, seu Dîs gratissima, dixit ;  
Numinis instar eris semper mihi : meque fatebor  
Muneris esse tui ; quæ me loca mortis adire, 125  
Quæ loca me visæ voluisti evadere mortis.  
Pro quibus ærias meritis evectus ad auras  
Templa tibi statuam ; tribuam tibi thuris honorem.  
Respicit hunc vates, et suspiratibus haustis,  
Nec Dea sum, dixit ; nec sacri thuris honore 130  
Humanum dignare caput. Neu nescius erres ;  
Lux æterna mihi, carituraque fine dabatur,  
Si mea virginitas Phœbo patuisset amanti.

## TRANSLATION.

fear, you shall accomplish your desire ; and, with me for your guide, shall visit the Elysian abodes, those remotest regions of the universe, and the dear image of your father : Nothing is denied to virtue, she said, and shewed him the branch of shining gold, in the wood of Avernian Juno, and commanded him to tear it from the trunk. Æneas obeyed ; and saw the formidable realms of Oreus, his own ancestors, and the aged ghost of magnanimous Anchises : he learned too the laws and customs of the place, and what dangers he was to undergo in a new train of wars. Thence retreating with weary steps, he diverts the fatigue of the journey by holding discourse with the Cumæan sibyl, his guide ; and, while he pursues his dreadful way through dreary twilight, thus addresses her : O thou, whether some present propitious deity, or one most acceptable to the powers above, by me you shall always be respected as a deity ; and I will own my life to be your gift, who hast granted me to visit the realms of death, and escape in safety from these dreary abodes. In return of which services, when I reach the regions of light, I will build a temple to your honour, and worship you with offerings of incense. The prophetess looked back upon him, and, fetching a sigh, Neither am I (said she) a goddess, nor is it becoming to honour a mortal with offerings of incense ; and, that you may not through ignorance err, light eternal, and without end, was offered me, would I but have yielded to Phœbus's passion. Yet while he hopes for this, while he endeavours to corrupt my innocence with pre-

Dum tamen hanc sperat, dum præcorrumpere donis  
 Me cupit; Elege, ait virgo Cumæa, quid optes:  
 Optatis potiere tuis. Ego pulveris hausti 136  
 Ostendens cumulum, quod haberet corpora pulvis,  
 Tot mihi natales contingere vana rogavi.  
 Excidit optarem juvenes quoque protinus annos.  
 Hoc tamen ille mihi dabat, æternamque juventam,  
 Si venerem paterer. Contempto munere Phœbi  
 Innuba permaneo. Sed jam felicior ætas  
 Terga dedit, tremuloq; gradu venit ægra senectus;  
 Quæ patiendadiu est. Nam jam mihi sæcula septem  
 Acta vides; superest, numeros ut pulveris æquem,  
 Tercentum messes, tercentum musta videre. 146  
 Tempus erit, cum me de tanto corpore parvam  
 Longa dies faciat: consumptaque membra senectâ  
 Ad minimum redigantur onus. Nec amata videbor,  
 Nec placuisse Deo. Phœbus quoque forsitan ipse  
 Vel non agnoscet, vel dilexisse negabit. 151  
 Usque adeo mutata feret: nullique videnda,  
 Voce tamen noscar. Vocem mihi fata relinquent.

*Tamen dum sperat hanc, dum cupit præcorrumpere me donis, ait: Virgo Cumæa, elige quid optes, potiere tuis optatis. Ego, ostendens cumulum haustis pulveris, vana rogavi tot natales contingere mihi, quot corpora pulvis haberet. Excidit ut quoque protinus optarem juvenes annos. Ille tamen dabat hos mihi, æternamque juventam si paterer viderem. Munere Phœbi contempto, permaneo innuba. Sed felicior ætas jam dedit terga; senectusq; ægra, quæ est diu patiendadiu, venit tremulo gradu. Nam jam vides septem sæcula acta mihi. Superest videre tercentum messes, tercentum musta, ut æquem numeros pulveris. Tempus erit cum longa dies faciat me parvam, de tanto corpore; membraque consumpta senectâ, redigantur ad minimum*

*onus; nec videbor amata, nec placuisse Deo. Forsitan ipse quoque Phœbus, vel non agnoscet, vel negabit dilexisse. Usque adeo feret mutata, videndaque nulli, tamen noscar voce, fata relinquent vocem mihi.*

## TRANSLATION.

sents, Choose, says he, Cumæan maid, what you most passionately long for; you shall enjoy your wish. I, pointing to a heap of dust that lay on the ground, vainly asked, that I might see so many natal days as there were grains of dust in that heap; but forgot at the same time to wish, that these years might be accompanied with all the vigour of youth. Yet these he offered me, and eternal youth, would I but submit to his lawless love. But I, rejecting the offer of Phœbus, continue unmarried. But now the happier stage of life is fled, and crazy old age advances with trembling steps, which I must long endure. Already seven ages are past; and, to equal the number of grains in the heap, I must yet behold three hundred harvests, and three hundred vintages. The time will come, in a long succession of years, that this body of mine, great as it is, shall be reduced to a small size, and my members, impaired by old age, shall shrink almost to nothing; nor shall I seem to have been beloved by, or to have pleased, a god. Perhaps, too, Phœbus himself will either forget me, or disown that he ever loved me. So greatly shall I be changed: yet, though visible to none, I shall still be known by my voice; the Fates have decreed to leave me that.

## NOTES.

142. *Sed jam felicior ætas terga dedit.*] The next remarkable story is that of the amours of the Sibyl and Apollo. That god, says our poet, falling in love with her, she promised to receive his addresses, if he would grant her to live as many years as there were grains of sand in a heap she pointed to. But, after she had obtained her request, she repaid the god with no-

thing but ingratitude, and was punished in the enjoyment of her vain desire; for having forgot to ask that her youthful vigour might be continued through that length of years, she lived till she became a burden to herself; oppressed with old age, and so emaciated, that she had nothing left but the voice.

*V. Sibylla memorante talia per convexum iter, Troïas Æneas emergit Stygiis sedibus, in Euboicam urbem: sacrisque litatis è more, adit littora nondum habentia nomen nutricis. Hic quoque Neritius Macareus substiterat, post longa tædia laborum, comes experientis Ulyssæ; qui noscit Achæmeniden quondam desertum mediis rupibus Ætna, miratusq; illum repertum improviso vivere, inquit: Qui casuse, Deusve, servat te, Achæmenide? cur barbara prora vehit Graium quæ terra carinæ? Achæmenides jam non hirsutus amictu, jam suus, et tegmine conserto nullis spinis, fatur illi quærenti talia: iterum aspiciam Polyphemon, et illos rictus fluidos humano sanguine; si domus, Ithacæq; est potior mihi hæc carinâ;*

V. Talia convexum per iter memorante Sibyllâ  
Sedibus Euboicam Stygiis emergit in urbem 155  
Troïas Æneas: sacrisque è more litatis,  
Littora adit nondum nutricis habentia nomen.  
Hic quoque substiterat post tædia longa laborum  
Neritius Macareus, comes experientis Ulyssæ,  
Desertum quondam mediis qui rupibus Ætnæ 160  
Noscit Achæmeniden: improvisoque repertum  
Vivere miratus, Qui te casuse, Deusve  
Servat, Achæmenide? Cur, inquit, barbara Graium  
Prora vehit? petitur vestræ quæ terra carinæ?  
Talia quærenti, jam non hirsutus amictu, 165  
Jam suus, et spinis conserto tegmine nullis,  
Fatur Achæmenides: Iterum Polyphemon, et illos  
Aspiciam fluidos humano sanguine rictus;  
Hæc mihi si potior domus Ithacæque carinâ;

## TRANSLATION.

V. The sibyl, thus relating her adventures as they mounted the rising way, Æneas, at length, rises from the Stygian realms, and reaches the Euboic city of Cumæ. Here, sacrificing according to custom, he sails; and arrives on the coast, not as yet distinguished by his nurse's name. Here too, after a tedious round of wandering, Neritian Macareus, one of the companions of sage Ulysses, had stopt; who knew again the son of Achæmenes, formerly abandoned, amid the rocks of Ætna, and wondering to see him, thus unexpectedly found, alive, What chance or god has preserved thee (says he), son of Achæmenes? Why does a barbarian ship carry a Greek? What region do you make for? The son of Achæmenes, now not rough in his apparel, now himself again, his garments no more tacked together with thorns, thus replies: May I be again doomed to visit Polyphemos, and those rapacious jaws drenched in human gore, if Ithaca, or even my home, is to me more dear than this ship; if I respect

## NOTES.

161. *Noscit Achæmeniden.*] The various adventures that are here related of Ulysses, by Macareus and his companion, cannot be fully explained in the short compass of these notes; and, therefore, I shall only mark some of the chief circumstances. Ulysses was ill-treated in Sicily by the Cyclopes, whom, as they were a brutal, savage race, the poets represent as real man-eaters; and, instead of saying they had slain some of Ulysses' companions who were wandering in the island, assert that they had eat them up. Circe also lived much about the time of the Trojan war, and therefore there is no improbability in supposing, with the poets, that Ulysses in his wanderings arrived at her palace. The charms of this princess having made him neglectful of his own ho-

nour, as well as of his companions, they plunged themselves into the pleasures of a voluptuous court; which gave rise to the fiction of their having been transformed into swine: and what is added of Mercury's giving that prince an herb, named Moly, whereby he had evaded Circe's charms, is to teach us, that having, at length, recovered himself from his remissness, he had given counsel to his companions to quit so dangerous an abode. This plant, so difficult to be found, is the prudence which Ulysses exerted to extricate his soldiers from the seat of voluptuousness; and, it may be supposed, that all the transformations which Homer, Ovid, and the other poets, say this princess wrought, were more the effects of her charms and beauty, than of her magic.



Si minùs Ænean veneror genitore: nec unquàm  
Esse satis potero, præstem licet omnia gratus. 171  
Quod loquor, et spiro; cœlumque, et sidera Solis  
Respicio (Possimne ingratus, et immemor esse?)  
Ille dedit; quod non anima hæc Cyclopi in ora  
Venit: et ut lumen jam nunc vitale relinquam;  
Aut tumulto, aut certè non illâ condar in alvo. 176  
Quid mihi tunc animi (nisi si timor abstulit omnem  
Sensum, animumque) fuit; cum vos petere alta re-  
lictus

Æquora prospexi? volui inclamare; sed hosti  
Prodere me timui: vestræ quoque clamor Ulyssis  
Pene rati nocuit. Vidi, cum monte revulso 181  
Immanem scopulum medias permisit in undas.  
Vidi iterùm, veluti tormenti viribus acta,  
Vasta giganteo jaculantem saxa lacerto.  
Et, nè deprimeret fluctusve, lapisve carinam 185  
Pertimui; jam me non esse oblitus in illâ.  
Ut verò fuga vos ab acerbâ morte removit;  
Ille quidem totam fremebundus obambulat Ætnam,  
Prætentatque manu silvas; et luminis orbus  
Rupibus incursat: fœdataque brachia tabo 190  
In mare protendens, gentem exsecratur Achivam.  
Atque ait: O si quis referat mihi casus Ulyssen,  
Aut aliquem è sociis, in quem mea sæviat ira,

*rapibus; protendensque brachia fœdata tabo in mare, exsecratur Achivam gentem. Atque ait: O si quis casus referat Ulyssen mihi, aut aliquem è sociis, in quem mea ira sæviat,*

*si veneror Ænean mi-  
nus genitore, nec un-  
quam potero esse satis  
gratus, licet præstem  
omnia. Ille dedit quod  
loquor et spiro, respi-  
cioque cœlum, et sidera  
solis (Possimne esse in-  
gratus et immemor?)  
quod hæc anima non  
venit in ora Cyclopi;  
et ut jam nunc relin-  
quam lumen vitale, aut  
condar tumulto, aut  
certè non in illâ alvo.  
Quid animi fuit tunc  
mihi, (nisi si timor ab-  
stulit omnem sensum  
animumque) cum re-  
lictus prospexi vos pe-  
tere alta æquora? vo-  
lui inclamare: sed ti-  
mui prodere me hosti:  
clamor Ulyssis pene  
nocuit vestræ quoque  
rati. Vidi, cum monte  
revulso, permisit im-  
manem scopulum in  
medias undas. Vidi ite-  
rùm jaculantem gigan-  
teo lacerto vasta saxa,  
veluti acta viribus tor-  
menti. Et pertimui ne  
fluctusve, lapisve, de-  
primeret carinam; ob-  
litus me jam non esse  
in illa. Ut vero fuga  
removit vos ab acerbâ  
morte; ille quidem fre-  
mebundus obambulat  
totam Ætnam, præten-  
tatque silvas manu, et  
orbus luminis incursat*

## TRANSLATION.

Æneas less than my own father; nor, when I have done all in my power, can I shew myself sufficiently grateful. That I speak and breathe, and behold the heavens, and the splendour of the sun, (is it possible to be ungrateful, or unmindful?) I owe all to him: that this life of mine was not the prey of the Cyclop, and that, when I resign my mortal breath, I shall be buried in a tomb, or, at least, not in the enormous belly of that monster. What were then, do you imagine, my thoughts (unless fear took away all thought and reflection) when I, abandoned, beheld your fleet launched into the main. I would have called to you, but dreaded betraying myself to my enemy; the shouts of Ulysses had well nigh proved fatal to your ship. I saw him, when tearing away the fragment of a mountain, he whirled the immense mass into the middle of the sea. I saw him too, with his gigantic arm, tossing huge stones, as if driven by the force of a warlike engine; and trembled lest the stones, or waves, should sink the ship, forgetting that I was now no longer concerned in her fate. But, when a happy escape had secured you from a cruel death, he, foaming with rage, traverses Ætna, and with his hand gropes out the woods; and, being deprived of sight, runs against the rocks; and, stretching out his arms, defiled with gore, over the sea, pours execrations upon the nation of the Greeks; and says: O would but some accident bring back this Ulysses, or any of his companions, on whom to vent my rage! whose bowels I

*cujus viscera edam,  
cujus viventia membra  
laniem meâ dextrâ, cu-  
jus sanguis inundet  
guttur mihi, et elisi  
artus trepident sub  
dentibus: quam nul-  
lum aut leve damnum  
lucis adeptâ sit mihi!*

*Ferox dixit hæc et plu-  
ra. Luridus horror  
occupat mespectantem  
vultus etiamnum ma-  
dentes cæde, crudeles-  
que manus, et orbem  
inanem luminis, mem-  
braque, et barbâ con-  
cretam humano san-  
guine. Mors erat ante  
oculos, illa tamen erat  
minimum malorum. Et  
jam rebar cum prensu-  
rum, jamjam mersu-  
rum meâ viscera in  
sua. Imagoq; illius  
temporis hærebat men-  
ti, quo vidi bina cor-  
pora meorum sociorum,  
affigi ter quater terra:  
super quâ ipse jacens,  
more hirsuti leonis,  
condebatur in avidam  
alvum visceraque, et  
carnes, ossaq; obli-  
tis medullis, semanimusq;  
artus. Tremor invasit  
me: stabam mæstus  
sine sanguine; vidensq;  
mandentem, ejectionemq;  
cruentâ dapes  
ore, et vomentem frus-  
tra glomeratâ mero;  
fingebam talia fata pa-  
rari misero mihi: lati-  
tansq; per multos dies,  
tremiscensque ad om-  
nem strepitum, ti-  
mensq; mortem, cupi-  
dusque moriri, pellens  
famam glande, et herba*

Viscera cujus edam, cujus viventia dextrâ  
Membra meâ laniem, cujus mihi sanguis inundet  
Guttur, et elisi trepident sub dentibus artus; 196  
Quam nullum, aut leve sit damnum mihi lucis  
ademptæ!

Hæc, et plura ferox. Me luridus occupat horror,  
Spectantem vultus etiamnum cæde madentes,  
Crudelesq; manus, et inanem luminis orbem, 200  
Membraq; et humano concretam sanguine barbâ.  
Mors erat ante oculos; minimum tamen illa malo-  
rum.

Et jam prensurum, jamjam mea viscera rebar  
In sua mersurum: mentique hærebat imago  
Temporis illius, quo vidi bina meorum 205

Ter quater affligi sociorum corpora terræ.  
Quæ super ipse jacens, hirsuti more leonis,  
Visceraque, et carnes, obliis que ossa medullis,  
Semanimisque artus avidam condebatur in alvum.

Me tremor invasit. Stabam sine sanguine mæstus  
Mandentemq; videns, ejectionemq; cruentas 211  
Ore dapes, et frustra mero glomerata vomentem:

Talia fingebam misero mihi fata parari.  
Perq; dies multos latitans; omnemque tremiscens  
Ad strepitum, mortemque timens, cupidusque mo-  
riri, 215

Glande famem pellens, et mistâ frondibus herbâ:  
Solut, inops, exspes, leto pænæque relictus,  
Haud procul aspexi longo post tempore navim:

*mixa frondibus, solus, inops, exspes, relictus leto pænæque, longo tem-  
pore post, aspect navim haud procul:*

## TRANSLATION.

might devour, whose quivering limbs I might tear asunder with my right hand, whose blood might drench my throat, and his crushed limbs quiver under my teeth: how would I account the loss of my sight as inconsiderable, or nothing! This, and more, he said, burning with rage. Pale horror shook my joints, as I beheld his countenance, still besmeared with blood, his cruel hands, his forehead without an eye, his huge members, and beard clotted with human gore. Death was full in my view; but that appeared the least of evils. And now I expected that he would seize me, now to be swallowed up; and had before my eyes a remembrance of the time, when I saw him snatch two of my companions, and dash them against the ground; and, standing over them like a shaggy lion, buried in his voracious paunch their bowels, and flesh, and bones with white marrow, and quivering limbs. A trembling seized me; I stood pale and dejected, and, seeing him grinding and disgorging the bloody morsels, and undigested lumps of flesh, rolled in wine, fancied that I must in my turn submit to a like fate. And, concealing myself for many days, trembling at every noise, dreading death, and yet wishing for it: appeasing my hunger with acorns, and herbs mixed with leaves; solitary, destitute, hopeless, abandoned to death and vengeance, after many days I espied a ship

Oravique fugam gestu, ad littusque cucurri;  
 Et movi, Graiumque ratis Trojana recepit. 220  
 Tu quoque pande tuos, comitum gratissime casus,  
 Et ducis, et turbæ, quæ tecum credita ponto est.

Æolon ille refert Tusco regnare profundo;  
 Æolon Hippotaden, cohibentem carcere ventos:  
 Quos bovis inclusos tergo, memorabile munus,  
 Dulichium sumpsisse ducem, flatuque secundo 226  
 Lucibus îsse novem, et terram aspexisse petitam:  
 Proxima post nonam cum sese Aurora moveret,  
 Invidiâ socios prædæque cupidine ductos,  
 Esse ratos aurum, dempsisse ligamina ventis: 230  
 Cum quibus îsse retrò, per quas modò venerat undas.

Æoliique ratem portus reperisse tyranni.

Inde Lami veterem Læstrygonis, inquit, in urbem  
 Venimus. Antiphates terrâ regnabat in illâ.

Missus ad hunc ego sum, numero comitante duo-  
 rum: 235

Vixque fugâ quæsita salus comitique, mihique.

Tertius è nobis Læstrygonis impia tinxit

Ora cruore suo: fugientibus instat et agmen

Concitat Antiphates. Coëunt, et saxa trabesque

Continuant; merguntque viros, merguntque ca-  
 rinas: 240

Una tamen, quæ nos, ipsumque vehebat Ulyssen,

*instat fugientibus, et concitat agmen. Coëunt et continuant saxa trabesque, merguntque viros, merguntque carinas. Tamen una quæ vehebat nos, ipsumque Ulyssen,*

*oravique fugam gestu; concurrerique ad littus, et movi, ratisque Trojana recepit Graium. Tu quoque gratissime comitum, pande tuos casus, et ducis, et turbæ, quæ est credita ponto tecum.*

*Ille refert Æolon regnare Tusco profundo. Æolon Hippotaden, cohibentem ventos carcere; quos refert ducem Dulichium sumpsisse inclusos tergo bovis munus, memorabile, îssque novem lucibus secundo flatu, et aspexisse petitam terram: refert ut cum aurora proxima post nonam moveret sese, socios ductos invidia, cupidineque prædæ ratos esse aurum, dempsisse ligamina ventis, tum quibus (refert) ratem îsse retrò, per undas, per quas modò venerat, reperissèque portus Æolii tyranni. Inde, inquit, venimus in urbem veterem Lami Læstrygonis. Antiphates regnabat in illâ terrâ. Ego sum missus ad hunc, numero duorum comitante; salusque vix erat quæsita fugâ, mihique, comitique. Tertius è nobis tinxit impia ora Læstrygonis suo cruore. Antiphates*

## TRANSLATION.

at some little distance; and running to the shore, by gestures signified my desire to escape. I prevailed; and, though a Greek, was received on board a Trojan ship. Do you too, most beloved of all my companions, relate, in your turn, your adventures, and those of your commander, and of the crew that, with you, were exposed to the dangers of the main.

He relates that Æolus reigns over the islands of the Tuscan sea; Æolus, the son of Hippotas, who confines the winds in caves; which, shut up in a bull's hide, he gave to the Dulichian general; a remarkable present! Favoured thus, Ulysses for nine days steered his course with favourable gales, and saw at last the wished-for land; but that, upon the appearance of the tenth morning, his companions, partly prompted by envy, partly by a desire of spoil, fancying the enclosed winds to be gold, untied the ligaments that confined them; which, driving them back through the seas they had lately crossed, again forced the ship into the port of the Æolian king. Thence we arrived at the ancient city of Lamus, the Læstrygonian Antiphates reigned at that time in those parts. I was immediately despatched to him, accompanied by two of our crew; and, with much ado, escaped by flight with one of my companions: the third tinged with his blood the mouth of the impious Læstrygonian. Antiphates raises a body of men, and pursues us as we fled. They flock together, and toss after us stones and beams without ceasing, sinking both men and ships;

*effugit. Parte socio-  
rum amissa, dolentes,  
conquestique multa,  
allabimur illis terris  
quas cernis procul  
hinc. Cerne, procul  
hinc insula est viden-  
da, visa mihi. Tuque,  
ô justissime Troïum,  
nate Deâ (neque enim  
Ænea, morte finito, es  
vocandus hostis) moneo,  
fuge littora Circes.  
Pinu religata in Cir-  
cæo littore, nos quoque  
memores Antiphatæ,  
immansuetique Cyclo-  
pis, negabamus ire, et  
subire ignota tacta.  
Sumus lecti sorte. Sors  
misit ad Circæa mania  
me, fidumque Polyten,  
simulque Eurylochum,  
Elpenoraque nimii vini,  
bisque novem so-  
cios. Quæ simul atti-  
gimus, stetimusque in  
limine tecti; mille lu-  
pi, ursæque, leaque  
mistæ lupis fecere me-  
tum occursum: sed nulla  
erat timenda, nulla  
erat factura vulnus in  
nostro corpore. Quin-  
etiam movere per aëra  
blandas caudas, adu-  
lantesque comitant  
nostra vestigia; donec  
famulæ accipiant nos,  
ducuntque ad domi-  
nam per atria tecta  
marmore. Ille sedet  
pulchro recessu, sub-  
limi solio; indutaque  
pallam nitentem, cir-  
cumvelatur insuper aurato amictu. Nereides, simulque nympha, quæ trahunt nulla vellera  
motis digitis, nec ducunt sequentia fila, disponunt gramina, discernuntque calathis flores sparsos  
sine ordine*

Effugit. Amissâ sociorum parte, dolentes,  
Multaque conquesti terris allabimur illis,  
Quas procul hinc cernis. Procul hinc tibi (cerne)  
videnda est  
Insula, visa mihi. Tuque, ô justissime Troïum,  
Nate Deâ (neque enim finito Marte vocandus 246  
Hostis es, Ænea) moneo, fuge littora Circes.  
Nos quoque Circæo religata in littore pinu  
Antiphatæ memores, immansuetique Cyclo-  
pis, negabamus; et tecta ignota subire. 250  
Sorte sumus lecti. Sors me, fidumque Polyten,  
Eurylochumque simul nimiique Elpenora vini,  
Bisque novem socios Circæa ad mœnia misit.  
Quæ simul attigimus, stetimusque in limine tecti;  
Mille lupi, mistæque lûpis ursæque, leæque 255  
Occursu fecêre metum; sed nulla timenda,  
Nullaque erat nostro factura in corpore vulnus.  
Quinetiam blandas movêre per aëra caudas,  
Nostraque adulantes comitant vestigia: donec  
Excipiunt famulæ, perque atria marmora tecta 260  
Ad dominam ducunt. Pulchro sedit illa recessu,  
Sublimi solio; pallamque induta nitentem,  
Insupèr aurato circumvelatur amictu.  
Nereides, Nymphæq; simul, quæ vellera motis 264  
Nulla trahunt digitis; nec fila sequentia ducunt,  
Gramina disponunt; sparsosque sine ordine flores

## TRANSLATION.

yet one, in which we, and Ulysses himself, sailed, escaped. Having thus lost part of our crew, grieved, and complaining heavily, we arrive at length upon yonder coast which you see hence afar off. Look; far hence is to be seen an island, these eyes of mine have seen it; and do you, goddess-born, you, Æneas, the most upright of the Trojans (for now that the war is at an end, you are no longer to be accounted an enemy), regard my advice, and shun the dangerous shores of Circe. We too, having anchored upon Circe's coast, mindful of Antiphates and the inhuman Cyclop, declined a message to her court; or hazarding ourselves under an unknown roof. At last we cast lots. The lot fell upon me, and trusty Polytes: Eurylochus also, and Elpenor, a lover of wine, with eighteen more of our crew, were destined by the same lots to repair to the palace of Circe. This we had no sooner reached, and advanced to the front of the court, than a thousand wolves, with mingled bears and lionesses, making up to us, struck us with terror. But none of them were to be feared, none offered to hurt us; nay, they advance fawning, wave their tails, and attend our steps, until the maids receive us, and conduct us to their mistress, through a hall roofed with marble. She sits exalted on a throne in a fine recess, and clad in a shining robe, over which she had thrown a mantle embroidered with gold. The nymphs and nereïds attending, tease not with nimble fingers the fleecy wool, nor draw out the lengthening threads, but range

Secernunt calathis, variasque coloribus herbas.  
 Ipsa quod hæ faciunt, opus exigit : ipsa, quid usus  
 Quoque sit in folio, quæ sit concordia mistis,  
 Novit ; et advertens pensas examinat herbas. 270  
 Hæc ubi nos vidit, dictâ acceptâque salute,  
 Diffudit vultus, et reddidit omnia votis.  
 Nec mora ; misceri tosti jubet hordea grani,  
 Mellaque, vimque meri, cum lacte coagula passo,  
 Quique sub hâc lateant furtim dulcedine, succos  
 Adjicit. Accipimus sacrâ data pocula dextrâ. 276  
 Quæ simul arenti sitientes hausimus ore,  
 Et tetigit summos virgâ Dea dira capillos ;  
 (Et pudet, et referam) setis horrescere cœpi,  
 Nec jam posse loqui ; pro verbis edere raucum 280  
 Murmur ; et in terram toto procumbere vultu :  
 Osque meum sensi pando occallescere rostro ;  
 Colla tumere toris : et quâ modò pocula parte  
 Sumpta mihi fuerant, illâ vestigia feci.  
 Cumque eâdem passis (tantùm medicamina possunt)  
 Claudor harâ : solumque suis caruisse figurâ  
 Vidimus Eurylochum : solus data pocula fugit.  
 Quæ nisi vitâsset, pecoris pars una maneret  
 Nunc quoque setigeri. Nec tantæ cladis ab illo  
 Certior ad Circen ultor venisset Ulysses 290  
 Pacifer huic dederat florem Cyllenius album,

*herbasque varias coloribus. Ipsa exigit opus quod hæ faciunt : ipsa novit quis usus sit in quoque folio, quæ concordia sit mistis ; et advertens, examinat pensas herbas. Ubi hæc vidit nos, salutē dictâ, acceptâque, diffudit vultus, et reddidit omnia votis. Nec mora : jubet hordea tosti grani, mellaque misceri, vimque meri, et coagula cum passo lacte : adjicitque succos, qui furtim lateant sub hâc dulcedine. Accipimus datâ pocula sacrâ dextrâ. Quæ simul sitientes hausimus arenti ore, et Dea dira tetigit summos capillos virgâ (et pudet, et referam) capî horrescere setis, nec jam posse loqui, edere raucum murmur pro verbis, et procumbere in terram toto vultu, sensique meum os occallescere pando rostro, colla tumere toris : et feci vestigia illâ parte, quâ modò pocula fuerant sumpta mihi. Claudorque harâ, cum passis eadem (tantum medicamina possunt) vidimusque Eurylochum solum caruisse figura suis : solus fugit data pocula. Quæ*

*nisi vitâsset, nunc quoque maneret una pars setigeri pecoris : nec Ulysses certior tantæ cladis ab illo, venisset ultor ad Circen. Pacifer Cyllenius dederat huic album florem,*

## TRANSLATION.

in order the flowers, and dispose in baskets the scattered herbs of various dye. She prescribes the task, and examines how it is done : she knows the virtue of every plant, their combinations and powers when mixed together. When she saw us, after mutual salutations, she cleared up her countenance, and granted every thing to our wishes. Instantly she orders dried barley, with honey, strong wine, curds, and pressed milk, to be mixed together, and adds juices which she hopes may lie unperceived in the sweetness of the mixture. We take the cup presented by her sacred right hand ; which, parched with thirst, we had no sooner drank up, and the goddess touched the tops of our heads with her fatal rod (I am ashamed, yet will relate it), than I began to grow rough with bristly hairs, to lose the power of speech, and, instead of words, to utter a hoarse murmuring noise ; and with my face to bend toward the earth. I felt my mouth harden in a round snout ; my neck swell with rising muscles ; and my hands, that had lately served to receive the cup, now mark footsteps upon the ground ; and (so powerful are her baneful draughts) I am shut up in a hog-sty with the rest, who had undergone the same change. We saw that only Eurylochus did not suffer this change ; he alone refused the cup when offered him. And, had he not refused it, he too had even until now continued one of the bristly herd ; nor would Ulysses, informed by him of our dreadful misfortune, come to Circe as an avenger. The peaceful Cyllenian god had given him a white flower, which

*superi vocant Moly ;  
tenetur nigrâ radice.  
Tutus eo, simulque mo-  
nitibus cœlestibus, ille  
intrat domum Circes ;  
et vocatus ad insidiosa  
pocula, reppulit co-  
nantem mulcere capil-  
los virga, et deterruit  
pavidam, stricto ense.  
Inde fides, dextræque  
data ; receptusque  
thalamo, poscit corpo-  
ra sociorum dotem con-  
jugii.*

Moly vocant superi. Nigrâ radice tenetur.  
Tutus eo, monitisque simul cœlestibus intrat  
Ille domum Circes : et ad insidiosa vocatus  
Pocula, conantem virgâ mulcere capillos 295  
Reppulit ; et stricto pavidam deterruit ense.  
Inde fides, dextræque datæ : thalamoque receptus  
Conjugii dotem sociorum corpora poscit.

VI. Spargimur innocuæ succis melioribus herbæ ;  
Percutimurque caput conversæ verbere virgæ : 300  
Verbaque dicuntur dictis contraria verbis.

Quò magis illa canit, magis hoc tellure levati  
Erigimur : setæque cadunt, bifidosque relinquit  
Rima pedes. Redeunt humeri : subjecta lacertis  
Brachia sunt. Flentem flentes amplectimur illum,  
Hæremusque ducis collo : nec verba locuti 306

Ulla priora sumus, quam nos testantia gratos.  
Annua nos illic tenuit mora : multaque præsens  
Tempore tam longo vidi, multa auribus hausi.  
Hoc quoque cum multis, quod clàm mihi rettulit  
una 310

Quatuor è famulis, ad talia sacra paratis.  
Cum duce namque meo Circe dum sola moratur,  
Illa mihi niveo factum de marmore signum  
Ostendit juvenile, gerens in vertice Picum,  
Æde sacrâ positum, multisque insigne coronis. 315

*Namque dum Circe moratur sola cum meo duce, illa ostendit mihi juvenile signum  
factum de niveo marmore, gerens Picum in vertice, positum æde sacrâ, insigneque multis coronis.*

#### TRANSLATION.

the heavenly inhabitants call Moly, and which is bound to the earth by a black root. Secured by this, and the admonitions of the god, he enters the palace of Circe ; and, being invited to drink of the insidious cup, pushed her away as she endeavoured to touch his head with her rod, and checked her with his drawn sword. A mutual confidence succeeding, and mutual salutations passing between them, he is entertained by the queen in private ; and demands, as a dowry, his transfigured friends.

VI. We are sprinkled with the kinder juice of a harmless plant, and our heads are stroked with the rod inverted ; and, to defeat what had been already done, repeats the incantation backward. The more she repeats, the more we rise to uprightness of shape ; the bristles fall off, and our parted feet unite ; our shoulders resume their proper form, and arms and hands stretch from them. With tears we embrace our weeping general ; hang on his neck ; and, by the first words we uttered, testified a grateful sense of our deliverance. Our stay at this court was protracted a whole year ; and, by tarrying so long, I was myself a witness to many surprising changes ; and from others learned still more. This too, among many others, which one of the four maids, appointed for these services, privately told me. For, while Circe is entertained in private by our leader, she shews me a youthful state of snowy marble, bearing on its head a woodpecker, deposited in a sacred recess, and adorned with a multitude of garlands. As I inquired and seemed impatient to know who it was, why

Quis foret, et quare sacra coleretur in æde,  
Cur hanc ferret avem, quærenti, et scire volenti,  
Accipe, ait, Macareu: dominæq; potentia quæ sit;  
Hinc quoq; discere, meæ. Tu dictis adjice mentem.

VII. Picus in Ausoniis, proles Saturnia, terris  
Rex fuit, utilium bello studiosus equorum. 321

Forma viro, quam cernis, erat. Licet ipse decorum  
Aspicias, fictæque probes ab imagine veram.

Par animus formæ. Nec adhuc spectasse per annos

Quinquennem poterat Graiâ quater Elide pugnam

Ille suos Dryadas Latiis in montibus ortas 326

Verterat in vultus: illum fontana petebant

Numina Naiades, quas Albula, quasque Numici,

Quasque Anienis aquæ, cursuq; brevissimus Almo,

Narque tulit præceps, et amœnæ Farfarus umbræ;

Quæque colunt Scythicæ regnum nemorale Dianæ,

*tana, Naiades, quas Albula quasque aquæ Numici, quasque aquæ Anienis, Almoque brevissimus cursu, Narque præceps tulit, et Farfarus amœnæ umbræ; quæque colunt nemorale regnum Scythicæ Diana,*

*Ait mihi quærenti, et violenti scire quis foret, et quare coleretur in sacrâ æde, cur ferret hanc avem, Accipe, Macareu; disceque hinc quoque quæ sit potentia meâ dominæ; tu adjice mentem dictis.*

*VII. Picus, proles Saturnia, fuit rex in Ausoniis arvis, studiosus equorum utilium bello. Forma quam cernis erat viro. Licet ipse aspicias decorum, probesque veram imaginem ab ficta imagine. Animus erat par formæ; nec adhuc per annos poterat quater spectasse quinquennem pugnam Graiâ Elide. Ille verterat Dryadas ortas in Latiis montibus, in suos vultus. Numina fontana.*

#### TRANSLATION.

placed in this sacred repository, and why it bore on its head a wood-pecker, Attend, Macareus, (replied the nymph,) and hence too learn, how great is my mistress' power. Be attentive, I say, to what is related.

VII. Picus, of the race of Saturn, reigned in the country of the Ausonians; one who took a pleasure in breeding up horses for war. His form was such as you see; view it yourself, and, from the representation, judge of his real comeliness. His soul was equal to his form, and his age did not as yet permit him to have been four times a spectator of the Quinquennial games of the Greeks: his beauty had captivated all the dryads inhabiting the Latian mountains. He was the darling too of the fountain Naiads: those of Albula, Numicus, and Anio, and of Almo, short in its course, the rapid Nar, and Farfarus with its shady banks. Even the nymphs, inhabiting the woody regions of Scythian Diana, and adjacent lakes, courted him. Yet, disdaining all others, he affects the nymph alone,

#### NOTES.

320. *Picus in Ausoniis, &c.*] Picus was an accomplished prince of distinguished talents. Ovid here gives a charming description of him, and of his lovely wife Canens. Having died in the chase before he came to an advanced age, and his body not being found, they fabled, that he was transformed into a wood-pecker, a bird whose name in Latin is the same with his; and, to give some credibility to the fable, it was added, that this transformation was brought about by Circe. She met him, says our poet, in a wood, whither she had come to gather herbs for her magical operations: in a trice she was fired with love of the boy; and, finding him insensible, she struck him with her wand, and instantly his body

was overgrown with feathers, and he disappeared. The fable, Servius alleges, has no other foundation but that Picus, who valued himself upon his prophetic gift, made use of a wood-pecker which he had tamed. We may add, that the identity of the name of this prince, and that of the wood-pecker, contributed not a little to the fable of the transformation. Be that as it will, Picus was worshipped after his death, and taken into the number of the gods, Indigetes. Canens, forlorn for the loss of a husband whom she tenderly loved, retired into a desert, where she did not long survive him; and, by reason of her name, was given out to be transformed into a voice.

*finitimosque lacus, pe-  
tebant illum. Tamen  
omnibus spretis, ille  
fovet nymphen unam,  
quam Venilia dicitur  
quondam peperisse Io-  
nio Jano, in colle Pa-  
lati. Hæc ubi primum  
maturuit nubilibus an-  
nis, tradita est Pico  
Laurenti præposito  
cunctis, quidem rarâ  
facie, sed ravior arte  
canendi, unde est dic-  
ta canens. Solebat suo  
ore movere silvas et  
saxa et mulcere feras,  
et morari longa flu-  
mina, retinereque vo-  
lucres vagas. Quæ  
dum modulatur car-  
mina fœmineâ voce,  
Picus exierat tecto in  
Laurentes agros, fixu-  
rus indigenas apros,  
premebatque tergum  
acris equi, ferebatque  
bina hastilia lævâ, con-  
tractus quod ad pœni-  
ceam chlamydem ab  
fulvo auro. Filia sol-  
is et venerat in eas-  
dem silvas, relique-  
ratque arva Circeæ,  
dicta suo nomine, ut  
legeret novas herbas  
fœcundis collibus. Quæ  
abditâ virgultis, simul  
ad vidit juvenem, ob-  
stupuit: herbæ quas  
legerat cecidere sinu,  
flammaque est visa er-  
rare per totas medul-  
las. Ut primum col-  
legit mentem ab va-  
lido æstu, fuit fassura quid cuperet. Cursus equi, satellesque circumfusus, fecit ne posset  
adire. Tamen non effugies, licetbit rapiare vento, si modo novi me, si non omnis virtus herbarum  
evanuit; et mea carmina fallunt me.*

Finitimosque lacus. Spretis tamen omnibus unam  
Ille fovet Nymphen, quam quondam in colle Palatî  
Dicitur Iōnio peperisse Venilia Jano.

Hæc, ubi nobilibus primùm maturuit annis, 335

Præposito cunctis Laurenti tradita Pico est,  
Rarâ quidem facie, sed ravior arte canendi;  
Unde Canens dicta est. Silvas et saxa movere,  
Et mulcere feras, et flumina longa morari  
Ore suo, volucresque vagas retinere solebat. 340

Quæ dum fœmineâ modulatur carmina voce,  
Exierat tecto Laurentes Picus in agros,  
Indigenas fixurus apros: tergumque premebat  
Acris equi; lævâque hastilia bina ferebat  
Pœniceam fulvo chlamydem contractus ab auro.

Venerat in silvas et filia solis easdem: 346

Utque novas legeret fœcundis collibus herbas,

Nomine dicta suo Circeæ reliquerat arva.

Quæ simul ac juvenem virgultis abdita vidit;  
Obstupuit. Cecidêre sinu, quas legerat herbæ:  
Flammaque per totas visa est errare medullas. 351

Ut primùm valido mentem collegit ab æstu:

Quid cuperet, fassura fuit. Nec posset adire

Cursus equi fecit, circumfususque satelles.

Non tamen effugies, vento rapiare licebit, 355

Si modò me novi; si non evanuit omnis

Herbarum virtus, et me mea carmina fallunt.

#### TRANSLATION.

whom Venilia is said to have of old borne to Ionian Janus, upon the Palatine hill. She, when of years ripe for marriage, was wedded to Laurentian Picus, preferred to all her other suitors. She was indeed of distinguished beauty, but still more distinguished by her voice; whence she was called Canens. Her music would move the woods and rocks, soften the fury of the savage race, stop the current of rivers, and retard the flight of winged birds. While she tunes her female voice to the softest airs, Picus went a hunting into the Laurentine fields, to kill the native boars. He was mounted on a generous steed, and bore in his left hand two polished spears, having his scarlet cloak clasped with a buckle of gold. The daughter of the sun chanced to be in the same woods; and had left Circean lands, called after her own name, that she might gather new herbs on these fruitful hills. Who, beholding the youth from among the bushes, whither she had retired to conceal herself, stood amazed. The herbs she had gathered dropped from her bosom, and a flame seemed to wander through all her marrow. But, recovering her mind from the violent shock, she was about to avow her flame, had not the speed of his horse, and the guards that surrounded him, prevented her approach. You shall not, however, said she within herself, escape, not if borne away on the wings of the wind, if I rightly know myself; if all the power of herbs is not



Dixit: et effigiem nullo cum corpore falsi  
 Finxit apri: præterque oculos transcurrere regis  
 Jussit, et in densum trabibus nemus ire videri; 360  
 Plurima qua silva est, et equo loca pervia non sunt.  
 Haud mora; continuò prædæ petit inscius umr am  
 Picus, equique celer fumantia terga relinquit  
 Spemque sequens vanam, silvâ pedes errat in altâ.  
 Concipit illa preces, et verba venefica dicit; 365  
 Ignotosque Deos ignoto carmine adorat,  
 Quo solet et niveæ vultum confundere Lunæ,  
 Et patrio capiti bibulas subtexere nubes.  
 Tum quoque cantato densatur carmine cælum,  
 Et nebulas exhalat humus; cæcisq; vagantur 370  
 Limitibus comites; et abest custodia regi.  
 Nacta locum, tempusque, Per ô tua lumina, dixit,  
 Quæ mea ceperunt, perque hanc, pulcherrime, formam,

Quæ facit ut supplextibi sim Dea, consule nostris  
 Ignibus; et socerum, qui pervidet omnia: Solem  
 Accipe: nec durus Titanida despice Circen. 376  
 Dixerat. Ille ferox ipsamque, precesque repellit;  
 Et, quæcunque es, ait, non sum tuus: altera captum  
 Me tenet; et teneat per longum comprecor ævum:  
 Nec Venere externâ socialia fœdera lædam; 380

*Circen. Dixerat. Ille ferox repellit ipsamque, precesque; et ait, Quæcunque es, non sum tuus: altera tenet me captum, et comprecor ut teneat per longum ævum. Nec lædam socialia fœdera externâ venere;*

## TRANSLATION.

vanished at once, and my charms deceive me not, she said: and formed a phantom of a boar, and ordered him to cross the way in sight of the king, and seem to run into a grove, thick set with trees, where there was a large wood, and inaccessible to a horse. Instantly Picus, not suspecting this visionary prey, makes for the covert, and nimbly dismounts from his smoking courser; and, in pursuit of an empty phantom, wanders a-foot through the thickest of the wood. She now repeats her charms and noxious spells, and invokes unknown gods in an unknown strain; wherewith she was wont to veil the face of the snow-white moon, or shade with darkening clouds the lustre of her sire. Then too she overspreads the face of heaven with a thick fog, exhaling clouds from the ground by her incantations. His attendants wander, unknowing where they stray; and the king is left without a guard. Having thus a proper time and place, By those eyes of thine (says she), beauteous youth, which have captivated mine; by that irresistible form, which makes me, though a goddess, address you in this suppliant strain, favour my passion; and receive for your father-in-law the sun, that bright luminary, to whose view all nature is open; nor be so hard-hearted as to reject Titanian Circe. She said. He sternly rejects her and her supplications. Whosoever thou art (says he), I am none of thine; another holds me enthralled, and long may she keep possession of my heart; nor will I violate the conjugal tie by another amour, while the fates preserve my Canens, the daughter of Jannus, Circe renew-

*Dixit: et finxit effigiem falsi apri cum nullo corpore, jussitque transcurrere præter oculos regis, et videri ire in nemus densum trabibus, qua plurima silva est, et loca non sunt pervia equo. Haud mora: continuò Picus inscius prædæ, petit umbram, celerque relinquit fumantia terga equi; sequensque spem vanam, errat pedes in alta silva. Illa concipit preces, et dicit verba venefica, adoraturque ignotos Deos ignoto carmine, quo solet, et confundere vultum niveæ lunæ, et subtexere bibulas nubes patrio capiti. Tum quoque cælum densatur cantato carmine, et humus exhalat nebulas, comitesque vagantur cæcis limitibus, et custodia abest regi. Nacta locum tempusque dixit: O, per tua lumina, quæ ceperunt mea, perque hanc formam, pulcherrime, quæ facit ut ego Dea sim supplex tibi, consule nostris ignibus, et accipe solem, qui pervidet omnia, et socerum, nec durus despice Titanida*

*dum fata servabunt mihi Janigenam Canentem. Precibus sæpe retentatis frustra, Titania ait: Non feres impune, neque enim reddere Canenti, discesque rebus, quid læsa, quid amans, quid fœmina faciat: sed Circe et amans, et Cæsa, et fœmina. Tum bis convertit se ad occasum, bis ad ortum: ter tetigit juvenem baculo: dixit tria carmina. Ille fugit ipse miratus sese currere velocius solito, vidit pennas in corpore, indignatusque se subito accedere novam avem Latiis silvis, figit fera robora duro rostro; et iratus, dat vulnera longis ramis. Pennæ chlamydis traxere purpureum colorem. Aurum quod fuerat fibula, momorderatque vestem, fit pluma, et cervix præcingitur fulvo auro. Nec quicquam antiqui restat Pico, nisi nomina.*

*VIII. Interea Pico sæpe clamato nequicquam per agros, reperit in nullâ parte, comites inveniunt Circen (nam jam tenuaverat auras, passaque erat nebulas resolvit ventis ac sole) premuntque veris criminibus, repossuntque regem, feruntque vim parantque incessere sævis telis. Illa spargit nocens virus, succosque veneni: et convocat Noctem, Deosque Noctis, Ereboque, Chaoque, et orat Hecaten magicis ululatus.*

Dum mihi Janigenam servabunt fata Canentem.  
Sæpe retentatis precibus Titania frustra,  
Non impunè feres, neque enim reddere Canenti:  
Læsaque quid faciat, quid amans, quid fœmina,  
disces 384

Rebus, ait sed amans, et læsa, et fœmina, Circe.  
Tum bis ad occasum, bis se convertit ad ortum:  
Ter juvenem baculo tetigit: tria carmina dixit.  
Ille fugit, sese solito velocius ipse  
Currere miratus, pennas in corpore vidit:  
Seque novam subito Latiis accedere silvis 390  
Indignatus avem, duro fera robora rostro  
Figit; et iratus longis dat vulnera ramis.  
Purpureum chlamydis pennæ traxêre colorem.  
Fibula quod fuerat, vestemq; momorderat aurum,  
Pluma fit: et fulvo cervix præcingitur auro: 395  
Nec quicquam antiqui Pico, nisi nomina, restat.

VIII. Interea comites clamato sæpe per agros  
Nequicquam Pico, nullâque in parte reperto,  
Inveniunt Circen (nam jam tenuaverat auras,  
Passaque erat nebulas ventis ac sole resolvit) 400  
Criminibusque premunt veris, regemque repossunt,  
Vimque ferunt; sævisque parant incessere telis.  
Illa nocens spargit virus, succosque veneni:  
Et Noctem, Noctisque Deos, Ereboque, Chaoq;  
Convocat, et magicis Hecaten ululatus orat. 405

*Illâ spargit nocens virus, succosque veneni: et convocat Noctem, Deosque Noctis, Ereboque, Chaoque, et orat Hecaten magicis ululatus.*

#### TRANSLATION.

ing often her entreaties in vain. It shall not (says she) go unpunished, nor shall you be any more restored to your Canens; but learn by experience what a woman, when injured, and a lover, can do: know too, that Circe is the woman, the lover you have injured. Then, turning twice to the west, and twice to the east, thrice she waves her wand, and thrice repeats a charm. He flies; and, wondering himself at his unusual speed, perceives that he is borne upon wings; and, enraged at being added thus a new bird to the Latian woods, pierces the rugged oak with his hard bill, and wounds in his passion the long boughs. His wings drink in the scarlet dye of his cloak. The gold, which, lately a buckle, had clasped his flowing robe, now glows round his neck in yellow plumes; nor does aught of Pico remain but the name.

VIII. Mean time his attendants, having oft in vain called upon Pico all over the fields, and finding him no where, light at last upon Circe (for she had by this time purged the air, and suffered the clouds to be dissipated by the winds and sun), and charge her with real crimes; and demand their king, and threaten violence, and prepare to assault her with cruel weapons. She scatters her tainted juices and noxious poison; and convokes, from Chaos and Erebus, Night and the gods of Night, and addresses Hecate in magic howlings. When, wonderful to relate!

Exsiluere loco (dictu mirabile !) silvæ: 406  
 Ingemuitque solum, vicinaque palluit arbos:  
 Sparsaque sanguineis maduerunt pabula guttis;  
 Et lapides visi mugitus edere raucos;  
 Et latrare canes; et humus serpentibus atris 410  
 Squallere, et tenues animæ volitare silentium.  
 Attonitum monstris vulgus pavet. Illa paventum  
 Ora venenatâ tetigit mirantia virgâ.  
 Cujus ab actu variarum monstra ferarum  
 In juvenes veniunt. Nulli sua mansit imago. 415

IX. Presserat occiduus Tartessia littora Phæbus?  
 Et frustra conjux oculis, animoque Canentis  
 Expectatus erat. Famuli, populusque per omnes  
 Discurrunt silvas, atque obvia lumina portant.  
 Nec satis est Nymphæ flere, et lacerare capillos,  
 Et dare plangorem; fecit hæc tamen omnia: sese  
 Proripit, ac Latios errat vesana per agros.  
 Sex illam noctes, totidem redeuntia solis  
 Lumina viderunt, inopem somnique, cibique,  
 Per juga, per valles, quâ fors ducebat, euntem.  
 Ultimus aspexit fessam luctuque, viâque 426  
 Tibris, et in gelidâ ponentem corpora ripâ.  
 Illic cum lachrymis ipsos modulata dolores,  
 Verba sono tenui mœrens fundebat; ut olim  
 Carmina jam moriens canit exequialia cygnus. 430

*per valles, quâ fors ducebat. Tibris, ultimus aspexit illam fessam luctuque, viâque, et ponentem corpora in gelida ripâ. Illic mœrens tenui sono, fundebat cum lachrymis verba modulata ipso dolore; ut olim cygnus jam moriens, canit exequialia carmina.*

## TRANSLATION.

the forests are tossed from their places, earth groaned, and every tree looked pale; the plants, from every pore, sweat drops of blood; the stones seem to murmur in hoarse complaints, dogs to howl, the tainted ground to be covered with black serpents, and pale spectres to glide through the air. The crowd, struck with so many wonders, stand amazed. She with her magic rod touches the wondering faces of the trembling crew, from which potent touch, monsters of various forms succeed in place of the young men: each loses his proper shape.

IX. Setting Phæbus now bore down upon the Tartessian shore, and in vain did Canens wish and long for her husband. Her servants and people run through every wood, and carry out lights to meet him. Nor is it enough for the nymph to weep, and tear her hair, and beat her breast in lamentation, yet she does all; nay, more; she flings out of the palace, and wanders like one distracted over the Latian fields. Six tedious nights, and as many returning suns, beheld her wandering, where chance directed, over mountains and valleys, without either food or sleep. The Tyber was the last that saw her, fatigued with grief and the length of the way, and reposing her limbs upon his shady bank. There, with tears, she tuned her voice to strains expressive of her grief, and in dying accents poured out the anguish of her soul: thus the dying swan, it is said, sings, as she droops, her own elegy. At last, grief wasting her scanty marrow,

*Extremum, liquefacta quod ad tenues medullas luctibus, tabuit; paulatimque evanuit in tenues auras. Tamen fama est signata loco, quem veteres Camænæ rite dicere Canentem de nomine nymphæ. Talia multa sunt narrata, visaque mihi per longum annum. Resides, et tardi desuetudine, jubemur rursus inire fretum, rursus dare vela. Titaniæque dixerat vias esse ancipites, et iter vastum, et pericula sævi ponti restare. Fateor, pertimui; nactusque hoc littus adhæsi.*

*X. Macareus finierat; Æneiaque nutritrix condita marmoreâ urnâ, habebat breve carmen tumulo. Alumnus notæ pietatis, cremavit hic igne quo debuit, me Caieten ereptam Argolico igne. Funis religatus ab herboso aggere, solvitur, et relinquunt procul insidias tectaque infamatae deæ, petuntque lucos, ubi Tybris nubilus umbrâ, prorumpit in mare cum flavâ arenâ. Potiturque domo, nataque Faunigenæ Latini; tamen non sine marte. Bellum suscipitur cum feroci gente, Turnusque furit pro pactâ conjuge. Tota Tyrrhænia concurrat Latio; arduaque victoria diu quæritur sollicitis armis. Uterque auget suas vires externo robore:*

Luctibus extremum tenues liquefacta medullas  
Tabuit: inque leves paulatim evanuit auras.  
Fama tamen signata loco est: quem ritè Canentem  
Nomine de Nymphæ veteres dixère Camænæ.  
Talia multa mihi longum narrata per annum  
Visaque sunt: resides et desuetudine tardi 436  
Rursus inire fretum, rursus dare vela jubemur.  
Ancipitesque vias, et iter Titania vastum  
Dixerat, et sævi restare pericula ponti. 439  
Pertimui, fateor; nactusque hoc littus adhæsi.

X. Finiêrat Macareus: urnâque Æneia nutritrix  
Condita marmoreâ, tumulo breve carmen habebat:  
Hic me Caieten notæ pietatis alumnus  
Ereptam Argolico, quo debuit igne, cremavit.  
Solvitur herboso religatus ab aggere funis: 445  
Et procul insidias, infamataque relinquunt  
Tecta Deæ; lucosque petunt, ubi nubilus umbrâ  
In mare cum flavâ prorumpit Tiberis arenâ,  
Faunigenæque domo potitur natâque Latini; 449  
Non sine Marte tamen. Bellum cum gente feroci  
Suscipitur; pactâque furit pro conjuge Turnus.  
Concurrit Latio Tyrrhenia tota: diuque  
Ardua sollicitis victoria quæritur armis.  
Auget uterque suas externo robore vires:

## TRANSLATION.

she pined away; and, by degrees, vanished in empty air. Yet the fame of the thing still distinguishes the place, which the ancient muses still call Canens, from the name of the nymph. Many such prodigies were related to me, or seen, in the course of a long year; at the end of which, enervated, and rendered indolent through inaction, we are again ordered to sea, again unfurl our sails. Circe foretold a hazardous voyage and vast length of way, and that we had still to encounter the doubtful dangers of the main. I was alarmed by her threats, I own; and, arriving on this shore, declined the rest of the voyage.

X. Here Macareus ended; and Æneas' nurse dying, her ashes were deposited in a marble urn, and a short epitaph inscribed upon her tomb. Here my foster-son, of known piety, having rescued me from Grecian flames, honoured my remains with a funeral pyre. The cable, which fastened them to the grassy bank, is untied, and they steer at a distance from the faithless coast and fatal palace of the ensnaring goddess, and make for the groves where Tyber, confined by shady banks, breaks into the sea with his yellow sand; where Æneas obtains the kingdom and daughter of Latinus, the son of Faunus; yet not till after a bloody war. A war is begun with a fierce nation; and Turnus, in arms, demands his betrothed spouse. All Tuscany confederates with Latium, and doubtful victory is long pursued with ardent arms. Each increase their strength by foreign alliances, and many nations join the Trojans, many the

Et multi Rutulos, multi Trojana tuentur 455  
 Castra. Neque Æneas Evandri ad limina frustra :  
 At Venulus magnam profugi Diomedis ad urbem  
 Venerat. Ille quidem sub Iapyge maxima Dauno  
 Mœnia condiderat, dotaliaque arva tenebat.  
 Sed Venulus Turni postquam mandata peregit,  
 Auxiliumque petit; vires Ætoli heros 461  
 Excusat. Nec se socieri committere pugnae  
 Velle sui populos, nec, quos è gente suorum  
 Armet, habere viros. Neve hæc commenta putetis ;  
 (Admonitu quanquam luctus renovantur amaro)  
 Perpetiar memorare tamen. Postquam alta cre-  
 mata est 466

Ilion, et Danaas paverunt Pergama flammæ ;  
 Naryciusque heros, à virgine, virgine raptâ,  
 Quam meruit solus pœnam, digessit in omnes ;  
 Spargimur : et ventis inimica per æquora rapti,  
 Fulmina, noctem, imbres, iram cœlique, marisque  
 Perpetimur Danaï, cumulumque Capharea cladis.  
 Neve morer referens tristes ex ordine casus ;  
 Græcia tum potuit Priamo quoque flenda videri,  
 Me tamen armiferæ servatum cura Minervæ 475  
 Fluctibus eripuit. Patriis sed rursus ab Argis  
 Pellor : et antiquo memores de vulnere pœnas  
 Exigit alma Venus : tantosque per alta labores

*ex ordine ; Græcia potuit tum videri flenda quoque Priamo. Tamen cura armiferæ Minervæ eripuit me servatum fluctibus. Sed rursus pellor ab patriis agris ; et alma Venus exigit pœnas memoras de antiquo vulnere ; sustinuitque tantos labores per alta*

*et multi tuentur Rutulos, multi Trojana castra : neque Æneas venerat frustra ad limina Evandri, at Venulus frustra venerat ad magnam urbem profugi Diomedis. Ille quidem condiderat maxima mania sub Iapyge Dauno, tenebatque arva dotalia. Sed postquam Venulus peregit mandata Turni, petitque auxilium ; Ætoli heros excusat vires ; nec se velle committere populos socieri sui pugnae, nec habere viros è gente suorum, quos armet. Neve putetis hæc commenta ; (quanquam luctus renovantur amaro admonitu) tamen perpetiar memorare. Postquam alta urbs Ilion est cremata ; et Pergama paverunt Danaas flammæ : Naryciusque heros, virgine raptâ, digessit in omnes pœnam, quam solus meruit à virgine : nos Danaï spargimur, et rapti ventis per inimica aquora, perpetimur fulmina, noctem, imbres, iram cœlique marisque, Caphareaque cumulum cladis. Neve morer referens tristes casus,*

## TRANSLATION.

Rutilians ; nor was Æneas unsuccessful in applying to Evander, though Venulus, in vain, solicited aid of exiled Diomedes ; who had encompassed with walls a large city, near Iapygian Daunus', and reigned over a dotal kingdom. But after Venulus had executed the commands of Turnus, and in his name requested aid, the Ætolian hero pleads his want of strength as an excuse ; that he could not pretend to engage the subjects of his father-in-law in war, nor had a sufficient number of his own followers to arm for battle. And, that you may not imagine these are mere pretences, though the bitter remembrance renews my grief, I will yet submit to the pain of a recital. After stately Ilium was reduced to ashes, and the towers of Troy had fed the Grecian flames ; when the Narycian hero, by ravishing the virgin, had drawn down, upon the whole body of the Greeks, that punishment, which he only deserved, we are dispersed ; and, stormy winds driving us into dangerous seas, we encounter thunder, darkness, rain, and all the rage of a tempestuous ocean and sky ; and, to complete our misery, are shipwrecked on the coast of Eubœa. But, not to tire you with too minute a detail of our cruel woes, Greece might have then extorted pity even from Priam himself : yet, by the indulgence of Minerva, the arms-bearing goddess, I was preserved and rescued from the waves, but am again banished my native home ; for Venus, mindful of the wound I gave, pursues me with punishment ; and so many hardships did I suf-

*æquora tantos terrestribus armis; ut illi sint sæpe vocati felices mihi, quos communis hyems Caphareusque importunis, mersit aquis: vellemque fuisset una pars horum. Comites passi ultima belloque fretoque, jam deficiunt, rogantque finem erroris. At Agmon fervidus ingenio, tum vero et asper cladibus, dixit: quid jam superest viri, quod vestra patientia recuset ferre? quid habet Cytherea (puta velle) quod faciat ultra? nam dum peiora timebantur, est locus in vota: autem ubi sors rerum est pessima, timor est sub pedibus, summaque malorum secura. Licet ipsa audiat; licet oderit omnes viros sub Diomede, ut facit; tamen omnes spernimus odium illius, et magna potentia stat nobis magno. Pleuronius Agmon instigulat invitam Venerem talibus verbis; resuscitatque veterem iram. Dicta placent paucis: amici majoris numeri corripimus Agmona: cui paranti respondere paranti vox, viaque vocis est tenuata: comæque abeunt in plumas: nova colla, pectoraque et tergum teguntur plumis; brachia accipiunt majores pennas; levesque cubiti sinuantur in alas. Magna pars pedum occupat digitos: oraque indurata cornu, rigent, ponuntque finem in acumine.*

*Æquora sustinui, tantos terrestribus armis; Ut mihi felices sint illi sæpe vocati, 480 Quos communis hyems, importunisque; Caphareus Mersit aquis: vellemque horum pars una fuisset. Ultima jam passi comites belloque, fretoque, Deficiunt; finemque rogant erroris. At Agmon Fervidus ingenio, tum vero et cladibus asper, 485 Quid superest, quod jam patientia vestra recuset Ferre, viri? dixit. Quid habet Cytherea, quod ultra (Velle puta) faciat? nam dum peiora timebantur; Est in vota locus: sors autem ubi pessima rerum, Sub pedibus timor est, securaque summa malorum: Audiat ipsa, licet; licet, ut facit, oderit omnes Sub Diomede viros: odium tamen illius omnes Spernimus, et magno stat magna potentia nobis. Talibus invitam Venerem Pleuronius Agmon Instigulat verbis; veteremque resuscitat iram. 495 Dicta placent paucis. Numeri majoris amici Agmona corripimus: cui respondere paranti Vox pariter, vocisque via est tenuata; comæque In plumas abeunt: plumis nova colla teguntur, Pectoraque, et tergum: majores brachia pennas Accipiunt; cubitique leves sinuantur in alas. 501 Magna pedum digitos pars occupat, oraque cornu Indurata rigent; finemque in acumine ponunt.*

## TRANSLATION.

fer on the swelling main, so many in a land war, that I often pronounced them happy whom a common storm, and the merciless rocks of Caphareus, had shattered in the waves; I even envied and coveted their fate. My companions, thus assaulted by the most cruel sufferings both on land and sea, can bear it no longer, and beg a period to their wandering. But Agmon, naturally of an impetuous temper, and then too exasperated by his sufferings, What remains, companions, that our patience can now refuse to undergo? What greater hardships can Cytherea now inflict upon us, were she even so disposed? For, while there is reason to apprehend still severer trials, supplications may avail; but, where Fortune has done her worst, fear is banished, and misery, once become desperate has no farther care. Let her overhear these defiance, let her persist in her hatred to all that serve under Diomed, we yet despise her hatred; and, driven as we are to the utmost verge of misery, have dearly bought this desperate presumption. By these irritating speeches Agmon provoked, anew, Venus, now better disposed, and roused her former resentment. But few approve of his words; the greater number of his friends check him. As he is preparing to answer, his voice fails, his throat contracts, and his hair converts to feathers. His neck, breast, and back, transformed, are covered with a fleece of plumes, which enclose also his arms, and, lengthening, bend into light wings. A great part of his feet stretches into toes;

Hunc Lycus, hunc Idas, et cum Rhetenore Nycteus  
Hunc mirantur Abas; et dum mirantur, eandem  
Accipiunt faciem: numerusque ex agmine major  
Subvolat. Et remos plausis circumsonat alis.  
Si volucrum quæ sit subitarum forma requiris;  
Ut non cygnorum, sic albis proxima cygnis.  
Vix equidem has sedes, et Iapygis arida Dauni 510  
Arva gener teneo minimâ cum parte meorum.

XI. Hactenus Oenides. Venulus Calydonia  
regna

Peucetiosque sinus, Messapiaque arva relinquit.  
In quibus antra videt; quæ multâ nubila silvâ,  
Et levibus stagnis manantia, semicaper Pan 515  
Nunc tenet: at quodam tenuerunt tempore Nymphæ.  
Appulus has illâ pastor regione fugatas  
Terruit; et primò subitâ formidine movit:  
Mox, ubi mens rediit, et contempsere sequentem.  
Ad numerum motis pedibus duxere choreas. 520  
Improbat has pastor: saltuque imitatus agresti,  
Addidit obscœnis convicia rustica dictis.  
Nec priùs obticuit; quàm guttura condidit arbor.  
Arbore enim succoque licet cognoscere mores.  
Quippe notam linguæ baccis oleaster amaris 525  
Exhibet. Asperitas verborum cessit in illas.

*tica convicia obscœnis dictis. Nec obticuit, priusquam arbor condidit guttura: licet enim cognoscere mores arbore succoque. Quippe oleaster amaris baccis exhibet notam linguæ. Asperitas verborum cessit in illas.*

#### TRANSLATION.

his face, extending, warps into horn, and terminates in a beak. Lycus, Idas, Nycteus, with Rhetenor, and Abas, wonder at the change; and, as they stand wondering, take the same shape. The greater number of my company fly off, and flutter round the oars with waving wings. If you want to know the form of this sudden race of birds, as it was not that of swans, so was it the next in resemblance; so that hardly, with these then remains of my native subjects, am I able to maintain myself in this settlement, and the parched realms of Iapygian Daunus, my father-in-law.

XI. Thus far the grandson of Cœneus. Venulus withdraws from the Calydonian kingdom, Peucetian bays, and Messapian territories, wherein he sees a cave, shaded by a thick wood, and from which a clear crystal stream distilled. The goat-footed Pan now frequents the place, but formerly it was a habitation for the nymphs. Appulus, a shepherd, first alarmed them, and drove them from these places: but soon recovering themselves, and despising his vain pursuit, they move their feet in concert, and change their flight to a dance. The shepherd reproaches, and mimics them with rustic airs, adding obscene gestures to his abusive language. Nor was he silent, until an enclosing bark buried his throat, and tied up his tongue. The tree itself and its sap are an emblem of his manners. For a wild olive, with its bitter fruit, speaks the infamy of his tongue; the coarseness of the clown passed into them.

*Lycus, Idas, Nycteus cum Rhetenore, et Abas mirantur hunc; et dum mirantur, accipiunt eandem faciem, majorque numerus ex agmine subvolat, et circumsonat remos plausis alis. Si requiris quæ sit forma subitarum volucrum ut non cygnorum, sic erat proxima ulbis cygnis. Equidem gener vix teneo has sedes, et arida arva Iapygis Dauni, cum minimâ parte meorum.*

*XI. Hactenus Oenides. Venulus relinquit Calydonia regna, sinusque Peucetios, arvaeque Messapia. In quibus videt antra, quæ nubila multâ silvâ, et manantia levibus guttis, semicaper Pan nunc tenet; at quodam tempore nymphæ tenuerunt. Appulus pastor terruit has fugatas illâ regione; et primo movit subitâ formidine. Mox, ubi mens rediit, et contempsere sequentem, duxere choreas pedibus motis ad numerum. Pastor improbat has: imitatusque saltu agresti, addidit rustica convicia obscœnis dictis.*

XII. *Ubi legati rediere hinc, ferentes arma Ætola negata sibi; Rutuli, sine illis viribus, gerunt bella instructa, multumque, cruoris datur ab utràque parte. Ecce Turnus fert avidas faces in pinea texta: navesque quibus unda pepercit, timent ignes. Jamque Mulciber urebat picem, et ceras, cæteraque alimenta flamma, ibatque per altum malum ad carbasa; et transtra incurvæ carinæ fumabant, cum sancta genitrix Deum, memor has pinus fuisse casus Idæo vertice, complevit aëra tinnitibus pulsæ aëris, et murmure inflati buxi. Invectaque per leces auras domitis leonibus, ait: Turne, jactas irrita incendia sacrilegâ dextrâ; eripiam, nec me patiente, ignis edax cremabit partes et membra meorum memorum. Dea dicente intonuit: gravesque, nimbi secuti tonitrum, ceciderunt cum saliente grandine. Astræique fratres turbant aëra, et æquor tumidum subitis concursibus, et eunt in prælia. E quibus alma parens usa viribus unius, prærupit stupea retinacula Phrygiæ classis: fertque rates pronas, mergitque sub imo æquore. Robore molito, lignoque verso in corpora, puppes adunca mutantur in faciem capitum. Remi abeunt in digitos, et natantia erura,*

XII. *Hinc ubi legati rediere, negata ferentes Arma Ætola sibi, Rutuli sine viribus illis Bella instructa gerunt: multumque ab utràque cruoris*  
*Parte datur. Fert ecce avidas in pinea Turnus* 530  
*Tecta faces: ignesque timent, quibus unda pepercit.*  
*Jamq; picem, et ceras, alimenta; cætera flammæ*  
*Mulciber urebat, perque altum ad carbasa malum*  
*Ibat: et incurvæ fumabant transtra carinæ:*  
*Cum memor has pinus Idæo vertice cæsas* 535  
*Sancta Deum genitrix, tinnitibus aëra pulsæ*  
*Æris, et inflati complevit murmure buxi.*  
*Perque leves domitis invecta leonibus auras,*  
*Irrita sacrilegâ jactas incendia dextrâ:* 539  
*Turne, ait, eripiam; nec me patiente cremabit*  
*Ignis edax nemorum partes et membra meorum.*  
*Intonuit dicente Deâ: tonitrumque secuti*  
*Cum saliente graves ceciderunt grandine nimbi:*  
*Aëraque, et subitis tumidum concursibus æquor*  
*Astræi turbant, et eunt in prælia, fratres.* 545  
*E quibus alma parens unius viribus usa,*  
*Stupea prærupit Phrygiæ retinacula classis:*  
*Fertque rates pronas, imoque sub æquore mergit*  
*Robore molito, lignoque in corpora verso,*  
*In capitum faciem puppes mutantur aduncæ.* 550  
*In digitos abeunt, et crura natantia, remi:*

## TRANSLATION.

XII. Upon the return of the deputies, and their report, that the Ætolians had refused to join; the Rutilians, though disappointed of these allies, yet prepare for war; and much blood is shed on both sides. Lo! Turnus assaults the Trojan fleet, and besets with devouring torches their frames of pine; and those ships that, had escaped the waves, dread the flames: And now Vulcan had invaded the pitch, rosin, and other aliments of flame, and was mounting along the tall masts to the sails, while clouds of smoke ascend from the bending keels. When the awful mother of the gods, calling to mind, that these pines had been cut on Ida's sacred top, filled the air with the tinkling of sounding brass, and the softer notes of the flute; and, riding through the sky in a chariot, drawn by harnessed lions, In vain, Turnus (says she), do you toss with sacrilegious hand these flaming brands, I will interpose; nor suffer the wasteful torches to prey upon the parts of a grove sacred to me. While yet the goddess spoke, it thundered loud; and heavy showers of rain followed the thunder, accompanied with rattling hail; and the Astræan brothers meet in fierce war, and shake the air and swelling sea with their encounters. The bounteous parent of the gods, aided by one of these, breaks the hempen bonds that secured the Trojan fleet; and, bearing the ships downward, plunges them to the bottom. The oak, softening, and assuming the nature of flesh, the crooked sterns are changed into human faces; the oars shoot into fin-



Quodque prius fuerat, latus est: mediisque carina  
 Subdita navigiis, spinæ mutatur in usum.  
 Lina comæ molles, antennæ brachia fiunt.  
 Cœrulus, ut fuerat, color est: Quasque ante time-  
 bant. 555

Illas virgineis exercent lusibus undas  
 Naidēs æquoreæ: durisque in montibus ortæ  
 Molle fretum celebrant; nec eas sua tangit origo.  
 Non tamen oblitæ, quam multa pericula sævo  
 Pertulerint pelago, jactatis sæpe carinis 560  
 Supposuere manus: nisi si qua vehebat Achivos.

XIII. Cladis adhuc Phrygiæ memores odere  
 Pelasgos:

Neritiæque ratis viderunt fragmina lætis  
 Vultibus. Et lætæ vidēre rigescere puppin  
 Cautibus Alcinoï; saxumque increscere ligno. 565

XIV. Spes erat, in Nymphas animatâ classe ma-  
 rinas,

Posse metu monstri Rutulum desistere bello.  
 Perstat; habetque Deos pars utraque; quiq; Deo-  
 rum

Instar, habent animos. Nec jam dotalia regna,  
 Nec sceptrum soceri, nec te, Lavinia virgo, 570  
 Sed vicisse petunt: deponendique pudore  
 Bella gerunt. Tandemque Venus victricia nati  
 Arma videt: Turnusq; cadit; cadit Ardea Turno,

*bella pudore deponendi; tandemque Venus videt victricia arma nati: Turnus cadit;*

*quodque prius fuerat latus, est latus; carinaque subdita mediis navigiis, mutatur in usum spinæ. Lina fiunt molles comæ, antennæque, brachia. Color est cœrulus, ut fuerat: Naidēsque æquoreæ exercent virgineis lusibus illas undas, quas timebant ante; ortæque induritis montibus, celebrant molle fretum: nec sua origo tangit eas. Tamen non oblitæ, quam multa pericula sævo pelago, sæpe supposuere manus jactatis carinis; nisi si qua vehebat Achivos.*

*XIII. Memores adhuc cladis Phrygiæ, odere Pelasgos, videntque lætis vultibus fragmina Neritiæ ratis, et lætæ vidēre puppin rigescere cautibus Alcinoï; saxumque increscere ligno.*

*XIV. Erat spes, classe animatâ in marinas nymphas, Rutulum posse metu monstri desistere bello. Perstat; parsque utraque habet Deos, ducesque qui habent instar Deorum. Nec jam petunt dotalia regna, nec te, virgo Lavinia, sed vicisse, geruntque*

## TRANSLATION.

gers and legs; what was before a side remains so still, and the keel, that supports the middle structure of the vessel, changes to a spine, the cordage flows in hair; the sail-yards become arms; the colour as before is green; and, transformed to sea-nereids, they exercise, in virgin sports, the waves they dreaded before; and though sprung from rugged mountains, they yet frequent the restless sea, nor are affected with the remembrance of their original. Yet, not forgetting the many hazards they had run on the unrelenting waves, they often befriend ships struggling with a storm, unless of Achaian make.

XIII. For, still mindful of the calamities brought upon the Phrygians, they hate the Greeks; and beheld with joyful looks the wreck of Ulysses' ship; pleased too, they saw that of Alcinous harden into a rock, and the wood cased with stone.

XIV. There was reason to hope that, upon seeing the fleet thus animated into sea-nymphs, the Rutilians, awed by a prodigy so strange, would desist from the war: but they still push it on, and each side is supported by its gods, and by heroes, in valour not inferior to gods. Nor is a dotal kingdom, of the sceptre of a father-in-law, or virgin bride, now the aim of their ambition, but victory and conquest; and they continue the war, through shame of being the first to yield. At length Venus beholds the arms of her son victorious. Turnus falls; and Ardea too, a powerful

dicta petens Turno  
sospite. Quam post-  
quam barbarus ignis  
abstulit, et tecta la-  
tuerunt tepida favilla;  
præpes tum primum  
cognita subvolat è me-  
diâ congerie; et ever-  
berat cineres plausis  
ulis. Et sonus, et ma-  
cies, et pallor, et om-  
nia, sunt, quæ deceant  
captum urbem; nomen  
urbis mansit quoque in  
illâ; et ipsa Ardea de-  
plangitur suis pennis.

XV. Jamque Æneia  
virtus cogerat omnes  
Deos, ipsumque Juno-  
nem finire veteres iras:  
cum opibus crescentis  
Iuli bene fundatis, Cy-  
thereus heros erat tem-  
pestivus cælo; Venus  
que ambierat superos;  
circumfusaque collo  
sui parentis, dixerat:  
Pater, nunquam dure  
mihi ullo tempore, oro  
ut sis nunc mitissimus,  
desque meo Æneâ, qui  
fecit te avum de nos-  
tro sanguine, numen,  
quamvis parvum, dum-  
modo des aliquod. Est  
satis aspexisse semel  
inamabile regnum, isse  
semel per Stygios am-  
nes. Dii assensere:  
nec conjux regia tenuit  
vultus imotos: annuitque placato ore. Tum pater ait: Estis digni cælesti munere,

Sospite dicta potens. Quam postquam barbarus  
ignis

Abstulit, et tepidâ latuerunt tecta favillâ, 575

Congerie è mediâ tum primum cognita præpes

Subvolat: et cineres plausis everberat alis:

Et sonus, et macies, et pallor, et omnia, captam

Quæ deceant urbem, nomen quoque mansit in illâ

Urbis: et ipsa suis deplangitur Ardea pennis. 580

XV. Jamq; Deos omnes, ipsamq; Æneia virtus

Junonem veteres finire coëgerat iras:

Cum, bene fundatis opibus crescentis Iuli,

Tempestivus erat cælo Cythereus heros;

Ambieratque Venus Superos: colloq; parentis 585

Circumfusa sui. Nunquam mihi, dixerat, ullo

Tempore dure pater, nunc sis mitissimus oro;

Æneæque meo, qui te de sanguine nostro

Fecit avum, quamvis parvum, des, optime, numen;

Dummodò des aliquod. Satis est inamabile reg-

num

590

Aspexisse semel, Stygios semel isse per amnes.

Assensere Dii: nec conjux regia vultus

Imotos tenuit; placatoque annuit ore.

Tum pater, Estis, ait cælesti munere digni,

#### TRANSLATION.

city while Turnus lived to defend it. But, after it had been destroyed by barbarian flames, and that the houses lay buried under heaps of ashes, a new bird was then first seen to rise from amid the ruins, and beat the wreck with disastrous wings. Its voice, withered limbs, paleness, and whole appearance, speak the fate of the city whence it sprung; the name of the place too is stamped upon it, and Ardea is bewailed by the mournful clapping of its own wings.

XV. And now the bravery and merit of Æneas had extinguished in all the gods, and even in Juno herself, their old resentment; and the power of rising Iulus being well established, the Cytherean hero was become ripe for his kindred mansion of the stars. Venus had solicited all the gods above; and, hanging on her father's neck, Indulgent sire (said she), who never yet sternly rejected my suit, now, more than ever, be gracious; and raise my Æneas, who by his descent from me boasts of you as his grandfather, to the rank of a god, though of the lowest class. It is enough that he has once beheld the unlovely realms of Pluto, enough that he has once crossed the Stygian lake. The gods gave each a nod of assent; nor did even the empress of the skies listen to the request with a forbidding air, but signified her compliance by a gracious smile. Then the sire of gods: You are both worthy of the heavenly grant; you that prefer

#### NOTES.

576. *Congerie è mediâ tum primum.*] We are to form the same judgment of this fable, as of the preceding. The soldiers of Æneas, to revenge the affront of their

fleets being set on fire, were resolved to do the same by Ardea, the capital of the Rutilians.

Quæq; petis, pro quoq; petis. Cape, nata, quod optas. 595

Fatus erat. Gaudet, gratesque agit illa parenti :  
Perque leves auras junctis invecta columbis  
Littus adit Laurens, ubi tectus arundine serpit  
In freta flumineis vicina Numicius undis.  
Hunc jubet Æneæ, quæcunq; obnoxia morti, 600  
Abluere; et tacito deferre sub æquora cursu.  
Corniger exsequitur Veneris mandata : suisque  
Quicquid in Ænea fuerat mortale, repurgat,  
Et respergit aquis. Pars optima restitit illi.  
Lustratum genetrix divino corpus odore 605  
Unxit, et ambrosia cum dulci nectare mista  
Contigit os; fecitq; Deum: quem turba Quirini  
Nuncupat Indigetem, temploque, arisq; recepit.

XVI. Inde sub Ascanii ditione binominis Alba  
Resque Latina fuit. Succedit Silvius illi; 610  
Quo satus, antiquo tenuit repetita Latinus  
Nomina cum sceptro: clarum subit Alba Latinum:  
Epitos ex illo est. Post hunc Capetusque, Capys-  
que;

Sed Capys antè fuit. Regnum Tiberinus ab illis  
Cepit; et in Tusci demersus fluminis undis 615  
Nomina fecit aquæ. De quo Remulusque, feroxq;  
Acrota sunt geniti: Remulus, maturior annis,  
Fulmineo periit, imitator fulminis, ictu.

*num ab illis; et demersus in undis Tusci fluminis, fecit nomina aquæ. De quo Remulusque feroxque Acrota sunt geniti: Remulus maturior annis, imitator fulminis, periit fulmineo ictu.*

#### TRANSLATION.

the suit, and he for whom it is preferred; receive, therefore, the favour you request. He said: she rejoices, and returns thanks to her sire; and, borne through the light air in a chariot drawn by harnessed doves, flies to the shore of Laurentum, where Numicius, shaded with reeds, creeps along his channel to the adjoining sea. She orders him to purge Æneas of whatever about him is mortal, and bear it to the sea in his still waters. The horned god obeys the mandate of Venus; and, sprinkling Æneas with his waters, purges away whatever is mortal in his frame, and suffers only his better part to remain. His mother anoints the body, thus purified, with gums of fragrant scent, and breathes on his features ambrosial dews; and changes him to a god, whom the Romans style Indiges, and honour with a temple and altars.

XVI. After Æneas, the sovereignty of Alba and the Latian sceptre descended to Ascanius, who was succeeded by Sylvius. His son Latinus, in whom the name of the race was renewed, swayed also the ancient sceptre of his family. Alba reigned after the renewed Latinus, and left the kingdom to Epiros. After him came Capetas and Capys; but Capys first. From them Tiberinus received the sceptre; who, being drowned in crossing the Tuscan river, gave his name to the stream. From him sprung Remulus, and the fierce Acrota. Remulus, who was the elder, aspiring to imitate thunder, fell by the stroke of thunder. Acrota, less presump-

*inque quæ petis, illeque pro quo petis; gnata, cape quod optas. Fatus erat: Illa gaudet, agitq; grates parenti, invectaq; junctis columbis per leves auras, adit littus Laurens, ubi Numicius tectus arundine, serpit in vicina freta flumineis undis. Subet hunc abluere Æneæ, quæcunq; obnoxia morti; et deferre sub æquora tacito cursu. Corniger exsequitur mandata Veneris; repurgatque, et respergit suis aquis, quicquid fuerat mortale in Æneâ. Pars optima restitit illi. Genetrix unxit corpus lustratum divino odore, et contigit os ambrosia mista cum dulci nectare, fecitque Deum: quem turba Quirini nuncupat Indigetem, recepitque templo aris- que.*

*XVI. Inde Alba, resque Latina, fuit sub ditione binominis Ascanii. Silvius succedit illi. Quo Latinus satus, tenuit repetita nomina, cum antiquo sceptro: Alba subit clarum Latinum. Epitos est ex illo, Capetusque Capysq; post hunc; sed Capys fuit ante. Tiberinus cepit reg-*

*Acrota, moderatior suo fratre, tradit sceptrum forti Aventino : qui jacet positus eodem monte quo regnarat ; tribuitque vocabula monti. Jamque procas habebat summam Palatinæ gentis. Pomona fuit sub hoc rege ; quâ, nulla inter Hamadryadas Latinas coluit hortos sollertiùs, nec fuit altera studiosior arborei fatus ; unde tenet nomen. Illa non amat silvas, nec amnes, amat rus, et ramos ferentes felicia poma. Nec dextera est gravis jaculo sed aduncâ falce ; quâ modò premit luxuriam, et compescit brachia spatiantia passim ; modò inserit virgam fissâ cortice ; et præstat succos alieno alumno. Nec patitur sentire sitim ; irrigatque recurvas fibras bibule radictis labentibus undis. Hic amor, hoc studium, erat illi : nulla quoque cupido Veneris. Tamen metuens vim agrestem, claudit pomaria intus ; et prohibet refugitque viriles accessus. Quid non et Satyri fecere, juvenis apta saltatibus, et panes præcincti quod ad cornua pinu, Silvanusque, semper juvenior suis annis, Deusque qui terret fures, vel falce, vel inguine ;*

Fratre suo sceptrum moderatior Acrota forti  
Tradit Aventino : qui quo regnarat, eodem 620  
Monte jacet positus ; tribuitque vocabula monti.  
Jamque Palatinæ summam Procas gentis habebat.  
Rege sub hoc Pomona fuit : quâ nulla Latinas  
Inter Hamadryadas coluit solertiùs hortos,  
Nec fuit arborei studiosior altera fœtûs ; 625  
Unde tenet nomen. Non silvas illa, nec amnes ;  
Rus amat, et ramos felicia poma ferentes.  
Nec jaculo gravis est, sed aduncâ dextera falce :  
Quâ modò luxuriam premit, et spatiantia passim  
Brachia compescit : fissâ modò cortice virgam 630  
Inserit ; et succos alieno præstat alumno.  
Nec patitur sentire sitim : bibulæque recurvas  
Radicis fibras labentibus irrigat undis.  
Hic amor, hoc studium : Veneris quoque nulla cupidido.  
Vim tamen agrestem metuens, pomaria claudit  
Intus : et accessus prohibet, refugitq ; viriles. 636  
Quid non et satyri saltatibus apta juvenus  
Fecere, et pinu præcincti cornua Panes,  
Silvanusque suis semper juvenilior annis,  
Quiq ; Deus fures vel falce vel inguine terret, 640

## TRANSLATION.

uous than his brother, left the sceptre to gallant Aventinus, who lies buried in the same mountain on which he reigned ; and gave his name to the mountain. And now Procas held the government of the Palatine nation. Under this prince flourished Pomona ; than whom none, among the Latian Hamadryads, applied more to the cultivating of gardens, or attended with equal care to the breed of fruit-trees ; whence she has her name. She discovers no fondness for woods or streams, but loves the country, and boughs bending under a load of fruit. Nor is her right-hand armed with a dart, but with a crooked pruning knife, wherewith she sometimes checks the luxuriance of the boughs, and lops off on every side the straggling shoots ; at other times she inserts scions in the cleft bark, and ministers copious supplies of sap to a foreign breed. Nor does she suffer her rising nursery to feel the rage of thirst, but waters the crooked fibres of the soaking root with gliding streams. This is her study, this her delight ; no chains of love held her enthralled. But, fearing the violence of the neighbouring swains, she surrounds her orchard with a wall, and thus avoids and guards against all approach of men. What did not the satyrs, a youthful race, fond of wanton mirth, essay ? and the Pans, crowned with garlands of pine, and Silvanus, who, though old, has still a youthful soul ; the god too, who with his pruning hook drives away thieves. What,

## NOTES.

623. *Rege sub hoc Pomona fuit.*] Po-  
mona, if we may believe the poet, was a

beautiful nymph, to whom all the rural  
gods paid their addresses.

Ut poterentur eâ ? sed enim superabat amando  
 Hos quoque Vertumnus: neque erat felicior illis.  
 O quoties habitu duri messoris aristas  
 Corbe tulit; verique fuit messoris imago!  
 Tempora sæpe ferens fœno religata recenti, 645  
 Desectum poterat gramen versasse videri.  
 Sæpe manu stimulos rigidâ portabat; ut illum  
 Jurares fessos modò disjunctis juvencos.  
 Falce datâ frondator erat, vitisque putator.  
 Induerat scalas, lecturum poma putares. 650  
 Miles erat gladio, piscator arundine sumptâ.  
 Denique per multas aditum ubi sæpe figuras  
 Repperit, ut caperet spectatâ gaudia formæ.  
 Ille etiam pictâ redimitus tempora mitrâ, 655  
 Innitens baculo, positus ad tempora canis,  
 Assimilavit anum: cultosque intravit in hortos,  
 Pomaq; miratus. Tanto potentior, inquit:  
 Paucaque laudatis dedit oscula, qualia nunquam  
 Vera dedisset anus: glebaque incurvâ resedit,  
 Suspiciens pandos Autumni pondere ramos. 660  
 Ulmus erat contrâ spatiosa tumentibus uvis:  
 Quam socia postquam pariter cum vite probavit;  
 At si staret, ait, cœlebs sine palmite truncus,  
 Nil præter frondes, quare peteretur, haberet.

*ut poterentur ea? sed enim Vertumnus superabat quoque hos amando; neque erat felicior illis. O quoties habitu duri messoris tulit aristas corbe; fuitque imago veri messoris! Sæpe gerens tempora religata recenti fano, poterat videri versasse desectum gramen. Sæpe portabat stimulos rigidâ manu; ut jurares illum modo disjunctis fessos juvencos. Falce datâ, erat frondator, putatorque vitis. Induerat scalas, putares eum lecturum poma. Erat miles gladio, piscator arundine sumptâ. Denique per multas figuras sæpe repperit aditum sibi, ut caperet gaudia spectatâ formæ. Ille etiam redimitus tempora picta mitrâ, innitens baculo, canis positus ad tempora, assimilavit anum; intravitque in cultos hortos; miratus: Tanto potentior, inquit; Paucaque laudatis inquitque, O virgo, tanto potentior. Deditque pauca oscula laudata, qualia vera anus nunquam dedisset; incurvâque re-*

*sedit gleba, suspiciens ramos pandos pondere autumnii. Erat contra ulmus spatiosa tumentibus uvis; quam postquam probavit pariter cum sociâ vite, ait: At si truncus staret cœlebs sine palmite, haberet nil quare peteretur præter frondes.*

## TRANSLATION.

I say, did they not essay to obtain her. But Vertumnus far exceeded them all in his love, nor was yet more successful. How oft, in the habit of a rough hind, did he carry corn in a basket; and was indeed the very picture of a hind. Oft, having his temples bound round about with new hay, he seemed as if just come from turning the grass he had cut down. Sometimes he bore in his hand a goad, that you would swear he had but just yoked his sweating steers. Did he take in his hand a pruning-knife, he was a very vine-dresser; or, if loaded with a ladder, he seemed as if going to gather fruit. Armed with a sword, he seemed a soldier; or, with a fishing-rod, an angler. In fine, by assuming great variety of shapes, he at last found admittance, to taste the joy of beholding his charming fair. Moreover, wrapping his head in a painted mitre, and leaning on a staff, with grey hairs flowing from his temples, he personated an old woman; and, entering her finely-cultivated orchard, seemed to admire the fruit. This (says he, within himself) adds still greater influence to your charms. Then, after commending her much, he kindly saluted her, but with an ardour beyond what could have been expected from a real old woman; and, affecting to stoop with age, seated himself on a turf, looking up at the boughs bending under the weight of autumn. Over-against him stood an elm, branching wide, and laden with clusters of swelling grapes; which after commending much with its associate vine, But, did it stand single (says he), not embranched by the foldings of the

*Hæc quoque vitis quæ requiescit in juncta ulmo, si non foret nupta, jaceret acclinata terræ. Tu tamen non tangeris exemplo hujus arboris, fugisq; concubitus; nec curas conjungere te. Atque utinam velles. Helene non esset sollicitata pluribus procris: nec quæ movit Lapithæia prælia, nec conjux Ulyssæi audacis timidus. Nunc quoque, cum fugias, averserisque petentes, mille proci cupiunt te, et semideique Deique, et quæcunque numina tenent Albanos montes. Sed tu, si sapias, si voles bene jungere te, audireque hanc anum (quæ amo te plus illis omnibus, plus quam credis) rejice vulgares tædas; seligq; tibi Vertumnum socium tori. Pro quo habe me quoque pignus: neque enim ille est notior sibi quam mihi; nec errat vagus passim in toto orbe. Colit hæc sola lœa; nec amat quam vidit modo, uti magna pars procorum. Tu eris primus et ultimus ardor illi: devovet suos annos tibi soli. Adde quod est juvenis: quod habet naturale munus decoris; fingeturque aptè in omnes formas, et fiet quod erit jussus, licet jubeas omnia. Quid? quod amatis idem? quod primus habet poma, quæ coluntur tibi,*

Hæc quoque, quæ juncta vitis requiescit in ulmo,  
Si non nupta foret, terræ acclinata jaceret. 666  
Tu tamen exemplo non tangeris arboris hujus;  
Concubitusque fugis; nec te conjungere curas:  
Atque utinam velles! Helene non pluribus esset  
Sollicitata procris: nec quæ Lapithæia movit 670  
Prælia, nec conjux timidis audacis Ulyssæi.  
Nunc quoque, cum fugias averserisque petentes,  
Mille proci cupiunt; et semideique, Deique,  
Et quæcunque tenent Albanos numina montes.  
Sed tu, si sapias, si te bene jungere, anumque 675  
Hanc audire voles (quæ te plus omnibus illis,  
Plus quam credis, amo,) vulgares rejice tædas;  
Vertumnumque tori socium tibi selige: pro quo  
Me quoque pignus habe. Neque enim sibi notior  
ille est,  
Quam mihi, Nec toto passim vagus errat in orbe.  
Hæc loca sola colit. Nec uti pars magna proco-  
rum, 681  
Quam modò vidit, amat. Tu primus et ultimus illi  
Ardor eris; solique suos tibi devovet annos.  
Adde, quod est juvenis; quod naturale decoris  
Munus habet; formasque aptè fingetur in omnes;  
Et, quod erit jussus (jubeas licet omnia) fiet. 686  
Quid, quod amatis idem? quod, quæ tibi poma co-  
luntur,

## TRANSLATION.

vine, it would shoot forth only leaves, nor bear any thing to invite the hand. The vine too, which rests upon the supporting elm, unless thus united, would creep a neglected shrub upon the ground. Yet you seem not to be moved by so instructive an example, but shun the conjugal embrace, nor care to be united in the bonds of wedlock; and, indeed, I wish it were otherwise. Helen was never attended by a more numerous train of suitors than would flock round you; nor she, who roused the Lapithæ to arms; nor the wife of Ulysses, bold against cowards. Even now, though you shun and avoid their addresses, yet you are the darling of a thousand wooers; of gods and demi-gods, and all the deities inhabiting the Alban mountains. But do you, if you are wise; if you would be happy in wedlock, and will listen to the advice of an old woman, who loves you more than them all; more than you easily believe; reject vulgar followers, and accept Vertumnus as the companion of your days, for whom I offer also my assurance; for scarce is the god better known to himself. Nor is he one who wanders at large over all the earth, but frequents these places alone; and, far from resembling the common herd of wooers, who are passionately fond of every new face, you are his first and only flame; to you alone he devotes all his years. Add, that he is young, that he has a natural comeliness of person, that he can put on any shape with ease, and will become whatever you command him: and you may command

Primus habet; lætâque tenet tua munera dextrâ?  
 Sed neque jam fœtus desiderat arbore demptos,  
 Nec quas hortus alit cum succis mitibus herbas;  
 Nec quicquàm, nisi te. Miserere ardentis: et ipsum  
 Qui petit, ore meo præsentem crede precari: 692  
 Ultioresque Deos, et pectora dura perosam  
 Idalien, memoremque time Rhamnusidis iram.  
 Quoq; magis timeas (etenim mihi multa vetustas  
 Scire dedit) referam totâ notissima Cypro 696  
 Facta; quibus flecti facile et mitescere possis.  
 Viderat à veteris generosam sanguine Teucri  
 Iphis Anaxareten humili de stirpe creatus.  
 Viderat: et totis perceperat ossibus æstum 700  
 Luctatusque diù, postquàm ratione furorem  
 Vincere non potuit, supplex ad limina venit.  
 Et modò nutrici miserum confessus amorem,  
 Ne sibi dura foret, per spes oravit alumnæ,  
 Et modò de multis blanditus cuique ministris, 705  
 Sollicitâ petiit propensum voce favorem.  
 Sæpe ferenda dedit blandis sua verba tabellis:  
 Interdum madidas lachrymarum rore coronas  
 Postibus intendit; posuitque in limine duro  
 Molle latus, tristisque seræ convicia fecit. 710  
 Surdior illa freto surgente cadentibus hædis,

*tenetque tua munera  
 lata dextra? Sed ne-  
 que jam desiderat fa-  
 tus demptos arbore, nec  
 herbas quas hortus  
 alit cum succis miti-  
 bus, nec quicquam,  
 nisi te. Miserere ar-  
 dentis, et crede ipsum  
 qui petit te, præsentem  
 precari meo ore: time-  
 que Deos ultiores, et  
 Idalien perosam dura  
 pectora, memoremque  
 iram Rhamnusidis.  
 Quoque magis timeas  
 (etenim vetustas dedit  
 mihi scire multa) re-  
 feram facta notissima  
 tota Cypro; quibus pos-  
 sis facile flecti et mi-  
 tescere. Iphis creatus  
 de humili stirpe, vide-  
 rat Anaxereten gene-  
 rosam à sanguine ve-  
 teris Teucri. Viderat:  
 et perceperat æstum  
 totis ossibus. Lucta-  
 tusque diù, postquam  
 non potuit vincere fu-  
 rorem, ratione, venit  
 supplex ad limina. Et  
 modò confessus mise-  
 rum amorem nutrici,  
 oravit per spes alum-  
 næ ne foret dura sibi.  
 Et modò blanditus cui-  
 que de multis minis-  
 tris, petiit propensum  
 favorem sollicitâ voce.  
 Sæpe dedit sua verba  
 blandis tabellis, feren-*

*da ei: interdum intendit postibus coronas madidas rore lachrymarum; posuitque molle latus in duro limine; fecitque convicia tristi seræ. Illa surdior freto surgente, hædis cadentibus,*

## TRANSLATION.

every thing. Consider, too, that your likings and aversions are the same; that he first produces your darling fruit, and holds them out as presents for you in his joyful right hand. But now he neither covets the fruit plucked from trees, nor garden-plants of mildest juice, nor aught but thee alone. Regard his ardent passion, and imagine, that the god himself, who courts your alliance, is here present, and requests this by my mouth. Dread the avenging gods, and Idalie, who hates unrelenting breasts, and the permanent anger of the Rhamnusian goddess. And, to make you yet more sensible of the danger (for age has brought many things to my knowledge), attend to a tale well known through all Cyprus, and which may teach you to compassionate and relent. Iphis, come of an obscure race, had seen Anaxerete, ennobled by the blood of ancient Teucer. He had seen her, and felt the ardent flame of love shoot through all his bones. And, having long struggled with his passion, when he found that he could not, by his reason, conquer the infatuation, he came a suppliant to her gate. And sometimes, avowing his unhappy flame to her nurse, begged, by hopes of her darling care, that she will not cruelly reject his suit. Sometimes, addressing himself to one of her numerous train of servants, he begged their assistance and friendship with anxious voice. Oft committing the language of his heart to writing, he contrived to have it sent her. Sometimes he hung up by the gate garlands, wet with the dew of his tears; and, resting his tender side upon the hard threshold, loaded with reproaches the cruel bolts. But she more unrelenting than the sea,

*et durior ferro, quod Noricus ignis excoquit, et saxo, quod adhuc tenetur rivâ radice; spernit, et irridet; ferroxque, addit superba verba immitibus factis, et fraudat amantem quoque spe. Iphis impatiens longi doloris, non tulit tormenta; et dixit hæc novissima verba ante fores. Vincis, Anaxarete; neque tandem ulla tædia mei erunt ferenda tibi. Molire lætos triumphos, et voca Pæana, incingereque nitidâ lauro: enim vincis, moriorque libens: age, ferrea, gaude. Certè cogeris laudare aliquid mei; erit: quo sim gratus tibi; fatebereq; nostrum meritum. Memento tamen curam tui non cessisse antequam vitam; earendumq; est mihi geminâ luce simul. Nec fama est ventura tibi nuncia mei leti: ne dubites, ego ipse adero; videborque præcans, ut pascas crudelia lumina exanimi corpore. Si tamen, ô superi, videtis mortalia fata, este memores mei; lingua sustinet precari nihil ultra; et facite ut famâ memoremur in longo ævo, et date famæ tempora, quæ dempsistis vitæ. Dixit; et tendens humentes oculos, et pallida brachia ad postes sæpe ornatos coronis, cum religaret vincula summi laquei foribus; dixit: hæc sarta placent tibi impia et crudelis?*

Durior et ferro, quod Noricus excoquit ignis,  
Et saxo, quod adhuc vivum radice tenetur;  
Spernit, et irridet; factisque immitibus addit  
Verba superba ferox: et spe quoq; fraudat aman-  
tem. 715

Non tulit impatiens longi tormenta doloris  
Iphis; et ante fores hæc verba novissima dixit:  
Vincis, Anaxarete: neq; erunt tibi tædia tandem  
Ulla ferenda mei. Lætos molire triumphos,  
Et Pæana voca, nitidâque incingere lauro: 720  
Vincis enim, moriorq; libens: age, ferrea, gaude.  
Certè aliquid laudare mei cogeris, eritque  
Quo tibi sim gratus; meritumq; fatebere nostrum.  
Non tamen antè tui curam cessisse memento,  
Quàm vitam; geminâque simul mihi luce carendum.  
Nec tibi fama mei ventura est nuncia leti;  
Ipse ego, ne dubites, adero: præsensque videbor,  
Corpore ut exanimi crudelia lumina pascas.  
Si tamen, ô superi, mortalia fata videtis,  
Este mei memores; nihil ultrâ lingua precari 730  
Sustinet; et longo facite ut memoremur in ævo;  
Et quæ dempsistis vitæ, date tempora famæ.  
Dixit: et ad postes ornatos sæpe coronis  
Humentes oculos et pallida brachia tendens,  
Cum foribus laquei religaret vincula summi;  
Hæc tibi sarta placent, crudelis et impia, dixit. 736

## TRANSLATION.

when roused by the setting of the kids; harder than iron, tempered in the Noric forge; or the rock which, fast bound by its root, retains all its native stubbornness; despises and insults him; and adds moreover to her barbarous behaviour haughty words, and deprives the unhappy lover even of hope. Iphis, impatient, could not bear the torment of his endless grief, and poured out these his last words before the gate: You conquer Anaxarete; nor shall you be any more compelled to endure my irksome solicitations. Prepare a joyful triumph, invoke the god Pæan, and bind your temples with a garland of trimmed laurel; for you conquer, and I willingly resign life: do then, hard-hearted fair, rejoice. Something in me, at least, you shall be compelled to commend; in something I will render myself agreeable, and force you to own my merit. Yet remember, that my regard for you ceased not, but with life; both lights must be extinguished together. Nor shall Fame come to you the first messenger of my death; I myself will come, doubt it not, and stand before you, that you may feed your cruel eyes with the sight of my lifeless corse. If yet, O heavenly powers, the fate of mortals is your care, have some respect to mine; my tongue can ask nothing farther: let my name be known to distant ages; and may I enjoy in fame that life, of which I am now so early deprived. He said: and raising his swimming eyes, and extending his pale arms to the door-posts he had often adorned with garlands, as he



Inseruitq; caput; sed tum quoq; versus ad illam:  
Atque onus infelix elisâ fauce pendit.

Icta pedum motu trepidantûm, ut multa gementem  
Visa dedisse sonum est, adaperataque janua factum  
Prodidit; exclamant famuli: frustrâque levatum  
(Nam pater occiderat) referunt ad limina matris.

Accipit illa sinu, complexaque frigida nati  
Membra sui, postquam miserorum verba parentûm  
Edidit, et matrum miserarum facta peregit; 745

Funera ducebat mediam lachrymosa per urbem,  
Luridaque arsuro portabat membra feretro.

Fortè viæ vicina domus, quâ flebilis ibat  
Pompa, fuit: duræque sonus plangoris ad aures  
Venit Anaxeretes: quam jam Deus ultor agebat.

Mota tamen, Videamus, ait, miserabile funus: 751  
Et patulis inîit tectum sublime fenestris.

Vixque bene impositum lecto prospexerat Iphin;  
Diriguère oculi: calidusque è corpore sanguis

Inducto pallore fugit. Conataque retrò 755  
Ferre pedes, hæsit: conata avertere vultus,

Hoc quoq; non potuit: paulatimq; occupat artus,  
Quod fuit in duro jam pridem pectore, saxum.

Neve ea ficta putes, dominæ sub imagine signum  
Servat adhuc Salamis: Veneris quoq; nomine tem-  
plum 760

*tro, hæsit: conata avertere vultus; non potuit quoque hoc: saxumque, quod fuit jampridem in duro pectore, paulatim occupat artus. Neve putes ea ficta, Salamis adhuc servat signum sub imagine dominæ. Habet quoque templum*

## TRANSLATION.

fastened the end of the cord to the gate: Do these garlands then, cruel, inhuman fair (said he), please you? And, still careful that he might be turned toward her, thrust his head into the noose, and hung by his squeezed throât, a hapless load! The gate, struck by the convulsive motions of his feet, seems to complain in heavy groans; and, upon being opened, discovered what had been done. The servants raise an outcry; and, taking him down in vain, carry the body to the house of his mother (for his father had been some time dead). She cherishes him in her bosom; and embracing the cold lifeless limbs of her son, after venting her grief in complaints suited to her unhappy fate, and bemoaning her son in a manner that testified her grief and despair, she led his mournful funeral through the middle of the city, and bore his livid limbs on a bier to the fatal pyre. Adjoining to the street, through which the mournful pomp passed, was the house of the cruel fair; and the echo of the lamentations reached the ears of Anaxarete, whom now the avenging gods pursued. Moved, however, by the laments she heard, Let us see (said she) this mournful funeral; and went into an upper room, where the windows were large and open. Scarce had she beheld Iphis, who was carried on a bier, when her eyes stiffened; and, a paleness spreading all over her body, the warm blood forsook her veins. Endeavouring to retire, she found that she stuck fast; and when she wanted to turn away her face, neither was that in her power. And the stone, which had long lurked in her unrelenting breast, by degrees crept over all her joints. And, that you may not

*Inseruitq; caput; sed tum quoque est versus ad illam; atque infelix onus pendit elisâ fauce. Janua icta motu pedum trepidantûm, visa est dedisse sonum ut gementem multa, adaperataque, prodidit factum; famuli exclamant; referuntque levatum frustra, ad limina matris, nam pater occiderat. Illa accipit sinu, complexaque frigida membra sui nati, postquam edidit verba miserorum parentum; et peregit facta miserarum matrum, ducebat lachrymosa funera per mediam urbem; portabatque lurida membra feretro arsuro. Fortè domus Anaxeretes fuit vicina viæ, qua flebilis pompa ibat; sonusque plangoris venit ad aures dura: quam ultor Deus jam agebat. Tamen mota, ait, Videamus miserabile funus, et inîit tectum sublime patulis fenestris. Vixque bene prospexerat Iphin impositum lecto; cum oculi diriguère: calidusque sanguis fugit è corpore, pallore inducto; conataque ferre pedes re-*

nomine *Veneris* prospicientis. Quorum memor ô mea nymphe, pone lentos fastus precor; et jungere amanti. Sic nec vernum frigus adurat nascentia poma tibi; nec rapidi venti excutiant florentia. Ubi Deus aptus in omnes formas, nequicquam edidit hæc; rediit in juvenem, et demit sibi instrumenta anilia; apparuitque talis illi, qualis ubi nitidissima imago solis evicit oppositas nubes, reluxitque nullâ obstante; paratq; vim; sed non opus est vi; nympheque est capta in figurâ Dei, et sentit mutua vulnera.

XVII. Miles injusti Amuli, proximus rexit Ausonias opes: Numitorque senex capit amissa regna munere nepotum: maniaque urbis conduntur festis palilibus; Tatiusq; Sabiniq; patres gerunt bella; Tarpeiaque viâ arcis reclusa, exuit animam digna pœna, armis congestis. Inde sati Curibus, premunt voces ore, more tacitorum luporum; et invadunt corpora victa sopore; petuntque portas, quas Iliades clauserat firmâ obice; tamen ipsa Saturnia recludit unam, nec fecit strepitum verso cardine.

Prospicientis habet. Quorum memor, ô mea, lentos Pone, precor, fastus, et amanti jungere, Nymphe. Sic tibi nec vernum nascentia frigus adurat Poma, nec excutiant rapidi florentia venti. 764 Hæc ubi nequicquam formas Deus aptus in omnes Edidit; in juvenem rediit: et anilia demit Instrumenta sibi. Talisque apparuit illi, Qualis ubi oppositas nitidissima Solis imago Evicit nubes, nullâque obstante reluxit: 769 Vimque parat: sed vi non est opus, inque figurâ Capta Dei Nymphe est, et mutua vulnera sentit.

XVII. Proximus Ausonias injusti miles Amuli Rexit opes: Numitorque senex amissa nepotum Munere regna capit: festisque Palilibus urbis Mœnia conduntur. Tatiusque, patresque Sabini Bella gerunt: arcisque viâ Tarpeia reclusâ 776 Digna animam pœnâ congestis exuit armis. Inde sati Curibus, tacitorum more luporum, Ore premunt voces: et corpora victa sopore Invadunt: portasque petunt: quas obice firmâ 780 Clauserat Iliades. Unam tamen ipsa recludit, Nec strepitum verso Saturnia cardine fecit.

#### TRANSLATION.

imagine this a fiction, the statue itself which represents the lady, is still to be seen at Salamis, and stands in a temple, inscribed to Venus, looking out. Warned by this, O beloved nymph, disdain no longer to be joined to one that loves you: so may neither the vernal colds nip your growing fruit, nor the rude winds of autumn shake them in the bud. When the god, capable of every form, had in vain urged these powerful motives, he put on again his wonted youthful bloom, and dismisses all the emblems of old age. Such, and so bright, did he appear in her eyes, as when the sun's splendid image has dispersed the opposing clouds, and shines out without interruption. He prepares to obtain his desires by force; but force was now become unnecessary, for the nymph was smitten with the captivating form of the god, and feels a mutual flame.

XVII. Amulius next, by violence and injustice, ruled the Ausonian state; and Numitor, in his old age, recovers, by the valour of his grandsons, the kingdom he had lost; and the walls of Rome are built during the joyous festival of Pales. Tatius and the Sabine fathers engage in war; and Tarpeia, admitting the enemy into the citadel, expired under the weight of their shields, thrown upon her; a death which was the just recompense of her treachery. Upon this the Sabines, natives of cures, suppressing their voices, after the manner of silent wolves, attack the Romans overpowered with sleep, and beset the gates, which Romulus had secured by strong bolts. But Saturnia herself opened one, and turned

#### NOTES.

772. Proximus Ausonias.] In what follows of this book, Ovid traces some of the most remarkable occurrences of the Roman empire; but with that difference in

the manner of relating them, that may naturally be expected between an historian and a poet.

Sola Venus portæ cecidisse repagula sensit ;  
 Et clausura fuit ; nisi quod rescindere nunquam  
 Dîs licet acta Deûm. Jano loca juncta tenebant  
 Nâides Ausoniæ gelido rorantia fonte : 786  
 Has rogat auxilium, nec Nymphæ justa petentem  
 Sustinuère Deam : venasque et flumina fontis  
 Elicuère sui. Nondum tamen invia Jani  
 Ora patentis erant, neque iter præcluserat unda.  
 Lurida supponunt fœcundo sulfura fonti, 791  
 Incenduntque cavas fumante bitumine venas.  
 Viribus his aliisque, vapor penetravit ad ima  
 Fontis : et Alpino modò quæ certare rigori  
 Audebatis aquæ, non ceditis ignibus ipsis. 795  
 Flammiferâ gemini fumant aspergine postes :  
 Portaque, nequicquam rigidis permissa Sabinis,  
 Fonte fuit præstructa novo ; dum Martius arma  
 Induerat miles. Quæ postquam Romulus ultro  
 Obtulit ; et strata est tellus Romana Sabinis, 800  
 Corporibus, strataque suis ; generique cruorem  
 Sanguine cum soceri permiscuit impius ensis :  
 Pace tamen sisti bellum, nec in ultima ferro  
 Decertare, placet : Tatiumque accedere regno.

XVIII. Occiderat Tatius, populisque æquata  
 duobus, 805

Romule, jura dabas : positâ cum casside Mavors  
 Talibus affatur Divûmq ; hominumq ; parentem :

*tare ferro in ultima, Tatiumq ; accedere regno.*

XVIII. Tatius occiderat, tuq ; Romule, dabas æquata jura duobus populis : cum Mavors, cas-  
 side positâ, affatur parentem divûmq ; hominumque talibus verbis.

#### TRANSLATION.

the hinges without noise. Venus alone perceived that the brazen fences of the gate were removed ; and would have shut it, but that it is not permitted any god to annul the acts of the other gods. The Ausonian Naiads preside over the parts adjoining to the temple of Janus, which were watered with a cold spring. She requests their aid ; nor could the nymphs withstand the goddess in a suit so reasonable, but open every vein, and unlock their springs ; yet the front of the open temple was still accessible, nor had the water quite stopt up the way. They then mixed livid sulphur with the fertile springs, and fire the hollow veins with smoking pitch. By these and other violent means, the vapour penetrates to the bottom of the spring ; and those waters, which so late might have vied for cold with the Alps, yield not in heat to fire itself. The posts, on each side the gate, smoke from the hot exhalations of the stream ; and the gate, in vain, thrown open to the warlike Sabines, was guarded by a new kind of spring ; until the gallant Romans had put on their armour. After Romulus had advanced with these, and that the Latian plains were covered with Sabine and even Roman bodies, the merciless sword mingled the blood of the son-in-law with that of the father-in-law, it was at last agreed to conclude the war by a peace, and not proceed with the sword to the last extremity : but admit Tatius to share the royal power.

XVIII. Tatius was slain, and Romulus dispensed equal laws to both

*Venus sola sensit repagula portæ cecidisse, et fuit clausura ; nisi quod nunquam licet dis rescindere acta Deûm. Ausoniæ Nâides tenebant loca juncta Jano, rorantia gelido fonte. Rogat hos auxilium, nec nymphæ sustinere Deam petentem justa ; elicuereq ; venas et flumina sui fontis. Tamen ora patentis Jani nondum erant invia neque unda præcluserat iter. Supponunt lurida sulfura fœcundo fonti, incenduntq ; cavas venas fumante bitumine. His aliisque viribus, vapor penetravit ad ima fontis ; et vos aquæ, quæ modo audebatis certare Alpino rigori, non ceditis ipsis ignibus. Gemini postes fumant flammiferâ aspergine, portaque nequicquam permissa rigidis Sabinis, fuit præstructa novo fonte, dum martius miles inducrat arma ; quæ postquam Romulus ultro obtulit, et tellus Romana est strata Sabinis corporibus, estque strata suis ; impiusque ensis permiscuit cruorem generi cum sanguine soceri ; placet tamen bellum sisti pace, nec decer-*

*Genitor, tempus adest, (quoniam rex Romana valet magno fundamine, nec pendet ab uno præsidente) solvere præmia, quæ sunt promissa mihi dignoque nepoti; et imponere eum ablatum terris cælo. Tu dixisti mihi quondam præsentis consilio Deorum, (nam memoro, notavique pia verba memori animo) erit unus, quem tu tolles in cœrula cali. Summa tuorum verborum sit rata. Omnipotens annuit, et occuluit aëra cæcis nubibus, terruitque urbem tonitru et fulgure. Quæ Gradivus sensit esse signa data sibi promissæ rapinæ, innixusque hastæ, conscendit impavidus equos pressos cruento temone, et increpuit ictu verberis; lapsusque per pronum aëra, constitit in summo colle nemorosi Palati, abstulitque Iliaden reddentem regis jura Quiriti jam suo. Corpus mortale est dilapsus per tenues auras: ceu glans plumbea missa latâ fundâ, solet intabescere medio cælo. Facies pulchra subit, et dignior altis pulvinaribus, et forma qualis trabeati Quirini. Conjux flebat eum ut amissum, cum regia Juno imperat Irin descendere ad Hersiliam curvo limite, et sic referre sua mandata vacuæ.*

Tempus adest genitor (quoniam fundamine magno Res Romana valet, nec præside pendet ab uno) Præmia, quæ promissa mihi, dignoq; nepoti, 810 Solvere, et ablatum terris imponere cælo. Tu mihi concilio quondam præsentis Deorum (Nam memoro, memorique animo pia verba notavi) Unus erit, quem tu tolles in cœrula cœli; Dixisti. Rata sit verborum summa tuorum. 815 Annuit omnipotens, et nubibus aëra cæcis Occuluit, tonitruque et fulgure terruit urbem. Quæ sibi promissæ sensit data signa rapinæ, Innixusque hastæ, pressos temone cruento Impavidus conscendit equos Gradivus, et ictu 820 Verberis increpuit: pronumque per aëra lapsus Constitit in summo nemorosi colle Palati: Reddendentemque suo jam regia jura Quiriti Abstulit Iliaden. Corpus mortale per auras Dilapsus tenues: ceu latâ plumbea fundâ 825 Missa solet medio glans intabescere cælo. Pulchra subit facies, et pulvinaribus altis Dignior, et qualis trabeati forma Quirini. Flebat, ut amissum conjux; cùm regia Juno Irin ad Hersiliam descendere limite curvo 830 Imperat: et vacuæ sua sic mandata referre.

## TRANSLATION.

people: when Mars, putting on his helmet, thus addresses the Father of Gods and Men. The time is come, father, (now that the Roman state stands on a firm basis, nor depends upon a single governor,) to confer upon your renowned grandson the promised honours; and, removing him from earth, to admit him to the skies. Formerly you said, in an assembly of the gods, (for well I remember it, and treasured up the gracious promise with mindful care,) he shall be one, whom, in time, you shall advance to the azure regions of heaven. Confirm now the kind decree. The almighty sire gave a nod of assent; and, darkening the air in thick clouds, alarmed the city with thunder and lightning: which Mars knowing to be the signals of his son's assumption, leaning on his lance, he undaunted vaults into the chariot, lashes his horses on, and, gliding through the downward air, alighted on the top of Mount Palatine, capped with woods, and carried off Romulus as he was dispensing royal laws to his people. His mortal body dispersed in thin air; as when a leaden bullet, let fly from the whirling sling, liquefies in the middle of the sky. A comely aspect succeeds, suited to the lofty mansions of the gods, and a form like that of Quirinus in triumphal robes. His wife lamented him as lost; when imperial Juno orders Iris to descend to Hersilia along the arched vault of heaven, and thus carry her commands to the disconsolate queen.

XIX. O et de Latiâ, ô et de gente Sabinâ  
 Præcipuum matrona decus; dignissima tanti  
 Antè fuisse viri, conjux nunc esse Quirini;  
 Siste tuos fletus: et, si tibi cura videndi 835  
 Conjugis est, duce me, lucum pete, colle Quirino  
 Qui viret, et templum Romani regis obumbrat.  
 Paret: et in terram pictos delapsa per arcus,  
 Hersiliam jussis compellat vocibus Iris.  
 Illa verecundo vix tollens lumina vultu, 840  
 O Dea (namque mihi, nec quæ sis dicere promp-  
 tum est;

Et liquet esse Deam) duc, ô duc, inquit: et offer  
 Conjugis ora mihi. Quæ si modò posse videre  
 Fata semel dederint; cælum aspectâsse fatebor.  
 Nec mora; Romuleos cum virgine Thaumanteâ  
 Ingreditur colles. Ibi sidus ab æthere lapsum 846  
 Decidit in terras: à cujus lumine flagrans  
 Hersiliæ crinis cum sidere cessit in auras.  
 Hanc manibus notis Romanæ conditor urbis  
 Excipit: et priscum pariter cum corpore nomen  
 Mutat; Oramque vocat. Quæ nunc Dea juncta  
 Quirino est. 851

*bis excipit hanc notis manibus; et mutat priscum nomen pariter cum corpore; vocatque Oram; quæ nunc est Dea juncta Quirino.*

XIX. O matrona,  
 præcipuum decus, et  
 de Latiâ, et de Sa-  
 binâ gente; dignissi-  
 ma fuisse conjux tanti  
 viri ante, nunc esse  
 conjux Quirini; siste  
 tuos fletus; et si est  
 tibi cura videndi con-  
 jugis pete me duce lu-  
 cum, qui viret colle  
 Quirino, et obumbrat  
 templum Romani re-  
 gis. Iris parct, et de-  
 lapsa in terram per  
 pictos arcus, compel-  
 lat Hersiliam jussis  
 vocibus. Illa vix tol-  
 lens lumina verecundo  
 vultu, inquit: O Dea,  
 (namque nec est promp-  
 tum mihi dicere quæ  
 sis, et liquet te esse  
 Deam) duc, ô duc; et  
 offer ora conjugis mihi;  
 quæ si fata modo de-  
 derint me posse videre  
 semel, fatebor acce-  
 pisse cælum. Nec mo-  
 ra, ingreditur Romu-  
 los colles cum virgine  
 Thaumanteâ. Ibi si-  
 dus lapsum ab æthere,  
 decidit in terras, à cu-  
 jus lumine crinis Her-  
 silie flagrans, cessit,  
 cum sidere, in auras.  
 Conditor Romanæ ur-

## TRANSLATION.

XIX. O illustrious matron, the distinguished glory both of Latian and Sabine state, worthy before to have been the spouse of a king, and now worthy your alliance with the god, dry up these tears; and, if you are impatient to behold your spouse, repair, under my care, to the grove that blooms on the hill Quirinus, and shades the temple of the Roman king. Iris obeys, and gliding down to earth along her painted bow, addresses Hersilia in the manner she had been commanded. The queen, lifting up her eyes with modest regard, O goddess, (says she, for to me your name and rank are unknown, yet it is plain you are a goddess) lead, O lead me; and let me behold my husband's face: which, if the Fates but grant me once more to see, I shall own myself exalted to the skies. Immediately she repairs with the virgin daughter of Thaumantas to the hill Quirinus. There a star glides from heaven to earth, and, with its trail of flame setting fire to Hersilia's hair, they both together mount into the skies. Her the founder of the Roman state receives with open arms; and changes, along with her body, her name also, calling her Ora; a goddess now joined to Quirinus.

## LIBER QUINTUS DECIMUS.

## ORDO.

1. *Interea successor quæritur qui sustineat pondera tantæ molis, queatque succedere tanto regi. Fama prænuncia veri, destinat clarum Numam imperio. Ille non habet satis cognosse ritus Sabine gentis, concipit majora capaci animo, et requirit quæ natura rerum sit. Amor hujus curæ, fecit ut patria Curibusque relictis, penetraret ad urbem hospitis Herculei. Atque unus è senioribus indigenis, non inscius veteris ævi, sic rettulit illi quærenti, quis auctor posuisset Græia mœnia in Italicis oris. Natus Jove (Hercules) dives bobus Iberis ab oceano, fertur tenuisse Lacinia littora felici cursu : et armento errante per teneras herbas,*

I. **Q**UÆRITUR interea, qui tantæ pondera molis

Sustineat, tantoq; queat succedere regi.  
 Destinatus imperio clarum prænuncia veri  
 Fama Numam. Non ille satis cognosse Sabinæ  
 Gentis habet ritus: animo majora capaci 5  
 Concipit; et quæ sit rerum natura requirit.  
 Hujus amor curæ, patriâ, Curibusque relictis,  
 Fecit, ut Herculei penetraret ad hospitis urbem.  
 Græia quis Italicis auctor posuisset in oris  
 Mœnia quærenti, sic è senioribus unus 10  
 Rettulit indigenis, veteris non inscius ævi;  
 Dives ab oceano bobus Jove natus Iberis  
 Littora felici tenuisse Lacinia cursu  
 Fertur: et, armento teneras errante per herbas,

## TRANSLATION.

**M**EANTIME one is sought after, able to sustain so weighty a charge, and worthy to fill the throne after so great a king. Fame, the har-binger of Truth, destines illustrious Numa to the command. He thinks it not enough to know the rites of the Sabine nation; his capacious mind aims higher, and searches into the nature of things. Urged by this care, and leaving his native country of Eures, he travelled to the city of the entertainer of Hercules; and as he was inquisitive to know what founder had raised these Grecian walls upon the Italian coast, one of the older natives, no stranger to the transactions of past ages, thus replies: It is said, that the son of Jupiter, enriched with the Iberian spoils, reached, by a prosperous voyage, the Lacinian shore; and, leaving his herd to wander in the fertile meads, entered himself the hospitable dwelling of

## NOTES.

9. *Græia quis Italicis auctor posuisset.*] Our poet, after running through all the Metamorphoses which ancient history furnished him with, enters into the natural changes of the universe; and as Pythagoras had dived deepest into these mysteries, he is here brought upon the stage; and, as it was at Crotona that he taught his philosophy, the poet runs back to the foundation of that city. The philosophy of Pythagoras was at that time little known in Europe; he had learned

it himself of the Egyptian priests. Ovid, the better to support the high idea which the Romans had of the wisdom of their second king, Numa Pompilius, feigns that, before his advancement to the throne, he had gone to Crotona to hear the lessons of this celebrated master; although it is certain that Pythagoras flourished many years after Numa, that is, according to Livy, in the reign of Servius Tullus, the sixth king of Rome, 137 years after the time here referred to.

Ipse domum magni nec inhospita tecta Crotonis  
 Intrâsse; et requie longum relevâsse laborem; 16  
 Atque ita discedens, Ævo, dixisse nepotum.  
 Hic locus urbis erit; promissaque vera fuerunt.  
 Nam fuit Argolico generatus Alemane quidam  
 Myscelos, illius Dis acceptissimus ævi. 20  
 Hunc super incumbens pressum gravitate soporis  
 Claviger alloquitur: Patrias, age, desere sedes:  
 I, pete diversi lapidosas Æsar's undas.  
 Et, nisi paruerit, multa ac metuenda minatur.  
 Post ea, discedunt pariter somnusque Deusque: 25  
 Surgit Alemonides; tacitâque recentia mente  
 Visa refert; pugnatque diû sententia secum.  
 Numen abire jubet; prohibent discedere leges:  
 Pœnaque mors posita est patriam mutare volenti.  
 Candidus Oceano nitidum caput abdiderat Sol, 30  
 Et caput extulerat densissima sidereum nox:  
 Visus adesse idem Deus est, eademque monere:  
 Et, nisi parueret, plura et graviora minari.  
 Pertimuit: patriumque simul transferre parabat  
 In sedes penetrare novas; fit murmur in urbe: 35  
 Spretarumq; agitur legum reus. Utq; peracta est  
 Causa prior, crimenq; patet sine teste probatum,  
 Squallidus ad Superos tollens reus ora, manusque,  
 O cui jus cœli his sex fecêre labores,

*Ipse fertur intrâsse domum, nec inhospita tecta magni Crotonis; et relevasse longum laborem requie, atque discedens, dixisse ita: Hic, ævo nepotum crit locus urbis; promissaque fuerunt vera. Nam quidam Myscelos fuit generatus Argolico Alemon, acceptissimus diis illius ævi. Claviger incumbens super hunc pressum gravitate soporis, alloquitur: Age, desere patrias sedes: I, pete diversas undas lapidosi Æsar's; et minatur multa ac metuenda, nisi paruerit. Post ea, somnusque, Deusque pariter discedunt. Alemonides surgit, refertque recentia visa tacitâ mente: sententiam; diu pugnat secum. Numen jubet abire; leges prohibent discedere; morsque est posita pœna volenti mutare patriam. Candidus sol abdiderat nitidum caput oceano, et densissima nox extulerat sidereum caput: idem Deus est visus adesse, admonereque eadem, et minari plura et graviora nisi paruerit, Pertimuit, simulque parabat transferre patri-*

*um penetrare in novas sedes; murmur fit in urbe, agiturque reus spretarum legum; atque causa est prior peracta, crimen, probatum sine teste, patet. Reus squalidus, tollens ora manusque ad superos, inquit: O Hercules, cui his sex labores fecere jus cœli,*

## TRANSLATION.

Croton, and there reposed after his long fatigue. At his departure, he said: On this spot shall a city stand in succeeding times; and his words have been fulfilled: for there was one Myscelos, the son of Alemon, born at Argos, who was the most acceptable to the gods of all the men of that age. Him the club-armed hero overshadowed in a dream, and thus addressed: Go, abandon your native seats, and hasten to the stony-paved channel of distant Æsar; threatening many and terrible calamities unless he obeyed. Soon after sleep and the god at once forsook him. The son of Alemon rises, and in his silent mind reflects upon the late vision; and his thoughts for a long time waver: a god commands; the laws forbid him to depart; and death is the punishment inflicted upon such as offer to abandon their country. The bright sun had hid his shining head in the ocean, and gloomy night upreared hers, adorned with stars; when the same god again appeared, and counselled him as before; and threatened still more cruel and heavy calamities if he disobeyed: He was alarmed by these menaces, and prepares to carry over his whole family at once to these new mansions. A rumour of his departure runs through the city, and he is indicted for contempt of the laws. When his cause came to be tried, and that the crime appeared, without witness, by his own confession, the unhappy sufferer, lifting his hands and eyes to heaven, O Hercules (says he), whose twice six labours advanced you to the heavenly abodes,

*precor, ser opem; nam tu es auctor criminis mihi. Erat antiquus mos decernere niveis, atrisque lapillis; his, damnare reos, illis, absolvere culpa. Nunc quoque sententia tristis est lata sic; et omnis calculus demittitur ater in immitem urnam. Quæ simul ac versa, effudit lapillos numerandos, color est mutatus omnibus è nigro in album: sententiaque facta candida Herculeo munere, solvit Alemonidem. Ille agit grates parenti Amphitryoniadæ, navigatq; Ionium æquor faventibus ventis; præteritque Lacedæmonium Tarentum, et Sybarin, Salentinumque Neathum, sinusq; Thurinos, Temesenq; et Iapygis arva. Vixque pererratis quæ spectant littora terris, Inventit Æsarei fatalia fluminis ora. Nec procul hinc tumulum, sub quo sacrata Crotonis Ossa tegebat humus. Jussâque ibi mœnia terrâ Condidit; et nomen tumulati traxit in urbem. Talia constabat certâ primordia famâ Esse loci, positæque Italîs in finibus urbis.*

*II. Vir fuit hic ortu, Samius; sed fugerat unâ et Samon et dominos, eratque sponte exul, odio tyrannidis. Isq; adiit mente Deos, licet remotos regione cæli; et*

#### TRANSLATION.

aid me in my present distress; for it was you that urged me to this crime. It was the custom of old to decide in criminal causes with black and white stones. The first condemned the accused, the other declared him innocent. According to this form was the heavy sentence now too passed, and only black stones were thrown into the merciless urn; which as soon as it poured them out, that their number might be re-counted, the colour of each was changed from black to white, and his sentence, by the favour of Hercules, turned into an absolution, acquitted the son of Alemon. He returns thanks to the parent god, and steers along the Ionian sea with a favouring gale; and passes Lacedæmonian Tarentum, and Sybaris, and Salentinum, and Neæthus, and the bay of Thurium, and Temese, and the Iapygian plains, and having with infinite toil wandered from coast to coast, found, at length, the mouth of the Æsar, destined by fate for his settlement. Hard, by was a tomb, under which were buried the sacred bones of Croton. There he built his walls upon the destined spot, and transferred to the city the name of him who lay buried there. It is certain, from unquestionable tradition, that such was the origin of the place, and of the city built here on the Italian coast.

II. Here lived a man, by birth a Samian; but he had fled from Samos and the tyrants together; and, from a hatred of slavery, was become a voluntary exile. He, by strength of mind, could penetrate to the mansions of the gods, though far remote in the wide expanse of heaven; and,

Fer, precor, inquit, opem: nam tu mihi criminis auctor. 40

Mos erat antiquus, niveis atrisque lapillis,  
His damnare reos, illis absolvere culpæ.

Nunc quoq; sic lata est sententia tristis: et omnis  
Calculus immitem demittitur ater in urnam.

Quæ simul effudit numerandos versa lapillos; 45  
Omnibus è nigro color est mutatus in album:

Candidaque Herculeo sententia munere facta  
Solvit Alemoniden. Grates agit ille parenti

Amphitryoniadæ: ventisque faventibus æquor  
Navigat Ionium; Lacedæmoniumque Tarentum

Præterit, et Sybarin, Salentinumq; Neæthum, 51  
Thurinosq; sinus, Temesenq; et Iapygis arva.

Vixque pererratis quæ spectant littora terris,  
Invenit Æsarei fatalia fluminis ora.

Nec procul hinc tumulum, sub quo sacrata Crotonis  
Ossa tegebat humus. Jussâque ibi mœnia terrâ

Condidit; et nomen tumulati traxit in urbem. 57  
Talia constabat certâ primordia famâ

Esse loci, positæque Italîs in finibus urbis.

II. Vir fuit hic ortu Samius; sed fugerat unâ 60  
Et Samon et dominos; odioq; tyrannidis exul

Sponte erat. Isque, licet cæli regione remotos,  
Mente Deos adiit: et, quæ natura negabat



Visibus humanis, oculis ea pectoris hausit. 64  
 Cùmque animo, et vigili perspexerat omnia curâ ;  
 In medium discenda dabat : cœtumque silentiũ,  
 Dictaque mirantiũ, magni primordia mundi,  
 Et rerum causas, et quid natura, docebat :  
 Quid Deus : unde nives : quæ fulminis esset origo :  
 Jupiter, an venti, discussâ nube tonarent : 70  
 Quid quateret terras, quâ sidera lege mearent ;  
 Et quodcunque latet. Primusq ; animalia mensis  
 Arcuit imponi : primus quoque talibus ora  
 Docta quidem solvit, sed non et credita verbis.  
 Parcite, mortales, dapibus temerare nefandis 75  
 Corpora. Sunt, fruges : sunt deducunt ramos  
 Pondere poma suo, tumidæque in vitibus uvæ ;  
 Sunt herbæ dulces ; sunt, quæ mitescere flammâ,  
 Mollirique queant. Nec vobis lacteus humor  
 Eripitur, nec mella thymi redolentia florem. 80  
 Prodigia divitias alimentaque mitia tellus  
 Suggestit : atq ; epulas sine cæde et sanguine præbet.  
 Carne feræ sedant jejunia ; nec tamen omnes :  
 Quippe equus, et pecudes, armentaque gramine  
 vivunt. 84  
 At quibus ingenium est immansuetumq ; ferumq ;  
 Armeniæ tigres, iracundique leones,  
 Cumque lupis ursi dapibus cum sanguine gaudent.  
 Heu quantum scelus est, in viscera viscera condi,  
 cudes, armentaq ; vivunt gramine. At quibus est ingenium immansuetumq ; ferumque, Arme-  
 niæque tigres, leonesque iracundi, ursique, cum lupis, gaudent dapibus cum sanguine. Heu  
 quantum est scelus ! viscera condi in viscera,

## TRANSLATION.

by the eye of his reason, traced those hidden mazes which lay without the reach of human ken. And when by a piercing sagacity, and indefatigable study, he had unfolded the springs of nature, he communicated his discoveries to his followers ; and taught his silent and admiring hearers, the origin of this mighty world, the causes of things, and the course of nature. He explained also the perfections of deity ; whence snow, and thunder's tremendous sound ; whether Jupiter, or the winds, thundered upon the bursting of a cloud : what shook the solid earth ; by what laws the planets wandered round the sun ; and all the mysteries of nature, hid from vulgar eyes. He first forbid animal food to be served up at the tables of men ; he first opened his mouth, learned, indeed, but not duly regarded, in such words as these : Forbear, mortals, to taint your bodies with food profane : we have corn ; the boughs bend under a load of fruit, and our vines abound in swelling grapes. Our fields are covered with wholesome herbs ; and those of a cruder kind may be softened and mel-  
 lowed by fire. Nor is milk denied us, or honey smelling of fragrant thyme. Earth is lavish of her riches and kindly store, and, without slaughter or bloodshed, provides for luxury. The savage kind, indeed, allay their hunger with flesh, and yet not all ; for the horse, and flocks, and herds, feed upon grass : they only of a fierce and ravenous nature, bears, wolves, Armenian tigers, and the angry brood of lions, delight in food reeking

corpusque avidum pinguescere corpore corpore; Animantem animantis vivere leto! 90 Scilicet in tantis opibus, quas optima matrum Terra parit, nil te nisi tristitia mandere sævo Vulnere dente juvat, ritusque referre Cyclopus? Nec, nisi perdideris aliam, placare voracis Et male morati poteris jejunia ventris! 95 At vetus illa ætas, cui fecimus Aurea nomen, Fœtibus arboreis, et quas humus educat, herbis Fortunata fuit: nec polluit ora cruore.

III. Tunc et aves tutæ movêre per aëra pennas Et lepus impavidus mediis erravit in agris; 100 Nec sua credulitas piscem suspenderat hamo. Cuncta sine insidiis, nullamque timentia fraudem, Plenaque pacis erant. Postquam non utilis auctor Victibus invidit (quisquis fuit ille virorum) Corporeasque dapes avidam demersit in alvum; Fecit iter sceleri: primâq; è cæde ferarum: Incaluisse putem maculatum sanguine ferrum: Idque satis fuerat: nostrumque petentia letum Corpora missa neci salvâ pietate fatemur: Sed quàm danda neci tam non epulanda fuerunt. Longiùs inde nefas abiit: et prima putatur 111 Hostia sus meruisse mori; quia semina pando Eruerit rostro, spemque interceperit anni.

*nostrum letum, missa neci pietate salvâ: sed non fuerunt tam epulanda, quam danda neci. Inde nefas abiit longius, susque putatur meruisse mori prima victima; quia eruerit semina pando rostro, interceperit spem anni.*

## TRANSLATION.

with the purple tide of life. Oh! impious custom! to bury bowels in bowels; to fatten a craving body by cramming it with the fat of its fellow, and maintain the life of one creature, by the death and murder of another. Is it possible then, amid the abundance which earth, the best of parents, so bounteously supplies, that nothing can delight, but with inhuman teeth to champ cruel wounds, and renew the barbarous Cyclopean feasts? Can you not allay the cravings of a ravenous and ungodly maw, but by destroying the life of another. But the times of old, which we justly term the golden age, was happy in the fruit of trees, and the herbs which the earth produces; nor stained their mouths with blood.

III. Then might the birds in safety wing their flight through the air, and the hare undaunted wander over the heaths and fields; nor had the fish, by their easy credulity, swallowed the guileful hook. Snares and deceit were as yet unknown; no dread of fraud alarmed the mind, but all things flourished in peace; until some impious contriver of another institution (whoever he was first envied us this simple food) by gorging his craving paunch with animal food, opened a door for cruelty. I am apt to believe, that the blood-polluted sword was first stained by the slaughter of the ravenous kind, and that had been enough; for, to destroy what seeks to deprive us of life, may be justified by the law of nature; but they were not to be made our food, as well as destroyed. From these beginnings impiety soon spread; and the sow is believed, by a deserved death, to have fallen the first sacrifice, because with her broad snout she

Vite caper morsâ Bacchi mactandus ad aras  
 Ducitur ultoris. Nocuit sua culpa duobus: 115  
 Quid meruistis, oves, placidum pecus, inq; tuendos  
 Natum homines, pleno quæ fertis in ubere nectar?  
 Mollia quæ nobis vestras velamina lanas  
 Præbetis; vitæque magis, quam morte juvatis.  
 Quid meruère boves, animal sine fraude, dolisque,  
 Innocuum, simplex, natum tolerare labores? 121  
 Immemor est demum, nec frugum munere dignus,  
 Qui potuit, curvi dempto modò pondere aratri,  
 Ruricolam mactare suum: qui trita labore  
 Illa, quibus toties durum renovaverat arvum, 125  
 Tot dederat messes, percussit colla securi.  
 Nec satîs est, quòd tale nefas committitur: ipsos  
 Inscriptère Deos sceleri; numenque supernum  
 Cæde laboriferi credunt gaudere juveni.  
 Victima labe carens, et præstantissima formâ, 130  
 (Nam placuisse nocet) vittis præsignis et auro,  
 Sistitur ante aras: auditque ignara precantem:  
 Imponique suæ videt inter cornua fronti,  
 Quas coluit fruges; percussaque sanguine cultros  
 Inficit in liquidâ prævisos forsitan undâ 135  
 Protinus ereptas viventi pectore fibras  
 Inspiciunt; mentesque Deûm scrutantur in illis.  
 Unde fames homini vetitorum tanta ciborum;

*sua fronti inter cornua; percussaque, inficit sanguine cultros forsitan prævisos in liquidâ undâ. Protinus inspicunt fibras ereptas viventi pectore, scrutanturque mentes deorum in illis. Unda tanta fames vetitorum ciborum homini?*

*caper, vite morsâ, ducitur, mactandus ad aras Bacchi ultoris. Sua culpa nocuit duobus. Vos oves, quid meruistis (pecus placidum, notumque in tuendos homines) quæ fertis nectar in pleno ubere? quæ præbetis nobis vestras lanas, mollia velamina; juvatisque magis vitâ quam morte. Quid boves meruerunt? animal sine fraude dolisque, innocuum, simplex, natum tolerare labores. Demum est immemor, nec dignus munere frugum, qui potuit mactare suum ruricolam, pondere curvi aratri modò dempto; qui percussit securi illa colla, trita labore, quibus toties renovaverat durum arvum, quibus dederat tot messes. Nec est satis quod tale nefas committitur; inscribere ipsos Deos sceleri; creduntque supernum numen gaudere cæde laboriferi juveni. Victima carens labe, et præstantissima formâ (nam nocet placuisse) præsignis vittis et auro, sistitur ante aras; ignaraque audit precantem; videtque fruges quas coluit, imponi*

## TRANSLATION.

roots up the incrusted seed, and intercepts the hope of the year. The goat too, who had cropt the shooting vines, is led to be butchered at the altar of avenging Bacchus. These two suffered for the mischief they did; but what did the sheep deserve? a harmless inoffensive race, born for the support of men; whose fleeces clothe them, whose milk supplies them with food, and who avail us more by their life, than death. What has the ox deserved? a creature without fraud or guile, innocent, simple, and made for toil. He is unmindful of past services indeed, and unworthy of the gifts of Ceres, who could harden himself to butcher his labouring hind, whom he had just eased of the load of the crooked plough; and smite with an axe that neck, worn with toil, which had so often renewed his else ungrateful fields, and yielded so many fertile crops. Nor do we rest satisfied in committing crimes; we ascribe these impious acts to the gods themselves, and pretend, that the heavenly powers must be appeased with the blood of the laborious steer. A victim, without blemish, and of surpassing beauty (for to excel proves its ruin) adorned with fillets, and his horns tipt with gold, is placed before the altar: he hears the prayer of the priest not knowing what it means; and sees the corn, he helped to produce, laid between his horns upon his forehead; and, struck with an axe, stains with his blood the knives, which he had before perhaps beheld in the transparent waters. Straight they inspect the entrails, torn from his panting breasts; and search to know the mind of the

*O genus mortale, aude-  
tis vesci; quod oro, ne  
facite; et advertite ani-  
mos nostris monitis,  
cumque dabitis mem-  
bra cæsorum boûm pa-  
lato, scite et sentite vos  
mundere vestros colo-  
nos. Et quoniam Deus  
movet ora; sequar rite  
Deum moventem ora;  
recludamque meos Del-  
phos, ipsumque æthe-  
ra, et reserabo oracu-  
la augustæ mentis. Ca-  
nam magna, nec eves-  
tigata ingenii pri-  
orum, quæque latuere  
diû. Juvat ire per alta  
astra; juvat teris et  
inerti sede relictis, ve-  
hi nube; insistereque  
humeris validi Atlan-  
tis, proculque despe-  
tare animos passim er-  
rantes, ac egentes ra-  
tionis, exhortarique;  
sic trepidos, timentes-  
que obitum; evolvere-  
que seriem fati.*

*IV. O genus attoni-  
tum formidine gelidæ  
mortis! quid timetis  
Styga, quid tenebras,  
quid vana nomina, ma-  
teriem vatam, piacula-  
que falsi mundi? Seu  
rogus abstulerit corpo-  
ra flammâ, seu vetustus  
tabe, non putetis ea  
posse pati ulla mala.  
Animæ carent morte,  
sedeque priore relictâ,  
semper habitant vi-  
vantque receptæ novis domibus. Ipse ego (nam memini) eram Euphorbus Panthoïdes tempore  
Trojani belli; cui gravis hasta minoris Atridæ, sedit quondam in adverso pectore.*

Audetis vesci, genus ô mortale? quod, oro,  
Ne facite; et monitis animos advertite nostris. 140  
Cumque boûm dabitis cæsorum membra palato;  
Mandere vos vestros scite et sentite colonos.  
Et quoniam Deus ora movet; sequar ora moventem  
Ritè Deum: Delphosq; meos, ipsumq; recludam  
Æthera; et augustæ reserabo oracula mentis. 145  
Magna, nec ingeniis evestigata priorum,  
Quæque diû latuère, canam. Juvat ire per alta  
Astra; juvat, teris et inerti sede relictis,  
Nube vehi; validique humeris insistere Atlantis;  
Palantesq; animos passim, ac rationis egentes. 150  
Despectare procul, trepidosq; obitumque timentes  
Sic exhortari; seriemque evolvere fati.

IV. O genus attonitum gelidæ formidine mortis,  
Quid Styga, quid tenebras, quid nomina vana ti-  
metis,

Materiem vatam, falsique piacula mundi? 155  
Corpora sive rogi flammâ, seu tabe vetustas  
Abstulerit, mala posse pati non ulla putetis.  
Morte carent animæ: semperque, priore relictâ  
Sede, novis domibus habitant, vivuntque receptæ.  
Ipse ego (nam memini) Trojani tempore belli 160  
Panthoïdes Euphorbus eram; cui pectore quondam  
Sedit in adverso gravis hasta minoris Atridæ.

#### TRANSLATION.

gods from them. Whence have men this thirst after forbidden food;  
Dare you then to eat it, O ye of mortal race? be prevailed on to abstain,  
and listen with attention to my precepts and, when you sit down to feast  
on the well-deserving steer, think and reflect, that you devour the la-  
bourer of your fields. And, since a god inspires me, I will yield to the  
impulse of the inspiring god; unfold mysteries, open the skies, and un-  
veil the dark oracles of the angust mind. I will sing of mighty  
truths, long concealed from human eyes; which the wits of former ages  
have not been able to explore. How am I pleased to travel along the  
sphere of stars; and, leaving earth, and this listless habitation of mor-  
tals, to mount upon a cloud, and scale the height of towering Atlas:  
thence at distance, to survey the wandering souls of mistaken mortals;  
to encourage them, anxious and fearful for the state of future things, and  
lay open the whole series of fate.

IV. Oh! feeble race! why thus alarmed by the vain fear of death?  
Whence this dread of Styx, and darkness, and empty names, the fictions  
of poets, and dreams of an imaginary world? Whether the body is con-  
sumed by the flame of the funeral pile, or crumbles into dust, the prey  
of time, think not that in this you can suffer any real harm. Our souls  
are not subject to death; but, leaving their former seats, are received  
into different habitations, and renew life in other forms. Even I (for  
I remember it well) who declare these truths, was, in the time of the  
Trojan war, Euphorbus, the son of Panthous; and bore in my opposed

Cognovi clypeum lævæ gestamina nostræ,  
Nuper Abanteis templo Junonis in Argis. 164

Omnia mutantur: nihil interit. Errat, et illinc

Hûc venit, hinc illuc, et quoslibet occupat artus

Spiritus: è que feris humana in corpora transit,

Inque feras noster; nec tempore deperit ullo.

Utque novis fragilis signatur cera figuris,

Nec manet ut fuerat, nec formas servas easdem;

Sed tamen ipsa eadem est: animam sic semper eandem 171

Esse, sed in varias doceo migrare figuras.

Ergo, ne pietas sit victa cupidine ventris,

Parcite (vaticinor) cognatas cæde nefandâ 174

Exturbare animas: nec sanguine sanguis alatur.

Et quoniam magno feror æquore, plenaque ventis

Vela dedi; nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe.

Cuncta fluunt; omnisque vagans formatur imago.

Ipsa quoque assiduo labuntur tempora motu

Non secûs ac flumen. Neque enim consistere flumen, 180

Nec levis hora potest: sed ut unda impellitur undâ,

Urgeturque prior venienti, urgetque priorem,

Tempora sic fugiunt pariter, pariterque sequuntur:

Et nova sunt semper. Nam quod fuit antè, relictum est;

Fitque, quod haud fuerat: momentaque cuncta novantur, 185

Cernis et emersas in lucem tendere noctes:

*per nova: nam quod fuit ante est relictum; quodque haud fuerat, fit; cunctaque momenta novantur. Cernis et noctes emersas tendere in lucem;*

#### TRANSLATION.

breast the heavy spear of the younger son of Atreus. I lately recollected the buckler, which I wore upon my left arm, as I saw it hanging in the temple of Juno at Argos, where Abas formerly reigned. All things are thus but altered; nothing dies. The soul wanders from place to place, and seizes any body in its way. The souls of beasts pass often into human bodies, while ours actuate the limbs of beasts; and, without perishing, change only their forms: and as the pliant wax receives new figures, changes its form, nor retains the wonted impression, and yet is itself still the same, in like manner know that the soul continues unchanged, and only assumes a variety of different shapes. That piety therefore may not be sacrificed to appetite, forbear by impious murder to expel kindred souls, nor nourish life by destroying the life of another. And, since I am borne along in an ample sea, and have given my sails without reserve to the winds, know, that nothing in nature continues in the same state; all things are in perpetual flux; and every form is fleeting, and decays. Time itself runs on in a continued flood; like a river rolling from its fountain. For neither can a river, or the flying hours stop; but, as wave is impelled by wave, and that before is urged by that behind, and urges at the same time its predecessor wave, thus the minutes fly; and thus pursue in successive course, still changing, ever renewed.

*Cognovi nuper clypeum, gestamina nostræ lævæ, in templo Junonis Abanteis Argis. Omnia mutantur, nihil interit. Spiritus errat, et venit illinc huc, hinc illuc et occupat quoslibet artus; transitque è feris in corpora humana, nosterque vicissim in feras; nec deperit ullo tempore. Utque fragilis cera signatur novis figuris, nec manet ut fuerat, nec servat easdem formas, sed est tamen ipsa eadem, sic doceo animam esse semper eandem, sed migrare in varias figuras. Ergo, ne pietas sit victa cupidine ventris; parcite (vaticinor) exturbare cognatas animas nefandâ cæde; nec sanguis alatur sanguine. Et quoniam feror magno æquore, dedique plena vela ventis; est nihil in toto orbe quod perstet. Cuncta fluunt; omnisque imago formatur vagans. Ipsa quoque tempora labuntur assiduo motu, non secus ac flumen. Eum neque flumen potest consistere, nec levis hora; sed ut unda impellitur undâ, priorque urgetur veniente, urgetque priorem, sic tempora pariter fugiunt, pariterque sequuntur; et sunt semper nova.*

*et hoc nitidum jubar  
succedere nigræ nocti.  
Nec color est idem cœlo,  
cum cuncta jacent  
lassa mediâ quiete,  
cumque Lucifer exit  
clarus albo equo: rur-  
sumque, color est alius,  
cum Pallantias præ-  
via luci, inficit orbem  
tradendum Phæbo. Ipse  
clypeus Dei, rubet  
mane cum tollitur imâ  
terrâ, rubetque, cum  
conditur ima terra: in  
summo cœlo est can-  
didus; quod natura  
ætheris illic est melior,  
proculque vitat conta-  
gia terræ. Nec forma  
nocturnæ Dianæ po-  
test esse unquam par  
aut eadem; semperque  
si crescit, hodierna est  
minor sequente, si con-  
trahit orbem, major.  
Quid non aspicias an-  
num peragentem imi-  
tantina nostræ ætatis,  
succedere in quatuor  
species: nam nove vere  
annus est tener, et lac-  
tens, simillimusque æ-  
vo pueri: tunc herba  
nitens, et expers robo-  
ris turget, et est inso-  
lida; et delectat spe.  
Tum omnia florent,  
agerque almus ridet  
coloribus florum: ne-  
que ulla virtus est adhuc in frondibus. Post ver, annus robustior, transit in æstatem, fitque va-  
lens juvenis. Enim neque ulla ætas est robustior, nec, uberior, nec, quæ æstuent magis. Fervore  
juventæ posito, autumnus excipit,*

Et jubar hoc nitidum nigræ succedere nocti.  
Nec color est idem cœlo, cùm lassa quiete  
Cuncta jacent mediâ, cùmque albo Lucifer exit  
Clarus equo: rursumque alius, cùm prævia luci  
Tradendum Phæbo Pallantias inficit orbem, 191  
Ipse Dei clypeus, terrâ cùm tollitur imâ,  
Manè rubet: terrâque rubet, cùm conditur imâ.  
Candidus in summo est; melior natura quod illic  
Ætheris est, terræque procun contagia vitat. 195  
Nec par, aut eadem, nocturnæ forma Dianæ  
Esse potest unquam: semperq; hodierna sequente:  
Si crescit, minor est; major, si contrahit orbem.  
Quid? non in species succedere quatuor annum  
Aspicias ætatis peragentem imitamina nostræ? 200  
Nam tener, et lactens, puerique simillimus ævo  
Vere novo est. Tunc herba nitens, et roboris expers  
Turget, insolida est; et spe delectat egrestem.  
Omnia tum florent; florumque coloribus almus  
Ridet ager: neque adhuc virtus in frondibus ulla est.  
Transit in Æstatem, post Ver, robustior annus:  
Fitq; valens juvenis. Neq; enim robustior ætas  
Ulla, nec uberior; nec, quæ magis æstuent, ulla est.  
Excipit Autumnus, posito fervore juventæ, 209

## TRANSLATION.

For those that were vanished, new ones succeed; and the fleeting moments are ever on the wing. We see that darkness, by kind of natural impulse, emerges into light, and that the shining rays of Phœbus take place of the sable shade of night: nor is the face of heaven the same, when wearied animals slumber in midnight ease; and the morning star rises bright on his shining steed: and again, a different face succeeds, when Aurora, daughter of Pallas, ushering in the morn, spreads over the firmament the splendour of day. Even the orb of Phœbus, when first he rises from the ocean, or downward bends his chariot to the earth, is covered with red; but high in his meridian course, he shines serene, as there the firmament is of ethereal make, and far removed from the infection of the world below. Nor is the appearance of nocturnal Diana ever alike or the same: for her face to-day, if she advances to her full, is less than that of the succeeding night; but greater when she contracts her orb. Do you not behold the year revolve in four successive seasons, and act a resemblance of human life: for the beginning spring, helpless, infirm, and fed with milky juice, copies the tender age of infancy. Then the stem is shining and green, but weak, and void of strength; swells, and glads the husbandman with hopes. Then all things flourish, and the bounteous fields look gay in the attire of their flowers, but still the leaves are unsolid, nor have drank in substantial nourishment. The year, advancing from the spring, gathers strength; and, ripening into summer, flourishes in all the bloom and vigour of youth; for, than this, is not any season more robust, more prolific, or more replete with heat and moisture. The fire of youth overpast, autumn succeeds, mature,

Maturus, mitisque inter juvenemque, senemque ;  
 Temperie medius, sparsis per tempora canis.  
 Inde senilis Hyems tremulo venit horrida passu ;  
 Aut spoliata suos, aut, quos habet, alba capillos.  
 Nostra quoq; ipsorum semper, requieq; sine ullâ ;  
 Corpora vertuntur : nec quod fuimusve, sumusve,  
 Cras erimus. Fuit illa dies, qua semina tantum,  
 Spesq; hominum primæ maternâ habitavimus alvo,  
 Artifices Natura manus admovit ; et angi  
 Corpora visceribus distentæ condita matris  
 Noluit ? èque domo vacuas emisit in auras. 220  
 Editus in lucem jacuit sine viribus infans :  
 Mox quadrupes, ritumque tulit sua membra ferarum :  
 Paulatimque tremens, et nondum poplite firmo  
 Constitit, adjutis aliquo conamine nervis.  
 Indè valens veloxque fuit ; spatiumq; juventæ 225  
 Transit : et emeritis mediis quoque temporis annis,  
 Labitur occiduae per iter declivæ senectæ.  
 Subruit hæc ævi, demoliturque prioris  
 Robora : fletque Milon senior, cùm spectat inanes  
 Illos, qui fuerant solidorum mole tororum 230  
 Herculeis similes, fluidos pendere lacertos.  
 Flet quoque, ut in speculo rugas aspexit aniles,  
 Tyndaris : et secum, cur sit bis raptâ, requirit.

*robora prioris ævi ; Milonque senior flet, cùm spectat illos lacertos inanes pendere fluidos, qui fuerant similes Herculeis mole solidorum tororum. Tyndaris quoque flet, ut aspexit aniles rugas in speculo ; et requirit secum cur sit bis raptâ.*

## TRANSLATION.

mild, and of a middle temperature, between the heat of youth, and the chillness of age ; having his temples strewed with grey hairs. Last of all, tardy winter creeps along with tottering pace, quite stript, or but thinly covered, with silver locks. Our bodies too are themselves in a perpetual course of change, without interruption, nor to-morrow shall we be the same that we have been, or are now. There was a time when, confined to our mother's womb, we were but the seminal principles, and growing hopes of manhood. Nature lent her ripening hands, nor would suffer our bodies, lodged in the bowels of our distended mother, to be longer confined in that narrow prison, but pushed us from our scanty habitation into the freer regions of air. The infant thus brought to light, lay motionless, and without strength ; soon he creeps upon four, and moves his limbs in imitation of the brute kind. By degrees he stands upright, yet tottering and with unsteady hams, supporting his nerves by some convenient prop. Thence he becomes fleet and strong, and passes the stage of youth ; and, having measured also the mid years of life, glides through the downward path of sinking old age. This last weakens and undermines the strength of the past term of life ; and Milo, when old, laments to see those arms, which once in well-strung nerves, and brawny muscles, rivalled those of Hercules, now feeble, and without strength. The daughter of Tyndarus too laments, when in her faithful glass she beholds the wrinkles of old age ; and wonders with herself how she came to be twice carried away.

*maturus, mitisque, medius temperie inter juvenemque senemque, canis sparsis per tempora. Inde hyems senilis venit horrida tremulo passu ; aut spoliata quod ad suos, aut alba quod ad capillos, quos habet. Nostra quoque corpora ipsorum semper vertuntur, sineque ullâ requie ; nec erimus cras quod fuimusve sumusve. Illa dies fuit, qua habitavimus maternâ alvo, tantum semina, primæque, spes hominum. Natura admovit artifices manus ; et noluit corpora condita visceribus distentæ matris, angi ? emisitque è domo in vacuas auras. Infans editus in lucem jacuit sine viribus ; mox erat quadrupes, tulitque membra ritu ferarum, paulatimque tremens, et nondum firmo poplite, constitit, nervis adjutis aliquo conamine. Inde fuit valens veloxque, transitque spatium juventæ ; et, annis mediis quoque temporis emeritis, labitur per declivæ iter occiduae senectæ. Hæc subruit demoliturque*



Tu, tempus edax rerum, tuque invidiosa vetustas, destruitis omnia; consumitisque paulatim lentâ morte, omnia vitata dentibus ævi. Hæc quoque, quæ nos vocamus elementa, non perstant; doceboque (adhibete animos) quas vices peragant. Mundus æternus continet quatuor genitalia corpora. Ex illis duo, tellus atque unda, sunt onerosa, ferunturque suo pondere in inferius; et totidem, ær, atque ignis purior aëre, carent gravitate, nulloque premente petunt alta. Quæ quanquam distant spatio; tamen omnia fiunt ex ipsis, et cadunt in ipsa: tellusque resoluta, rorescit in liquidas aquas, humorque tenuatus abit in auras aëraque; pondere quoque dempto, ær tenuissimus rursus emicat in superos ignes. Inde redeunt retrò, idemque ordo retextitur. Ignis enim spissatus, transit in densum aëra, hic in aquas, tellus cogitur glomerata undâ. Nec sua species manet cuique. Naturaque novatrix rerum, reparat alias figuras ex aliis. Nec quicquam (credite mihi) perit in tanto mundo, sed variat novatque faciem; incipereque esse aliud quam quod fuit ante vocatur nasci; illudque idem desinere, vocatur mori: cum forsitan illa sint translata huc, hæc illuc. Tamen summâ omnia constant.

Tempus edax rerum, tuque invidiosa vetustas,  
Omnia destruitis: vitataque dentibus ævi 236  
Paulatim lentâ consumitis omnia morte.

Hæc quoque non perstant, quæ nos elementa vocamus.

Quasque vices peragant (animos adhibete) docebo.  
Quatuor æternus genitalia corpora mundus

Continet: Ex illis duo sunt onerosa, suoque 240

Pondere in inferius, tellus atque unda, feruntur:

Et totidem gravitate carent; nulloque premente

Alta petunt, ær, atque aëre purior ignis.

Quæ quanquam spatio distant; tamen omnia fiunt

Ex ipsis, et in ipsa cadunt: Resolutaque tellus 245

In liquidas rorescit aquas: tenuatus in auras

Aëraq; humor abit: dempto quoq; pondere rursus

In superos ær tenuissimus emicat ignes.

Inde retro redeunt; idemque retextitur ordo.

Ignis enim densum spissatus in aëra transit; 250

Hic in aquas; tellus glomeratâ cogitur undâ:

Nec species sua cuique manet: rerumq; novatrix

Ex aliis alias reparat Natura figuras.

Nec perit in tanto quicquam (mihi credite) mundo,

Sed variat, faciemque novat: nasciq; vocatur, 255

Incipere esse aliud, quam quod fuit antè; morique,

Desinere illud idem. Cum sint huc forsitan illa,

Hæc translata illuc; summâ tamen omnia constant.

#### TRANSLATION.

Devouring Time and envious Age make all things their prey; and, exercising their rage against them, with sharpened teeth, consume them by slow degrees. Even the elements themselves abide not in the same state: attend, and I will teach you what vicissitudes they undergo. This unpeppering world contains four bodies, elemental, and productive of the rest. Of these, two, earth and water, are heavy; and, by their proper weight, tend downward to the centre. The other two, air and fire, still purer than air, as they are void of weight, and pressed down by no incumbent force, mount aloft into the upper skies; which though separated, and distant from each other in place, yet all things are compounded of these, and are all resolved into these again. Thus earth, dissolved, rarefies into water; and water, expanded, changes to air; the air, subtile, and purged of its weight, refines to the pure element of flame. Thence they return in a contrary course, and untwist, with restless toil, the curious web. For fire, condensed, changes to gross air; air to water; and water warps, and rolls itself into a mass of earth. Thus nothing abides in its proper form; but Nature, shifting continually, raises up one shape after another. Nor does any thing, in this mighty world, perish or fall to nothing, but only alters and changes its appearance. To be born, is to begin to be what formerly we were not; and to die, is to cease to appear what we seemed heretofore; when perhaps the same elements are but variously



Nil equidem durare diu sub imagine eâdem  
 Crediderim. Sic ad ferrum venistis ab auro, 260  
 Sæcula. Sic toties versa es, Fortuna locorum.  
 Vidi ego, quod fuerat quondam solidissima tellus,  
 Esse fretum. Vidi factas ex æquore terras:  
 Et procul à pelago conchæ jacuere marinæ; 264  
 Et vetus inventa est in montibus anchora summis.  
 Quodque fuit campus, vallem decursus aquarum  
 Fecit; et eluvie mons est deductus in æquor:  
 Eque paludosâ siccis humus aret arenis;  
 Quæq; sitim tulerant, stagnata paludibus hument.  
 Hic fontes Natura novos emisit, ac illuc 270  
 Clausit: et antiquis concussa tremoribus orbis  
 Fulmina prosiliunt; aut excæcata residunt.  
 Sic ubi terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu,  
 Existit procul hinc, alioque renascitur ore.  
 Sic modò combibitur; tecto modò gurgite lapsus  
 Redditur Argolicis ingens Erasinus in arvis. 276  
 Et Mysum capitisque sui, ripæque prioris  
 Pœnituisse ferunt, aliâ nunc ire, Caicum.

*ingens Erasinus modo combibitur, modo lapsus tecto gurgite, redditur in Argolicis arvis. Et rejerunt Mysum pœnituisse suique capitis, ripæque prioris, et nunc ire Caicum aliâ ripâ.*

## TRANSLATION.

united and combined; and, in other respects, continue what they were: nothing, I am apt to believe, continues long under the same form. Thus have the various ages of the world declined from gold to iron; thus has the fortune of places so often been changed. I have seen what once was solid earth, transformed to sea, and the ocean, in its turn, become solid land: shells of fishes often lie far distant from the sea, and rusty anchors are found on the tops of mountains. What was formerly a plain, has been changed by a current of waters into a valley; and mountains, by a flood, have been levelled to a plain. Marshes are often changed to dry sandy deserts; parched heaths sometimes stagnate with standing waters. Here nature has opened new fountains, there shuts them up; and rivers, roused by earthquakes, break out, or vanish and subside. So Lycus, swallowed up by a chasm in the earth, rises again at a great distance, and flows a new river, in another region of the world: thus the great Erasinus dives; and, pouring along with his latent stream, digs a second channel for himself in the plains of Argos. They tell us too, that Mysus, disdaining his former spring and winding bank, flows in a different bed, and takes the name of Caicus. Aménanus too, rolling in his stream

## NOTES.

261. *Sic toties versa es, fortuna locorum.*] The second part of the Pythagoric philosophy consists in unravelling and explaining the causes of the changes that happen in the universe; and indeed many of the facts, which the poet here relates, are in themselves true, but others are founded on mistakes or false representations. Such is the fable of the river in Thrace, whose waters petrify those that

drink them; of fountains that kindle wood, or change the hair to a golden colour, and such like. Of this nature too are those fictions, which a more reasonable philosophy, and repeated observations, have since discovered to be without foundation. As that bees spring from the battered bowels of a bull, that serpents arise from human marrow, and that the phoenix is produced from her own ashes.

*Equidem crediderim nil durare diu sub eâdem imagine. Sic sæcula venistis ab auro ad ferrum; sic fortuna locorum, es toties versa. Ego vidi quod fuerat quondam solidissima tellus, esse fretum; vidi terras factas ex æquore; et conchæ marina jacuere procul ab æquore, et vetus anchora est inventa in summis montibus; decursusque aquarum fecit fuit campus, vallem; et mons est deductus in æquor eluvie; humusque è paludosâ, aret siccis arenis. Locaque quæ tulerant sitim, hument stagnata paludibus. Hic natura emisit novos fontes, at illic clausit eos; et quam multa flumina prosiliunt antiquis tremoribus orbis; aut excacata residunt. Sic ubi Lycus est epotus terreno hiatu, procul hinc existit, renasciturque alio ore. Sic*

*Nec non Amenanus  
volvens Sicanias are-  
nas, nunc fluit: in-  
terdum aret fontibus  
suppressis. Aquæ an-  
te bibebantur; nunc  
Anigros fundit aquas  
quas nolis contingere;  
postquam (nisi omnis  
fides est eripienda va-  
tibus) bimbres la-  
vere illic vulnera, quæ  
arcus clavigeri Her-  
culis fecerat. Quid?  
non et Hypanis ortus  
de montibus Scythicis,  
qui fuerat dulcis, nunc  
vitatur amaris sali-  
bus? Antissa, Pharos-  
que, et Phænissa Ty-  
ros, quarum nulla est  
nunc insula, fuerant  
ambitæ fluctibus. Ve-  
teres coloni habuere  
Leucada continuum:  
nunc freta circueunt.  
Zancle quoque dicitur  
fuisse junctæ Italiæ,  
donec pontus abstulit  
confinia, et reppulit  
tellurem mediâ undâ.  
Si queras Helicen et  
Burin, urbes Achæidas,  
invenies sub aquis: et  
nautæ adhuc solent os-  
tendere oppida incli-  
nata, cum mœnibus  
mersis. Est prope Pit-  
theam Træzena tumu-  
lus, arduus, sine ullis  
arboribus, quondam  
planissima area cam-  
pi, nunc tumulus. Nam  
(res horrida relatu!)  
fera vis ventorum, in-  
clusa cæcis cavernis,  
cupiens exspirare aliqua,  
luctataque frustra frui  
liberore calo (cum  
nulla rima fuit toto carcere,  
nec esset pervia flatibus)  
tunefecit extentam humum;  
ceu spiritus oris*

Nec non Sicanias volvens Amenanus arenas  
Nunc fluit; interdum suppressis fontibus aret 280  
Antè bibebatur; nunc quas contingere nolis  
Fundit Anigros aquas: postquam (nisi vatibus om-  
nis

Eripienda fides illic lavêre bimbres  
Vulnera, clavigeri quæ fecerat Herculis arcus.  
Quid? non et Scythicis Hypanis de montibus ortus,  
Qui fuerat dulcis, salibus vitiatur amaris?  
Fluctibus ambitæ fuerant Antissa, Pharosque,  
Et Phœnissa Tyros; quarum nunc insula nulla est.  
Leucada continuam veteres habuêre coloni;  
Nunc freta circueunt. Zancle quoq; juncta fuisse  
Dicitur Italiæ; donec confinia pontus 291

Abstulit, et mediâ tellurem reppulit undâ.  
Si quæras Helicen et Burin, Achæidas urbes,  
Invenies sub aquis: et adhuc ostendere nautæ  
Inclinata solent cum mœnibus oppida mersis. 295  
Est prope Pittheam tumulus Trœzena, sine ullis  
Arduus arboribus, quondam planissima campi  
Area, nunc tumulus: (res horrida relatu)  
Vis fera ventorum, cæcis inclusa cavernis,  
Exspirare aliquâ cupiens, luctataque frustra 300  
Liberiore frui cœlo, cum carcere rima  
Nulla foret toto, nec pervia flatibus esset;  
Extentam tunefecit humum; ceu spiritus oris

## TRANSLATION.

Sicilian sand, sometimes flows; sometimes, his springs being dried up, appears no more. Anigros was once swallowed up; but now (if any faith is due to the relations of the poets) pours out waters, poisonous to the touch, ever since the centaurs washed in his current the wounds made by the arrows of the invincible club-bearer. And are not the once so sweet waters of Hypanis, who rises in the mountains of Scythia, now vitiated with bitter salts? Antissa, Pharos, and Phœnician Tyre were formerly surrounded with waves; but now no footsteps of their islands remain. The ancient inhabitants tilled Leucas, annexed to the continent; now seas circle round it. Sicily is also said to have been joined to Italy, till the sea destroyed the ancient boundaries, and pushed away the earth by its intervening waves. If you look for Helice and Buris, heretofore cities of Achaia, you will find them buried under water; and mariners are still wont to shew where these cities, swallowed up with their walls, lie whelmed in the deep. There is, near Pitthean Trœzen, a hill, tall, and bare of trees, formerly a level plot of ground, but now a mount. Here a violent effort of vapours, confined in the dark caverns below, and struggling in vain for vent (that they might enjoy a freer air; as in the whole scanty prison there was no chink, to render it pervious to their blast), heaved up, strange to relate, the enlarged conclave; as the breath

Tendere vesicam solet, aut derepta bicorni  
 Terga capro. Tumor ille loco permansit, et alti  
 Collis habet speciem; longoq; induruit ævo. 306  
 Plurima cùm subeant, audita aut cognita vobis,  
 Pauca supèr referam. Quid? non et lymphæ figuras  
 Datq; capitq; novas? medio tua, corniger Ammon,  
 Unda die gelida est; ortuq; obituq; calescit: 310  
 Admotis Athamanis aquis accendere lignum  
 Narratur; minimos cùm Luna recessit in orbes.  
 Flumen habent Cicones, quod potum saxea reddit  
 Viscera; quod tactis inducit marmora rebus.  
 Crathis, et huic Sybaris nostris conterminus arvis,  
 Electro similes faciunt auroque capillos. 316  
 Quodque magis mirum, sunt qui non corpora tantum,  
 Verùm animos etiam valeant mutare, liquores.  
 Cui non audita est obscenæ Salmacis unda? 319  
 Æthiopesque lacus? quos si quis faucibus hausit,  
 Aut furit, aut mirum patitur gravitate soporem.  
 Clitorio quicunque sitim de fonte levârit,  
 Vina fugit; gaudetque meris abstemius undis:  
 Seu vis est in aquâ calido contraria vino: 324  
 Sive, quod indigenæ memorant, Amithaône natus,  
 Prætidæ attonitas postquam per carmen et herbas  
 Eripuit furiis; purgamina mentis in illas

*solet tendere vesicam, aut terga derepta bicorni capro. Ille tumor permansit loco - et habet speciem alti collis; induruitque longo ævo. Cum plurima subeant, audita aut cognita vobis, referam tantum pauca super. Quid? non et lymphæ datque, capitque novas figuras? unda tua, corniger Ammon, est gelida medio die; ortuque, obituque calescit. Athamanis narratur accendere lignum admotis aquis, cum luna recessit in minimos orbes. Cicones habent flumen, quod potum reddit viscera saxea; quod inducit marmora rebus tactis. Crathis, et Sybaris conterminus huic nostris arvis, faciunt capillos similes electro, auroque. Quidque est magis mirum, sunt liquores qui valeant mutare non tantum corpora, verum etiam animos. Cui Salmacis obscenæ unda non est audita? lacusque Æthiopes; quos, si quis hausit faucibus, aut furit, aut patitur gravitate mirum soporem. Quicunque*

*levavit sitim de fonte Clitorio, fugit vina, abstemiusque gaudet meris undis. Seu vis est in aqua contraria calido vino: sive, quod indigenæ memorant, natus Amithaône postquam per carmen et herbas eripuit attonitas Prætidæ furiis, misit purgamina mentis in illas*

## TRANSLATION.

of one's mouth is wont to distend a bladder, or skin, stript from a two-horned goat. The swelling continued, and has the appearance of a tall mountain; and, in time, hardened into a solid mass of earth. Though many things thus occur to my mind, both of my own knowledge and that I have heard from others, yet I will mention only a few. What! *Are not springs endued with various qualities?* do they not give and take new appearances? Thy waters, horned Ammon, are, at noon cold, at morn and evening warm. Athamanis, it is said, will kindle wood, if his waters are sprinkled upon it, when the waning moon shrinks into her least orb. The Ciconians have a river, whose waters, if drank, convert the bowels into stone, and spread a crust of marble over whatever they touch. Crathis and Sybaris, adjoining to it in our own country, change the hair to the colour of gold, or amber: and, what is still more surprising, there are streams capable, not only of transforming the body, but also the mind. Who has not heard of Salmacis, whose obscene waters soften men into women? Or the Æthiopian lakes, which, if drank, either turn the brain, or confine in the chains of heavy sleep? Whoever allays his thirst from the Clitorian spring, avoids wine; and, abstemious, delights in pure water alone. Whether the qualities of this fountain are opposite to those of wine, or that (as the natives give out) Melampus, the son of Amithon, when by herbs and spells he cured the daughters of Prætus of their madness, threw

*aquas, odiumque meri permansit in undis. Annis Lyncestius fuit dispar huic effectus, quem quicumque traxit parum moderato gutture, titubatur haud aliter, quam si bibisset. Est locus Arcadia (Pheneon dixere priores) Ambiguus suspectus aquis: quas nocte timeto; Nocte nocent potæ: Sine noxâ luce bibuntur: Sic alias aliasque lacus et flumina vires Concipiunt. Tempusq; fuit, quo navit in undis, Nunc sedet Ortygie. Timuit concursibus Argo Undarum sparsas Symplegadas elisarum; Quæ nunc immotæ perstant, ventisque resistunt. Nec, quæ sulfureis ardet fornacibus, Ætnæ Ignea semper erit: neque enim fuit ignea semper. Nam sive est animal tellus, et vivit, habetque Spiramenta locus flammam exhalantia multis: Spirandi mutare vias, quotiesque movetur, Has finire potest, illas aperire cavernas: Sive leves imis venti cohibentur in antris; Saxaque cum saxis, et habentem semina flammæ Materiem jactant, ea concipit ictibus ignem; Antra relinquuntur sedatis frigida ventis: Sive bitumineæ rapiunt incendia vires, Luteave exiguis arescunt sulfura fumis; Nempe ubi terra cibos alimenta; pinguiâ flammæ*

Misit aquas: odiumque meri permansit in undis.  
Huic fuit effectus dispar Lyncestius annis, 329  
Quem quicumque parum moderato gutture traxit,  
Haud aliter titubatur, quam si mera vina bibisset.  
Est locus Arcadiæ (Pheneon dixere priores)  
Ambiguus suspectus aquis: quas nocte timeto;  
Nocte nocent potæ: Sine noxâ luce bibuntur:  
Sic alias aliasque lacus et flumina vires 335  
Concipiunt. Tempusq; fuit, quo navit in undis,  
Nunc sedet Ortygie. Timuit concursibus Argo  
Undarum sparsas Symplegadas elisarum;  
Quæ nunc immotæ perstant, ventisque resistunt.  
Nec, quæ sulfureis ardet fornacibus, Ætnæ 340  
Ignea semper erit: neque enim fuit ignea semper.  
Nam sive est animal tellus, et vivit, habetque  
Spiramenta locus flammam exhalantia multis:  
Spirandi mutare vias, quotiesque movetur,  
Has finire potest, illas aperire cavernas: 345  
Sive leves imis venti cohibentur in antris;  
Saxaque cum saxis, et habentem semina flammæ  
Materiem jactant, ea concipit ictibus ignem;  
Antra relinquuntur sedatis frigida ventis:  
Sive bitumineæ rapiunt incendia vires, 350  
Luteave exiguis arescunt sulfura fumis;  
Nempe ubi terra cibos alimenta; pinguiâ flammæ

## TRANSLATION.

his purifying simples into this sober spring; which thence derived its repugnance to wine. The river Lyncestis has a contrary effect; for whoever drinks immoderately of this stream, reels and totters as if intoxicated with wine. There is a place in Arcadia, called of old Pheneos, remarkable for its waters of ambiguous quality: dread them by night; by night they are dangerous, but may be drank by day without harm. Thus rivers and lakes have some one quality, some another. There was a time when Ortygia floated on the waves; now it is fixed into a stable island. The ship of the Argonauts dreaded the Symplegades, tossed about by the assaults of the invading waves; now they stand immovable, and sustain unshaken the attacks of the fiercest winds. Nor will Ætna, who boils in his sulphurous caverns, always vomit up flame; nor indeed has he always done it. For whether earth be an animal that lives, and repairs her lungs by fresh supplies of air, discharging her tainted fiery vapours by many pores and outlets, she may change her passages of respiration; and, shaken by convulsive assaults, shut up the old, and open new caverns: or, if the fleeting winds, pent up in hollow caves, toss flints against flints, and other bodies that hide the seeds of flame, they by a mutual collision take fire. When the fuel is spent, and the fierce winds abate, the caves will be left cold. Or, if we suppose, that nitrous particles take fire, and that livid sulphur, kindled by the issuing vapour, feeds the flame; yet, when earth

Non dabit, absumptis per longum viribus ævum,  
 Naturæque suum nutrimentum deerit edaci;  
 Non feret illa famem; desertaque, deseret ignes.  
 Esse viros, fama est, in Hyperboreâ Pallene, 356  
 Qui soleant levibus velari corpora plumis;  
 Cum Tritoniacam novies subiêre paludem.  
 Haud equidem credo: sparsæ quoque membra  
 veneno

Exercere artes Scythides memorantur easdem. 360  
 Si qua fides rebus tamen est adhibenda probatis;  
 Nonne vides, quæcunque morâ, fluidove calore,  
 Corpora tabuerint, in parva animalia verti?  
 I quoque, delectos mactatos obrue tauros;  
 Cognita res usu; de putri viscere passim 365  
 Florilegæ nascuntur apes. Quæ more parentum  
 Rura colunt; operiq; favent, in spemq; laborant.  
 Pressus humo bellator equus crabronis origo est.  
 Concavo littoreo si demas brachia cancro, 370  
 Cætera supponas terræ; de parte sepultâ  
 Scorpius exibat, caudâque minabatur uncâ.  
 Quæque solent canis frondes intexere filis  
 Agrestes tineæ (res observata colonis)  
 Ferali mutant cum papilione figuram.  
 Semina limus habet virides generantia ranas; 375  
 Et generat truncas pedibus: mox apta natando  
 Crura dat; utque eadem sint longis saltibus apta,

*figuram cum ferali papilione. Limus habet semina generantia virides ranas; et generat eas truncas pedibus; mox dat crura apta natando; utque eadem sint apta longis saltibus,*

## TRANSLATION.

shall no longer supply this unctuous fuel, and the aliments that feed her fires, her strength, by length of time, being wasted, and nourishment shall be wanting to the devouring conflagration, famished for want of fuel, her flames must expire. We are told, that in Hyperborean Pallene are men, who, after nine times bathing in the Tritonian lake, are wont to have their bodies fenced with a covering of feathers. It is pretended too (incredible as it may appear) that the women of Scythia, smearing their bodies with a magic oil, can take on the same appearance, and wing their flight through the air. Yet, if we are to credit facts, and undoubted experiments, is it not known that bodies, dissolved by time and a fermenting heat, are changed into little insects? Go, butcher some chosen steer, and cover him up, the thing is known from manifold trials: swarms of active bees spring from his putrid bowels, who, like their parents, haunt the fields, delight in toil, and labour in hope of enjoying the hoarded store. The warlike steed, buried in the ground, gives birth to wasps and hornets. If from a crab found on the sea-shore, you take its bending claws, and cover the rest under ground, from the part buried a scorpion will glide, and threaten with its circling tail. And rural moths, that stretch their filmy threads on the leaves (an observation common in the country), change their shape to that of a venomous butterfly. In mud lies concealed the latent seed of frogs, which it produces at first short

*mensura posterior superat priores partes. Nec catulus, quem ura reddidit recenti partu, est aliquid sed caro male viva. Mater fingit in artus lambendo, et reducit in formam quantum ipsa capit. Nonne vides, fetus melliferarum apium, quos sexangula cœra tetigit, nasci corpora sine membris, et assumere serosque pedes, serasque pennas? Quis putaret volucrem Junonis, quæ portat sidera caudâ, armigerumque Jovis, columbasque Cythereiadas, et omne genus avium, posse fieri è mediis partibus ovi, nî sciret fieri? sunt qui (cum spina est putrefacta clauso sepulchro) credant humanas medullas mutari angue. Tamen hæc dicunt primordia ex aliis rebus: est una ales, quæ ipsa reparat reseminetque se. Assyrii vocant Phœnica. Fuit, non fruge, neque herbis, sed lachrymis thuris, et succo amomi. Hæc, ubi complevit quinque secula sua vitæ, construit nidum sibi unguibus aut pando ore in ramis Ilicis, cacumineve tremulæ primæ. Quo simul ac substravit casias, et aristis lenis nardi, cinnamæque quassa cum fulva myrrhâ, imponit se super; finitque ævum in odoribus. Inde ferunt parvum Phœnica renasci de patrio corpore, qui debeat vivere totidem annos.*

Posterior partes superat mensura priores.  
Nec catulus partu, quem reddidit ursa recenti,  
Sed malè viva caro est: Lambendo mater in artus  
Fingit; et in formam, quantum capit ipsa, reducit.  
Nonne vides, quos cera tetigit sexangula, fetus  
Melliferarum apium sine membris corpora nasci,  
Et serosque pedes, serasque assumere pennas?  
Junonis volucrem, quæ caudâ sidera portat, 385  
Armigerumque Jovis, Cythereiadasque columbas,  
Et genus omne avium, mediis è partibus ovi,  
Nî sciret fieri, fieri quis posse putaret?  
Sunt qui, cum clauso putrefacta est spina sepulchro,  
Mutari credant humanas angue medullas. 390  
Hæc tamen ex aliis ducunt primordia rebus;  
Una est, quæ reparat, seque ipsa reseminet, ales:  
Assyrii Phœnica vocant. Non fruge, neq; herbis,  
Sed thuris lachrymis, et succo vivit amomi.  
Hæc ubi quinque suæ complevit secula vitæ, 395  
Ilicis in ramis, tremulæve cacumine palmæ,  
Unguibus et pando nidum sibi construit ore.  
Quo simul ac casias, et nardi lenis aristas,  
Quassaque cum fulvâ substravit cinnama myrrhâ:  
Se super imponit, finitque in odoribus ævum. 400  
Inde ferunt, totidem qui vivere debeat annos,  
Corpore de patrio parvum Phœnica renasci.

## TRANSLATION.

of their feet: but soon it furnishes them with legs for swimming; and, that they may be fit also for long leaps, they are formed with a remarkable length of feet behind. The bear's cub, at the time of its birth, is a mere lump of but ill-animated flesh: the mother licks into shape, and gives it, at last, the form which she herself received. Are not the offspring of the honey-creating tribe, while yet confined to their hexangular waxen cells, mere bodies without limbs; and that they are late of being provided with feet and waving wings. Were it not a thing universally known, who would believe, that Juno's bird, whose tail sparkles with gems and stars, Jupiter's armour-bearer, and the snow-white pigeons of the queen of love, nay the feathered race, have their origin from the middle parts of an egg. There are some who think, that when the spine rots in the hollow tomb, its included marrow is changed to a snake: yet these all have their birth from other things. But there is one bird self-born, and self-begotten; the Assyrians call it the Phœnix. He sustains not life by grain or herbs, but the tears of frankincense, and the juice of amomum. When he has completed the five centuries of his life, with his claws and crooked bill he builds for himself a nest, upon the boughs of an oak, or top of a trembling palm; where having strewed cassia, and the aromatic stalks of spikenard, with broken cinnamon, and yellow myrrh, he lays himself upon it, and expires in his bed of perfumes. Hence, as we are told, an infant Phœnix is again produced from his father's body,

Cum dedit huic ætes vires, onerique ferendo est;  
 Ponderibus nidi ramos levat arboris altæ;  
 Fertque pius cunasq; suas, patriumq; sepulchrum:  
 Perque leves auras Hyperionis urbe potitus. 406  
 Ante fores sacras Hyperionis æde reponit.  
 Si tamen est aliquid miræ novitatis in istis;  
 Alternare vices, et quæ modò fœmina tergo  
 Passa marem est, nunc esse marem miremur hyæ-  
 nam 410

Id quoque, quod ventis animal nutritur et aurâ,  
 Protinus assimulat tactu quoscunque colores.  
 Victa racemifero lyncas dedit India Baccho:  
 E quibus, ut memorant, quicquid vesica remisit,  
 Vertitur in lapides, et congelat ære tacto. 415  
 Sic et curalium, quo primum contigit auras  
 Tempore durescit; mollis fuit herba sub undis.  
 Deseret ante dies, et in alto Phœbus anhelos  
 Æquore tinget equos; quam consequar omnia  
 dictis

In species translata novas. Sic tempore verti 420  
 Cernimus, atque illas assumere robora gentes;  
 Concidere has. Sic magna fuit censuq; virisque,  
 Perque decem potuit tantum dare sanguinis annos,  
 Nunc humilis veteres tantummodo Troja ruinas,  
 Et pro divitiis tumulos ostendit avorum. 425  
 [Clara fuit Sparte: magnæ viguère Mycenæ:  
 Nec non Cecropiæ, nec non Amphionis arces.

*humilis, ostendit tantummodo veteres ruinas, et pro divitiis, tumulos avorum. Sparte fuit clara, magnæ Mycenæ viguere, nec non arces Cecropiæ, nec non arces Amphionis.*

## TRANSLATION.

appointed to renew the same lease of life. When age supplies him with strength, and fits him for the intended burden, he lightens the boughs of the tall tree of the load of the nest, and piously carries his own cradle and father's sepulchre; and, winging his way through the light air, till he reaches the city of Hyperion, he lays down his load in the temple of the sun, before the sacred porch. But, if there appears any thing wonderful in all this, let us wonder still more, that the hyæna alternately changes its sex; and one year a male begets, the next a female bears: and that the camelion, nourished by the winds and air, changes to the colour of whatever he touches. Conquered India furnished Bacchus, the god of the vine, with lynxes; whose urine, they tell us, as discharged from the bladder, congeals in air, and hardens into gems. Thus too coral hardens as soon as it feels the air, though under water it was a soft plant. Day would sooner fail, and Phœbus plunge his panting steeds in the sea, than I be able to recite the many objects in nature subject to new changes. Even nations and empires undergo their vicissitudes. Some we see to flourish and gather strength; others to sink and decay. Thus was Troy once potent in wealth and numerous armies, and for ten long years able to bear so great an expense of blood: now, humble, she can only boast of her ancient ruins; nor possesses any other riches than the memorable tombs of her heroes. Sparta was once famous: Mycenæ flourished in

*Cum ætas dedit vires huic; estque apta ferendo oneri, levat ramos alta arboris ponderibus nidi, piusque fert suasque cunas, patriumque sepulchrum, potiusque urbe Hyperionis per leves auras, reponit æde Hyperionis ante sacras fores. Tamen, si est aliquid miræ novitatis in istis; miremur hyænam alternare vices, et quæ modo fœmina est passa marem tergo, esse nunc marem. Id quoque animal, quod nutritur; ventis et aurâ, protinus assimulat quoscunque colores tactu. Victa India dedit lyncas racemifero Baccho. è quibus (ut memorant) quicquid vesica remisit, vertitur in lapides, et congelat ære tacto. Sic et curalium, quo tempore primum contigit auras, durescit; sub undis, fuit mollis herba. Dies deseret, et Phœbus tinget anhelos equos in alto æquore, quam consequar dictis omnia translata in novas species. Sic cernimus gentes vert tempore, atque illas assumere robora, has considerare. Sic Troja fuit magna censuque, virisque potuitque dare tantum sanguinis per decem annos, nunc*

*Sparte est vile solum: alta Mycenæ ceciderunt. Œdipodionia Thebæ, quid sunt nisi fabula? Pandionia Athenæ quid restant nisi nomen? nunc quoque est fama, Dardaniam Romanam consurgere, quæ proxima undis Appenninigenæ Tybridis, ponit fundamina rerum sub ingenti mole. Hæc igitur mutat formam crescendo; et olim erit caput immensi orbis, sic ferunt vates vaticinasque sortes dicere; quantumque recorder, Helenus Priamides, dixerat Æneæ flenti, dubioque salutis, cum res Trojana labaret: Nate dea, si habes præsentia nostra mentis salis nota; Tota Troja non cadet, te sospite. Flamma ferumque dabunt iter tibi; ibis, et una feres Pergamæ raptam, donec externum arvom amicus patrio, contingat Trojæque tibi. Et jam cerno Phrygios nepotes debere urbem, quanta nec est, nec erit, nec fuit visa annis prioribus. Alii proceres efficiunt hanc potentem per longa sæcula, sed natus de sanguine Iulii efficit dominum rerum. Quo cum tellus erit usa, sedes æthereæ fruentur; calumque erit exitus illi. Memor refero mente Helenum cecinisse hæc penatigero Æneæ, latorque cognata mania*

Vile solum Sparte est: altæ cecidêre Mycenæ: Œdipodionia quid sunt nisi fabula Thebæ? Quid Pandionia restant nisi nomen Athenæ? Nunc quoque Dardaniam fama est consurgere Romanam; Appenninigenæ quæ proxima Tibridis undis Mole sub ingenti rerum fundamina ponit. Hæc igitur formam crescendo mutat; et olim Immensi caput orbis erit. Sic dicere vates 435 Faticinasque ferunt sortes; quantumque recorder, Priamides Helenus flenti, dubioque salutis, Dixerat Æneæ, cum res Trojana labaret: Nate Deâ, si nota satis præsentia nostræ 439 Mentis habes; non tota cadet, te sospite, Troja. Flamma tibi ferrumque dabunt iter. Ibis, et unâ Pergamæ raptam feres: donec Trojæque tibi que Externum patrio contingat amicus arvum. Urbem et jam cerno Phrygios debere nepotes; Quanta nec est, nec erit, nec visa prioribus annis. Hanc alii proceres per sæcula longa potentem, 446 Sed dominam rerum es sanguine natus Iulii Efficiet: quo, cum tellus erit usa, fruentur Æthereæ sedes; cælumque erit exitus illi. Hæc Helenum cecinisse Penatigero Æneæ, 450 Mente memor refero: cognataque mœnia lætor

## TRANSLATION.

wealth and grandeur: Athens too, and the towers of Amphion, sound high in the mouth of ancient fame. Sparta is now a despicable spot: lofty Mycenæ are fallen: Thebes and Œdipus live now only in fable; and nothing of ancient Athens remains but the name. Rome too, if the voice of fame be true, is, at this very time, rising out of the ruins of Troy; and lays the foundation of a mighty empire on the banks of the Tiber, who rolls his waters from the summit of the Apennines. She therefore changes by a continual increase of power, and will, in time, become the mistress of the world; for so the prophets of old, and the fate-predicting oracles, declare. This too, if I remember right, Helenus, the son of Priam, foretold, to Æneas, perplexed, and doubtful of his future fate, when Ilium was sinking in ruins. O goddess-born, if you truly comprehend the presages of my mind, Troy can never be entirely lost while you survive; a way shall be opened for you through fire and sword. You shall escape, and carry Troy and her gods along with you, till a foreign land receives you, more favourable both to Troy and yourself, than your native soil. Even now I see that the Phrygian race owe the world a city; such as neither is, nor ever shall be known, in any former age. Her a succession of different heroes shall render powerful for many ages, till a prince, sprung from the blood of Iulus, raise her to be the mistress of the world. He, after a long and happy reign, shall ascend late into heaven, and take his place among the gods. I remember well, that these were the predictions of Helenus to Æneas, when he bore away from the Greeks, the guardian



ere; et utiliter Phrygibus vicisse Pelasgos:  
Ne tamen oblitis ad metam tendere longè [est,  
Exspatiemur equis, cælum, et quodcunque sub illo  
Immutat formas, tellusque, et quicquid in illâ est.  
Nos quoque pars mundi (quoniam non corpora  
solum

Verùm etiam volucres animæ sumus, inque ferinas  
Possumus ire domos, pecundumq; in pectora condi)  
Corpora, quæ possint animas habuisse parentum,  
Aut fratrum, aut aliquo junctorum fœdere nobis,  
Aut hominum, certè, tuta esse et honesta sinamus,  
Neve Thyesteis cumulemur viscera mensis.

Quàm malè consuescit, quàm se parat ille cruori  
Impius humano; vituli qui guttura cultro  
Rumpit, et immotas præbet mugitibus aures!  
Aut qui vagitus similes puerilibus hædum 466  
Edentem jugulare potest; aut alite vesci,  
Cui dedit ipse cibos! quantùm est, quod desit in  
istis

Ad plenum facinus! quo transitus inde paratur!  
Bos aret; aut mortem senioribus imputet annis:  
Horriferum contra Borean ovis arma ministret.  
Ubra dent saturæ manibus pressanda capellæ 472  
Retia cum pedicis, laqueosque, artesque dolosas  
Tollite; nec volucrem viscatâ fallite virgâ:

*annis senioribus. Ovis ministret arma contra horriferum Borean. Saturæ capellæ dent ubera pressanda manibus. Tollite retia cum pedicis, laqueosque, artesque dolosas, nec fallite volucrem viscatâ virgâ,*

## TRANSLATION.

gods of his country; and I rejoice to see my kindred walls flourish, and the Phrygians so much gainers by the conquest of the Greeks. But, that I may not expatiate too far, forgetting to wheel my horses toward the goal. Heaven, and all that its canopy enfolds, earth, and whatever is contained therein; all things, I say, are subject to changes. And let us too, who are parts of this universe (as being not mere bodies alone, but also fleeting souls, that may take up an abode in wild beasts, or be lodged in the breasts of cattle), suffer bodies to remain secure and unviolated, that are animated, perhaps, by a parent, a brother, or some near relation, for certain by one of our own species; and let us not load our bowels with Thyestean meals. What an impious habit does he acquire, what advances does he make toward the shedding of human blood, who can harden himself to cut the throat of a calf, and, unmoved, hear its mournful plaints; who can slaughter a kid, in vain uttering moans like those of children; or eat the birds which, with his own hands, he has fed. How little is here wanting to the perfection of wickedness! what impiety does it not threaten? Suffer the ox to plough; and impute his death to age, or a decay of nature. Let the sheep continue to shelter us from the rude assaults of Boreas, and the goats give their loaded udders to supply us with food. Banish from among you springs, nets, snares, and every artifice to delude: conspire not against the feathered tribe with insidious bird-line; nor scare the affrighted deer with dreaded plumes; nor hide the

*crescere; et Pelasgos vicisse utiliter Phrygibus. Tamen ne exspatiemur longe equis oblitis tendere ad metam; cælum et quodcunque est sub illo; tellusque, et quicquid est in illâ, immutat formas. Nos quoque pars mundi (quoniam non sumus solum corpora, verum etiam volucres animæ, possumus ire in ferinas domos, condique in pectora pecundum) sinamus corpora, quæ possint habuisse animas parentum, aut fratrum, aut junctorum nobis aliquo fœdere, aut certe hominum, esse tuta et honesta, neve cumulemur viscera Thyesteis mensis. Quàm malè ille consuescit, quàm impius parat se humano cruenti; qui rumpit guttura vituli cultro, et præbet immotas aures mugitibus; aut qui potest jugulare hædum edentem vagitus similes puerilibus; aut vesci alite, cui ipse dedit cibos! Quantùm est, quod desit in istis ad plenum facinus! quo transitus paratur inde. Bos aret, aut imputet mortem*

*nec includite cervos  
formidatis pinnis, nec  
celate uncas hamos  
fallacibus cibus. Si  
qua animalia nocent,  
perdite ea: verum quo-  
que tantum perdit  
hæc. Ora vacent epulis,  
carpantque ali-  
menta congrua. Fe-  
runt Numam remeasse  
in patriam pectore in-  
structo tulibus atque  
aliis dictis, ultroque  
petitum, accepisse ha-  
benas latialis populi.  
Qui felix nympha con-  
juge, camanisque duci-  
bus docuit ritus sac-  
rificos, traduxitque  
gentem assuetam fero-  
ci bello, ad artes pa-  
cis. Quem, Numam  
postquam senior pere-  
git regnumque ævum-  
que, Latiaeque nurus,  
populusque, patresque  
dessever extinctum.  
Nam conjux urbe re-  
lictâ, latet abdita den-  
sis silvis vallis Ari-  
cinæ, gemituque, ques-  
tuque, impedit sacra  
Orestæ Diana. Ab  
quoties nymphæ nemo-  
risque lacusque mon-  
uere, ne, faceret et  
dicere verba consolantia!  
Ah quoties Theseus heros  
dixit flenti, siste modum;  
neque enim tua fortuna est  
sola querenda; respice  
similes casus aliorum, et  
feres ista mitius. Utinamque  
mea exempla non possent  
relevare te dolentem! sed et mea possunt.*

Nec formidatis cervos eludite pinnis ; 475  
Nec celate cibus uncas fallacibus hamos.

Perdite, si qua nocent: Verum hæc quoque perdit  
tantum.

Ora vacent epulis, alimenta que congrua carpant.

Talibus atque aliis instructo pectore dictis  
In patriam remeasse ferunt; ultroque petitum 480  
Accepisse Numam populi Latialis habenas.

Conjuge qui felix Nymphâ, ducibusque Camænis,  
Sacrificos docuit ritus; gentemque feroci  
Assuetam bello pacis traduxit ad artes.

Quem, postquam senior regnumque ævumque pe-  
regit, 485

Extinctum Latiaeque nurus, populusque, patresq;  
Deflevit Numam. Nam conjux, urbe relictâ,  
Vallis aricinæ densis latet abdita silvis:

Sacraque Orestæ gemitu questuque Dianæ  
Impedit. Ah quoties Nymphæ nemorisque lacûs-  
que, 490

Ne faceret, monuere; et consolantia verba  
Dixere! ah quoties flenti Theseus heros,  
Siste modum, dixit! neque enim fortuna querenda  
Sola tua est; similes aliorum respice casus:  
Mitius ista feres. Utinamq; exempla dolentem 495  
Non mea te possent relevare; sed et mea possunt.

#### TRANSLATION.

crooked hook under fallacious bait. Kill noxious creatures, and them only. Let us abstain from the blood of animals, and nourish life with vegetable food. Numa, we are told, returned into his native country with a mind furnished with these, and such-like, instructions; nor accepted the Latian sceptre but with much importunity. Who, happy in a goddess for his spouse, and the muses for his guides, taught the rites of religion and sacrifice; and brought over to the soft arts of peace a nation fond of war, and inured to the exercise of arms. Whom, when advanced in years he concluded his life and reign, the matrons, people, and senators, all jointly bewailed his loss; for his wife, abandoning the city, lies hid in the thick groves of the valley of Aricia; and, by her groans and lamentation, disturbs the sacred rites of Orestean Cynthia. How oft did the nymphs of the grove and lake check her grief, and address her in comforting strains. How oft did the son of Theseus counsel her to set bounds to her sorrow; For not your fate alone (says he) is to be bewailed: consider the like calamities have befallen others, and you will bear your sufferings with great moderation. Would that my woes were not so lively an example to assuage your grief; yet even mine may be sufficient. I make no doubt but

#### NOTES.

482. *Conjuge qui felix Nymphâ, ducibusque Camænis.*] The poet, after finishing the eulogium of Numa, speaks of the nymph Egeria, whom that prince pre-

tended to have conference with in the forest of Aricia, touching the laws he gave to the Romans.

Fando aliquem Hippolytum vestras (puto) contigit aures,

Credulitate patris, sceleratæ fraude novercæ  
Occubuisse neci. Mirabere, vixque probabo :  
Sed tamen ille ego sum. Me Pasiphaëa quondam  
Tentatum frustra, patrium temerâsse cubile, 501  
Quod voluit, finxit voluisse : et crimine verso,  
(Indiciine metu magis, offensâne repulsæ)

Arguit. Immeritumque pater projecit ab urbe ;  
Hostilique caput prece detestatur euntis. 505

Pitthean profugo curru Træzena petebam :  
Jamque Corinthiaci carpebam littora ponti ;  
Cum mare surrexit ; cumulusq ; immanis aquarum  
In montis speciem curvari, et crescere visus,  
Et dare mugitus, summoque cacumine findi. 510

Corniger hinc taurus ruptis expellitur undis ;  
Pectoribusque tenus molles erectus in auras,  
Naribus et patulo partem maris evomit ore.

Cordapavent comitum. Mihi mens interrita mansit,  
Exiliis contenta suis. Cum colla feroces 515

Ad freta convertunt, arrectisque auribus horrent  
Quadrupedes ; monstrique metu turbantur, et altis  
Præcipitant currum scopulis. Ego ducere vana  
Fræna manu, spumis albescentibus oblita, luctor ;  
Et retro lentas tendo resupinus habenas. 520

Nec vires tamen has rabies superâsset equorum ;

*banturque metu monstri ; et præcipitant currum altis scopulis. Ego vanam manu luctor ducere fræna oblita albescentibus spumis, et resupinus tendo lentas habenas retro. Nec tamen rabies equorum superâsset has vires,*

*Contigit puto vestras aures fando, aliquem Hippolytum occubuisse neci, credulitate patris, fraudeque sceleratæ novercæ. Mirabere, vixque probabo ; sed tamen ego sum ille. Pasiphaëa quondam (metuine magis indicii, offensæne repulsæ) finxit me voluisse quod voluit, et crimine verso, arguit me, tentatum frustra, temerâsse patrium cubile : paterque projecit me immeritum ab urbe ; detestaturque caput euntis hostili prece. Petebam Pittheam Træzena profugo curru ; jamque carpebam littora Corinthiaci ponti, cum mare surrexit, cumulusque immanis aquarum est visus crescere et curvari in speciem montis, et dare mugitus, findique summo cacumine. Corniger taurus expellitur hinc undis ruptis, erectusque in molles auras tenus pectoribus, evomit partem maris naribus et patulo ore. Cordo pavent comitum. Mens mansit interrita mihi contenta suis exiliis ; cum feroces quadrupedes convertunt colla ad freta, horrentque auribus arrectis, tur-*

## TRANSLATION.

you have heard of one Hippolytus, who fell a sacrifice to the cruelty of his father, and the treachery of a wicked step-mother. You will wonder, I know ; nay, scarce shall I be able to convince you of it ; yet I am he. For, in former times, the daughter of Pasiphaëa having, in vain, solicited me to defile my father's bed, whether through dread of a discovery, or resenting the affront, turned the charge ; and accused me of her own base desires. My father banished me, innocent as I was, from the city, and pours heavy imprecations on my guiltless head. I was driving toward Pitthean Træzen in my flying chariot, and had now reached the strand that borders on Corinth, when the sea swelled, and an enormous mass of waters, heaving from the level surface for the deep, rose to a mountain's height, and, bellowing, burst. A horned bull starts up from the parted waves, and, rearing his ample chest in air, expires from his nostrils and wide mouth the briny waves. My attendants are seized with horror : I alone remained undaunted, full as I was of the thoughts of my banishment ; when my mettled coursers, directing their looks toward the sea, prick up their ears, and, scared by the sight of the dreadful monster, hurry the chariot over steep rocks. I, in vain, struggle to curb the reins bedewed with frothy foam ; and, bending backward, pull with all my strength the pliant bridle. Doubtless, I should at length have checked

*ni rota fuisset fracta ac disjecta occursum stipitis, qua circumvertitur perpetuum axem. Excutor curru: lorisque tenentibus artus, videres vtra viscera trahi, nervos teneri in stirpe, membra, partim rapi, partim relinqui reprehensu, ossa fracta dare gravem sonum, animamque fessam exhalari, nullasque partes in corpore quas posses noscere, unumque vulnus erat omnia. Num potes aut audes, nympha, componere tuam cladem nostræ cladi? Vidi quoque regna carentia luce, et fovi lacerum corpus in unda Phlegethontide. Nec viva foret reddita, nisi valido medicamine Apollinæ protis. Quam postquam recepi, Dite indignante, fortibus herbis, atque Pæoniâ ope; tum ne præsens auferem invidiam huius muneris, Cynthia obiecit densas nubes mihi; addidit ætatem, ut forem tutus, possemque videri impunè, nec reliquit mihi ora cognoscenda; diuque dubitavit traderetne Creten habendam, an Delon.*

Ni rota, perpetuum quâ circum vertitur axem,  
Stipitis occursum fracta ac disjecta fuisset.  
Excutor curru: lorisque tenentibus artus,  
Viscera viva trahi, nervos in stirpe teneri, 525  
Membra rapi partim, partim reprehensa reliqui,  
Ossa gravem dare fracta sonum, fessamque videres  
Exhalari animam: nullasque in corpore partes,  
Noscere quas posses: unumq; erat omnia vulnus.  
Num potes, aut audes cladi componere nostræ, 530  
Nympha tuam? vidi quoque luce carentia regna:  
Et lacerum fovi Phlegethontide corpus in undâ  
Nec, nisi Apollinæ valido medicamine prolis,  
Reddita vita foret. Quam postquam fortibus herbis  
Atque ope Pæoniâ, Dite indignante, recipi; 535  
Tum mihi, ne præsens auferem muneris huius  
Invidiam, densas obiecit Cynthia nubes;  
Utque forem tutus possemque impunè videri;  
Addidit ætatem, nec cognoscenda reliquit  
Ora mihi. Cretenq; diu dubitavit habendam 540  
Traderet, an Delon. Delo Cretâque relictis  
Hic posuit; nomenq; simul, quod possit equorum

*Delo cretâque relictis, posuit me hic: simulque jubet deponere nomen,*

## TRANSLATION.

their headstrong rage, had not the wheel, where it rolls round the axle, been broken, and splintered by the shock of a stump. I am tossed from my seat; and, as I was entangled by the harness, you might have seen my reeking bowels torn in pieces; my nerves wound round the stump; my limbs partly dragged away, and partly sticking behind; till, amid my breaking bones and crackling joints, I breathed out my wearied soul. No part of my body could be known; it was all over one continued wound. Say then, disconsolate nymph, can you, or dare you, in justice, compare your disaster with mine? I saw too the dark realms of Pluto, and bathed my mangled body in the waters of Phlegethon. Nor had life been restored, but by the powerful medicines of the son of Apollo; which, after I had again recovered, even in spite of Pluto, by potent herbs, and the Pæonian art, Cynthia, that I might not by my presence increase the envy of so uncommon a gift, threw a misty cloud around; and, to prevent the hazard and danger that threatened me from being seen or known, she stamped upon me the wrinkles of age, and gave me a new set of features; and was long in doubt, whether she should send me to dwell in Crete or

## NOTES.

524. *Excutor curru: lorisque tenentibus artus.*] The story of Hippolytus, as it is here related by Ovid, is extremely moving. The true account of the matter probably is, that this prince, in his great distress and agony of mind, not giving heed to the management of his horses, was unhappily overturned in his chariot. The Troezenians, however, who afterward wor-

shipped this young prince as a god, did not allow that the death of Hippolytus was owing to his being dragged along by his horses; on the contrary, they would have it believed, that the gods had carried him up into heaven among the constellations, where he forms that which is named the charioteer.

Admonuisse, jubet deponere: Quique fuisti  
Hippolytus, dixit, nunc idem Virbius esto.  
Hoc nemus inde colo; de Dîsque minoribus unus  
Numine sub dominæ lateo, atque accenseor illi.  
Non tamen Egeriæ luctus aliena levare  
Damna valent; montisque jacens radicibus imis  
Liquitur in lachrymas; donec pietate dolentis  
Mota, soror Phœbi gelidum de corpore fontem 550  
Fecit, et æternas artus tenuavit in undas.

At Nymphas tetigit nova res: et Amazone natus  
Haud aliter stupuit, quàm cùm Tyrrhenus arator  
Fatalem glebam mediis aspexit in arvis, 554

Sponte suâ primùm, nulloque agitante, moveri;  
Sumere mox hominis, terræq; amittere formam,  
Oraque venturis aperire recentia fatis.

Indigenæ dixêre Tagen, qui primus Etruscam  
Edocuit gentem casus aperire futuros,  
Utve Palatinis hærentem collibus olim 560

Cùm subitò vidit frondescere Romulus hastam,  
Quæ radice novâ, non ferro stabat adacto;  
Et jam non telum, sed lenti viminis arbor,

Non expectatas dabat admirantibus umbras.

*latinis collibus subito frondescere; quæ stabat radice novâ, non adacto ferro. Et jam non telum, sed arbor lenti viminis, dabat umbras non expectatas admirantibus.*

## TRANSLATION.

Delos. At length, quitting the thoughts both of Delos and Crete, she placed me here; and commanded me, at the same time, to drop a name that might remind me of my woes: Let him (said she), who was once Hippolytus, be now Virbius. From that time I frequent this grove; and, being now one of the inferior race of gods, am screened by the power of my patroness, and accounted one of her train. Yet no misfortunes of others can avail to alleviate the grief of Egeria; but, throwing herself down at the foot of a mountain, she dissolves in incessant tears; until the sister of Phœbus, moved at the piety of this inconsolable nymph, changed her body into a cold spring, and thawed her limbs to streams that ever flow. But the nymphs, and Virbius, the son of the Amazon, are filled with wonder at the new miracle, as when the Tyrrhenean swain beheld, in the middle of the field, the turf pregnant with fate, untouched, to swell and move of itself; and, losing the appearance of earth, to assume a human form, and open its sudden mouth to disclose the future fates. The natives called him Tages; he first taught the Tuscan race the art of foretelling things to come. As when of old, Romulus saw his lance, fixed in the Palatine hill, suddenly to shoot out green leaves; and which, standing now no longer by its point, but a new root, no longer a dart, but a tree of limber boughs, afforded to the admiring spectators an unlooked-for shade. Or as when Cipus saw his horns in the watery mirror (for he saw them); and

*admonuisse equorum; dixitque, Tu qui fuisti Hippolytus, nunc idem esto Virbius. Inde colo hoc nemus, unusque de Diis minoribus, lateo sub numine dominæ, atque accenseor illi. Tamen aliena damna non valent levare luctus Egeriæ; jacensque imis radicibus montis, liquitur in lachrymas; donec soror Phœbi, mota pietate dolentis, fecit fontem gelidum de corpore, tenuavit artus in æternas undas. At nova res tetigit nymphas, et natus Amazone haud aliter stupuit, quam cùm Tyrrhenus arator aspexit fatalem glebam moveri primùm sua sponte, nulloque agitante, in mediis arvis, mox sumere formam hominis, amittereque formam terræ, aperire recentia ora venturis fatis. Indigenæ dixêre Tagen: qui primus edocuit Etruscam gentem aperire futuros casus. Utve enim Romulus olim vidit hastam hærentem Palatinis collibus subito frondescere; quæ stabat radice novâ, non adacto ferro. Et jam non telum,*

## NOTES.

558. *Indigenæ dixêre Tagen.*] This fable is thought to import, either that Tages was of an obscure birth, or that he was a na-

tive of the country Autochthon; for it was those people, they commonly gave out to be sprung from the earth.

*Aut cum Cipus vidit  
sua cornua in flumineâ undâ (enim vidit)  
credensque fidem in  
imagine esse falsam,  
tetigit quæ vidit digi-  
tis sæpe relatis ad  
frontem. Nec jam dam-  
nans sua lumina, res-  
titit ut remeabat vic-  
tor ab hoste domito.  
Tollensque oculos ad  
cælum, et brachia eod-  
em, ait, O superi,  
quicquid portenditur  
isto monstro, seu est  
latum, sit latum patri-  
æ, populoque Qui-  
rini; sive minax, sit  
minax mihi: placat-  
que herbosas aras fac-  
tos è viridi cespite, o-  
doratis ignibus; dat-  
que vina pateris. Con-  
sulitque quid trepi-  
dantia exta mactata-  
rum bidentum, signi-  
ficent sibi. Quæ simul  
haruspex Tyrrenæ  
gentis inspexit, vidit  
quidem magna moli-  
mina rerum in illis,  
tamen non manifesta;  
verum cum sustulit  
acere lumen à fibris pec-  
udum ad cornua Cipi,  
ait, Rex, ô solve: enim  
hic locus, Latiaque arces,  
parebunt tibi, Cipe, tuisque cornibus. Tu modo rumpe moram,  
appropera intrare patentes portas: fata sic jubent;  
namque receptus urbe eris rex, et tutus  
potiere perenni sceptro.*

Aut sua flumineâ cùm vidit Cipus in undâ 565  
Cornua (videt enim) falsamq; in imagine credens  
Esse fidem, digitis ad frontem sæpe relatis,  
Quæ vidit, tetigit. Nec jam sua lumina damnans  
Restitit, ut victor domito remeabat ab hoste.  
Ad cælumq; oculos, et eodem brachia tollens, 570  
Quicquid, ait, Superi, monstro portenditur isto,  
Seu lætum est, patriæ lætum, populoq; Quirini;  
Sive minax, mihi sit. Viridique è cespite factas  
Placat odoratis herbosas ignibus aras,  
Vinaque dat pateris; mactatarumque bidentum,  
Quid sibi significant, trepidantia consulit exta. 576  
Quæ simul inspexit Tyrrenæ gentis haruspex,  
Magna quidem rerum molimina vidit in illis;  
Non manifesta tamen. Cùm verò sustulit acre  
A pecudis fibris ad Cipi cornua lumen; 580  
Rex, ait, ô salve: tibi enim, tibi, Cipe, tuisque  
Hic locus et Latia parebunt cornibus arces.  
Tu modò rumpe moram, portasque intrare patentes  
Appropera: sic fata jubent, Namq. Urbe receptus  
Rex eris, et sceptro tutus potiere perenni. 585

## TRANSLATION.

believing that the image reflected a false shadow, raising his hands often to his forehead, touched what he saw; nor longer doubting the testimony of his eyes, stood, as he returned victorious from the foe, he had subdued: and, raising his hands and eyes to heaven, O ye gods (says he), whatever is portended by this miraculous appearance; if prosperity, be it to my country; if otherwise, may it light upon myself. He said; and raises a grassy altar of green turf, burning upon it rich perfumes, and offering libations of wine. He then consults the panting entrails of slaughtered sheep, to learn from them the will of the gods. These soon as the Tuscan augur had inspected, he beheld in them the mighty beginnings of great attempts, yet not plain. But when he raised the piercing eye, from the boding fibres to the horny honours of Cipus, Hail, monarch (says he), for to thee, Cipus; to thee, and these thy horns, shall this realm and the Latian towers be subject. Banish therefore delay; haste to enter the gates wide open to your approach; so the fates command. For, as soon as you are received into the city, you shall be made king; and enjoy, the end of your life, an unmolested sceptre. He started back; and, turning

## NOTES.

565. *Cùm vidit Cipus in undâ cornua.*] The next adventure is that celebrated one of Genucius Cipus, the Roman prætor, on whose forehead horns appeared, upon his return from a conquest, or at his going out of Rome, according to Valerius Maximus; upon which occasion, the soothsayers and augurs, whom he consulted, unanimously predicted, that, if he entered

Rome, he would be declared king thereof; and, as he knew the aversion the Romans had to bear the name *king*, he chose rather to go into voluntary exile. The Romans, charmed with so generous a behaviour, set up a head in bronze, with horns, upon the gate through which he had passed, and it was called *Raudusculana*.

Rettulit ille pedem; torvamq; à mœnibus Urbis  
 Avertens faciem, Procul, ah procul omnia, dixit,  
 Talia Dî pellant: multoque ego justius ævum  
 Exul agam, quàm me videant Capitolia regem.  
 Dixit: et extemplo populumque gravemque Sena-  
 tum

590

Convocat. Antè tamen pacali cornua lauro  
 Velat, et aggeribus factis à milite forti  
 Insistit: priscoque Deos è more precatus,  
 En, ait, hic onus, quem vos ni pellitis urbe, 594  
 Rex erit. Is qui sit, signo, non nomine dicam.  
 Cornua fronte gerit. Quem vobis indicat augur,  
 Si Romam intrarit, famularia jura daturum.  
 Ille quidem potuit portas irrumpere apertas,  
 Sed nos obstitimus; quamvis conjunctior illo  
 Nemo mihi est. Vos Urbe virum prohibete, Qui-  
 rites :

600

Vel, si dignus erit, gravibus vincite catenis,  
 Aut finite metum fatalis morte tyranni.  
 Qualia succinctis, ubi, trux insibilat Euris,  
 Murmura pinetis fiunt; aut qualia fluctus  
 Æquorei faciunt, si quis procul audiat illos; 605  
 Tale sonat populus. Sed per confusa frementis  
 Verba tamen vulgi vox eminet una, Quis ille?  
 Et spectant frontes: prædictaque cornua quærun-  
 tur, Rursus ad hos Cipus, quem poscitis, inquit, habetis:

*verba frementis vulgi, una vox eminet: Quis ille? Et spectant frontes, quæruntque prædicta cornua. Cipus rursus inquit ad hos, Habetis quem poscitis:*

## TRANSLATION.

his stern countenance from the walls of the city, Far hence, far hence (says he), may the gods banish all such threatening calamities! better that I pass my life in exile hated, than that the capitol should behold me its lord. He said: and immediately convenes an assembly of the people, and aged senators: but first veils his horns with the peaceful laurel, and stands upon a mount raised by his brave soldiers. Then, having addressed the gods, according to ancient usage, Lo! (says he) there is one among you, whom, unless you expel the city, he will rise to be king; I name him not, but learn who he is by this sign; that his temples are crowned with horns, the prophet foretels, that if he once enter the city as a sovereign, he will prescribe laws to his enslaved subjects. He might, indeed, have rushed in at your open gates, but this arm withheld him: though none is more strictly united to him by ties of blood than I. Do you, Romans, forbid him your city; or, if he appears worthy of it, load him with heavy chains: or put an end to all your fears at once, by the death of this tyrant, destined you by fate. Such as are the murmurs of the blustering east wind, when he howls among the tufted pines; or those of the beating billows, when, from afar, they are heard to lash the sounding shore; alike was the uproar of the multitude. And yet, amid the confused tumult of the enraged populace, one cry was distinctly heard; Who is he? And they examine one another's foreheads, and look for the horns they had been told of. Again Cipus: Here behold the wretch you

*Ille rettulit pedem, avertensque torvam faciem à manibus urbis, dixit, Dii pellant talia omnia procul, ah procul! egoque multo justius ævum exul, quam capitolia videant me regem. Dixit: et extemplo convocat populumque, gravemque senatum. Ante tamen velat cornua pacali lauro, et insistit aggeribus factis à forti milite; precalusque Deos è prisco more, ait, En hic onus, quem ni vos pellitis urbe, erit rex. Dicam qui is sit signo, non nomine. Gerit cornua fronte: quem augur indicat daturum jura famularia vobis, si intravit Romam. Ille quidem potuit irrumpere apertas portas, sed nos obstitimus, quamvis nemo est conjunctior mihi illo. Vos Quirites, prohibete virum urbe, vel si erit dignus, vincite gravibus catenis, aut finite metum fatalis tyranni morte. Qualia murmura fiunt succinctis pinetis, ubi trux Euris insibilat, aut qualia æquorei fluctus faciunt, si quis audiat illos procul, tale populus sonat: sed tamen per confusa quæruntque prædicta*

*et coronâ demptâ capiti, populo prohibente, exhibuit tempora præsigna gemino cornu. Omnes demisere oculos, dedereque gemitus: atque (quis possit credere?) inviti videre illud caput clarum meritis; nec passi ulterius carcere honore, imposuere festam coronam. At quoniam, Cipe, vercris intrare muros, proceres dedere tibi tantum honorati ruris. Quantum ab ortu solis ad finem posses complecti aratro depresso subjectis bubus; insculpuntque æratis postibus cornua referentia miram formam, et mansura per longum ævum. Nunc, musæ, præsentia numina vatium (cuius scitis, nec spatiosa vetustas fallit vos) pandite, unde insula circumflua alveo Tybridis adsciverit Coroniden sacris Romulææ urbis. Dira lues quondam vitia verat Latias auras, corporaque pallida squallebant exsangui tabo. Fessi funeribus, postquam cernunt mortalia tentamenta posse nihil, artes medentium posse nihil, petunt cæleste auxilium; adeuntque Delphos tenentes medium humum orbis, ubi oracula Phœbi erant; orantque ut velit succurrere miseris rebus salutiferâ sorte; finiatque mala tantæ urbis.*

Et demptâ capiti, populo prohibente, coronâ 610  
Exhibuit gemino præsigna tempora cornu.  
Demisere oculos omnes, gemitumque dedere;  
Atque illud meritis clarum (quis credere possit?)  
Inviti videre caput; nec honore carere  
Ulterius passi festam imposuere coronam. 615  
At proceres, quoniam muros intrare vetaris,  
Ruris honorati tantum tibi, Cipe, dedere,  
Quantum depresso subjectis bubus aratro  
Complecti posses, ad finem Solis ab ortu.  
Cornuaque æratis miram referentia formam 620  
Postibus insculpunt, longum mansura per ævum.  
Pandite nunc, Musæ, præsentia numina vatium,  
(Scitis enim, nec vos fallit spatiosa vetustas)  
Unde Coroniden circumflua Tibridis alveo  
Insula Romulææ sacris adsciverit urbis.  
Dira lues quondam Latias vitia verat auras,  
Pallidaque exsangui squallebant corpora tabo.  
Funeribus fessi postquam mortalia cernunt  
Tentamenta nihil artes posse medentium  
Auxilium cæleste petunt: mediamque tenentes 630  
Orbis humum, Delphos adeunt, oracula Phœbi;  
Utque salutifera miseris succurrere rebus  
Sorte velit, tantæque urbis mala finiat, orant.

## TRANSLATION.

want; and, taking (though forbid by the people) the garland from his head, discovered his temples adorned with two horns. The people all cast their eyes upon the ground; and sad in thought, (who can believe it?) beheld with reluctance that renowned head, so illustrious for its merits; nor did they long suffer it to remain without its honours, but bind it again with the festival garland. But the nobles, because you are forbid to enter the walls, gave thee, Cipus, by way of honour, as much land as, with a plough drawn by the two yoked steers, thou couldst enclose from the rising to the setting of the sun; and they grave upon the brazen posts horns, representing thy wonderful form, to continue from age to age. And now, O Muses, ye guardian goddesses of the poets, relate (for ye know, nor does the most remote antiquity hide aught from your view), whence an island, surrounded by the channel of the Tiber, associated Æsculapius, the son of Coronis, with the gods of the city. A dire contagion infected formerly the Latian air, and the pale bodies of the natives were deformed by a ghastly look. Discouraged by the number of funerals, when they find all human remedies vain, and that the art of physic nothing avails, they apply to heaven for aid; and visit the oracle of Phœbus, at Delphos, which stands in the centre of the world; of him they beg, that he will relieve them from their distress by his salutary power, and end the woes of a great afflicted city. The place, the laurel of the god, and the quivers

## NOTES.

622. *Pandite nunc, musæ.*] What Ovid here relates of introducing the worship of

Æsculapius at Rome, is taken from the history of that people.



Et locus, et laurus, et quas habet illa, pharetræ,  
 Intremuere simul: cortinaque reddidit imo 635  
 Hanc adyto vocem, pavefactaque pectora movit:  
 Quod petis hinc, propiore loco. Romane, petisses:  
 Et pene nunc, propiore loca, Nec Apolline vobis,  
 Qui minuât luctus, opus est; sed Apolline nato.  
 Ite bonis avibus, prolemque arcessite nostram. 640  
 Jussa Dei prudens postquam accepere Senatus;  
 Quam colat, explorant, juvenis Phœbeius urbem;  
 Quique petant ventis Epidauria littora mittunt.  
 Quæ simul incurvâ missi tetigere carinâ,  
 Concilium, Graiosque patres adiungere: darentq; 645  
 Oravere Deum, qui præsens funera gentis  
 Finit Ausoniæ. Certas ita dicere sortes.  
 Dissidet, et variat sententia: parsque negandum  
 Non putat auxilium; multi renuere; suamq; 649  
 Non emittere opem, nec numina tradere suadent.  
 Dum dubitant; seram pepulere crepuscula lucem,  
 Umbraque telluris tenebras induxerat orbi:  
 Cum Deus in somnis opifer consistere visus  
 Ante tuum, Romane, torum; sed qualis in æde  
 Esse solet; baculumq; tenens agreste sinistrâ, 655  
 Cæsariem longæ dextrâ deducere barbæ:  
 Et placido tales emittere pectore voces:

*que telluris induxerat tenebras orbi; cum Deus opifer visus est in somnis consistere ante tuum torum, Romane; sed qualis solet esse in æde: tenensque agreste baculum sinistrâ, deducere cæsariem longæ barbæ dextra, et emittere tales voces placido pectore.]*

## TRANSLATION.

wherewith it is adorned, shook together, and the tripod, from the sacred recess of the temple, thus replied, while thrilling horrors ran through every breast: What you ask here, Romans, you might have asked in a place less remote from your own city; and ask it still in this place less remote. Nor is it to Apollo that you must apply for relief from your misery, but to the son of Apollo: go with happy auspices, and conduct my son into your city. When the prudent senate understood the commands of the god, they explore in what city the Phœbeian youth resided, and appoint deputies to sail for Epidaurus, with the first favourable wind: who, soon as they reached the place in their crooked bark, waited on the senate and Grecian elders, and begged they would let them have the healing god, who, by his presence, might put an end to the mortality, that reigned in the Ausonian state; for so the unerring oracles of fate had directed. They are divided, and vary in their opinions: some plead, that the appointed aid ought not to be denied them; many oppose this, and are against delivering up the god, the guardian protector of their city. While the time is thus spent in deliberation, night succeeds to the fading light of day, and the shadow of the earth had spread an universal darkness over the face of nature; when, in sleep, the healing god seemed to stand before the bed of the Roman deputy: but such as he is usually seen in his temple, holding in his left hand a rustic club, and with his right smoothing the hair of his long beard. When thus, with calm aspect he addressed them; Dismiss your fears; I will come, and leave the shrine and temple of this city. Observe only this serpent, who twines himself

*Et locus, et laurus, et pharetræ, quas illa habet, intremuere simul: cortinaque reddidit hanc vocem imo adyto, movitque pavefacta pectora: Romane, petisses propiore loco, quod petis hinc; et pene nunc propiore loco; nec opus est vobis Apolline, qui minuât luctus, sed nato Apolline. Ite bonis avibus, arcessiteque nostram prolem. Postquam prudens senatus accepere jussa Dei, explorant quum urbem Phæbeius juvenis colat, mittuntque legatos, qui petunt ventis Epidauria littora. Quæ, simul ac missi tetigere incurvâ carinâ, adiungere concilium Graiosque patres, oravereque ut darent Deum, qui præsens finiat funera Ausoniæ gentis. Sortes certas dicere ita. Sententia dissidet, et variat, parsque putat auxilium non negandum, multi renuere, suadentque non emittere suam opem, nec tradere numina. Dum dubitant; crepusculu pepulere seram lucem, umbra-*

*Pone metus; veniam, relinquamque nostru simulacra. Modo perspice hunc serpentem qui ambit baculum nexibus, et nota usque visu, ut possis cognoscere. Vertar in hunc, sed ero major, videborque tantus, in quantum cœlestia corpora debent verti. Extemplo Deus abit cum voce, et somnus cum voce Deoque; luxque alma est secuta fugam somni. Postera auro- ra fugaverat sidereos ignes. Proceres incerti quid agant, conveniunt ad operosa templa petiti Dei, orantque ut indicet cœlestibus signis, quâ sede ipse velit morari. Vix bene desierant, cum Deus aureus in serpente altis cristis, misit prænuntia sibi- la; suoque adventu movit signumque, arasque, foresque, marmoreumque solum, fastigiaque aurea, constititque sublimis in media æde, tenus pectoribus, atque circumtulit oculos micantes igne. Turba territa pavet; sacerdosque evinctus quod ad castos crines albente vittâ, cognovit numina. Et dixit: Deus en, en Deus; favete quisquis ades, linguisque, animisque. O pulcherrime, sis visus utiliter, juvesque populos colentes tua sacra. Quisquis adest venerantur jussum numen, et omnes referunt geminata verba sacerdotis; Æneadaque præstant et mente et voce pium favorem.*

Pone metus; veniam, simulachraque nostra relin-  
quam.

Hunc modò serpentem, baculum qui nexibus am-  
bit, 659

Perspice: et usque nota visu, ut cognoscere possis:  
Vertar in hunc: sed major ero; tantusq; videbor,  
In quantum verti cœlestia corpora debent.

Extemplo cum voce Deus, cum voce Deoque  
Somnus abit; somnique fugam lux alma secuta est.  
Postera sidereos Aurora fugaverat ignes: 665

Incerti quid agant proceres ad templa petiti  
Conveniunt operosa Dei: quâque ipse morari  
Sede velit, signis cœlestibus indicet, orant.

Vix bene desiêrant, cum cristis aureus altis  
In serpente Deus prænuntia sibila misit; 670

Adventuque suo signumque, arasque, foresque,  
Marmoreumque solum, fastigiaque aurea movit:

Pectoribusque tenus media sublimis in æde  
Constitit, atque oculos circumtulit igne micantes.  
Territa turba pavet. Cognovit numina castos 675

Evinctus vitta crines albente sacerdos:

Et Deus en, Deus en; linguisq; animisq; favete,  
Quisquis ades, dixit. Sis, ô pulcherrime, visus

Utiliter: populosque juves tua sacra colentes. 679

Quisquis adest, jussum venerantur numen; et omnes  
Verba sacerdotis referunt geminata: piumque  
Æneadæ præstant et mente et voce favorem.

#### TRANSLATION.

in folds round my club; and mark him well, that you may be able to know him again. Into his figure will I change myself; but of size enlarged, and great as ought the form of celestial bodies, when changed, to be. With these words the god, and with the god and his words, sleep, departed; and cheering light succeeded the flight of sleep: returning Aurora had extinguished the lesser lights of heaven. The chiefs, perplexed, and full of doubtful care, repair to the sumptuous temple of the god; and implore him to express, by celestial signs, in what land he chooses to reside. Scarce were their prayers ended when the bright god, in form of a serpent, adorned with scales of gold, and rearing high his lofty crest, by forerunning hissings, gave notice of his approach; and shook the statue, the altars, the doors, the marble pavement, and gilded roofs, and raised himself breast high in the middle of the temple; and rolled around his eyes, that darted flames of fire. The crowd was struck with terror and amazement. The priest, having his sacred locks adorned with a white fillet, knew the god. The god, lo! the god (he cries); adore him in silence all that are present. Be seen, O divine power, for our good, and, propitious, hear the prayers of thy votaries. All that are present adore the god, as commanded, all repeat the words of the priest; and the descendants of Æneas too join in this holy worship, with silent

Annuit his: motisque Deus rata pignora cristis,  
 Ter repetita dedit vibratâ sibila linguâ.  
 Tum gradibus nitidis elabitur; oraque retrò 685  
 Flectit, et antiquas abiturus respicit aras,  
 Antiquasque domos habitataque templa salutat.  
 Inde per injectis adopertam floribus ingens  
 Serpit humum; flectitque sinus: mediamque per  
 urbem

Tendit ad incurvo munitos aggere portus. 690  
 Restitit hîc: agmenque suum, turbæque sequentis  
 Officium, placido visus dimittere vultu;  
 Corpus in Ausoniâ posuit rate. Numinis illa  
 Sensit onus: pressaque Dei gravitate carinâ  
 Æneadæ gaudent: cæsoque in littore tauro 695  
 Torta coronatæ solvunt retinacula puppis.

Impulerat levis aura ratem. Deus eminet altè:  
 Impositâque premens puppum cervice recurvam,  
 Cæruleas despectat aquas: modicisque per æquor  
 Ionium Zephyris sexto Pallantidos ortu 700

Italiam tenuit; præterque Lacinia templo  
 Nobilitata Deæ, Scylaceaue littora fertur.  
 Linquit Iapygiam, levisque Amphissia remis  
 Saxa fugit: dextrâ prærupta Ceraunia parte,  
 Romechiumque legit, Caulonaque, Nariciamque,  
 Evincitque fretum, Siculique angusta Pelori, 706  
 Hippotadæque domos regis, Themesesque metalla;

*Deus annuit his; cristisque motis, dedit vibratâ linguâ sibila ter repetita, rata pignora. Tum delabitur nitidis gradibus; flectitque ora retrò et abiturus respicit antiquas aras, salutataque antiquas domos, habitatque templa. Inde ingens serpit per humum adopertam injectis floribus; flectitque sinus: tenditque per mediam urbem ad portus munitos incurvo aggere. Restitit hic; visusque dimittere suum agmen, officiumque sequentis turbæ placido vultu, posuit corpus in Ausoniâ rate. Ille sensit onus numinis. Æneadæque gaudent carinâ pressâ gravitate Dei: tauroque cæso in littore, solvunt torta retinacula coronatæ puppis. Levis aura impulerat ratem. Deus eminet altè, premensque recurvam puppum impositâ cervice despectat cæruleas aquas navigansque per Ionium æquor modicis zephyris, tenuit Italiam sexto ortu Pallantidos, ferturque præter Lacinia littora, nobilitata templo Deæ Junonis, præterque Scylacca littora. Linquit Iapygiam, fugitque le-*

*vis remis Amphissia saxa; dextrâque parte legit prærupta Ceraunia, Romechiumque, Caulonaque, Naryciamque, evincitque fretum, angustaque Siculi Pelori, domosque regis Hippotadæ, metallaque Themeses;*

## TRANSLATION.

awe, and purity of mind. The god consents; and, nodding his crest, thrice hisses, and thrice vibrates his forked tongue, in token of favour. He then glides along the smooth steps; and, bending back his head, looks with kind concern upon his ancient altars; and, departing, salutes his wonted habitation, and the temple where he had so long resided. Thence he sweeps his bulk along the ground, strewed with flowers; bends in folds, and marches through the middle of the city, to the port, fenced by a winding mole. Here he stood; and, seeming with a gracious aspect to dismiss his train, and the pious zeal of the crowd that followed him, he ascended the Latian ship. It felt the weight of the god; and the Romans rejoice to see the vessel bending under the precious load. They sacrifice a bull on the strand, and loose the twisted cables of the ship, adorned with garlands: a gentle gale pushed her on. The god, raised high, and leaning with his neck on the crooked stern, surveys from above the azure deep; and, wafted over the smooth Ionian sea by gentle zephyrs, reaches the coast of Italy on the sixth morn. He passes Lacinia, ennobled by a temple of the goddess Juno, and the Scylaccan shore. He next leaves Iapygia; and, steering along, keeps the dangerous Amphissian rocks at distance, on his left. Then, doubling the Ceraunian promontory on his right, coasts along Romechium, Caulon, and Narycian; and passes the narrow straits of Sicilian Pelorus, and the isles where Æolus, the son of

*petitque Leucosiam,*  
*rosariaque tepidi Pæ-*  
*sti. Inde legit Capreas,*  
*promontoriumque Mi-*  
*nervæ, et colles gene-*  
*rosos palmitè Surren-*  
*tino, urbemque Her-*  
*culæam, Stabiasque, et*  
*Parthenopen natam*  
*in otia, et ab hac tem-*  
*pla Cumæ Sibyllæ.*  
*Hinc calidi fontes, len-*  
*tisci ferumque linter-*  
*num tenentur, Vultur-*  
*usque trahens mul-*  
*tam arenam suo gur-*  
*gite, Sinuessaque fre-*  
*quens niveis columbis;*  
*gravesque Minturnæ,*  
*et Cajeta quam alumn-*  
*us tumulavit, domus-*  
*que Antiphatæ, Tra-*  
*chasque obsessa pal-*  
*lude, et tellus Circæ,*  
*et Antium spissi litto-*  
*ris. Ubi navæ adver-*  
*tere veliferam carin-*  
*am; huc (enim pon-*  
*tus erat jam asper)*  
*Deus explicat orbes,*  
*labensque per crebros*  
*sinus, et magna volu-*  
*mina, init templa pa-*  
*rentis, tangentia fla-*  
*rum litus. Æquore*  
*puccato, Epidaurius lin-*  
*quit patrias aras, et*  
*usus hospitio numinis*  
*uncti sibi, sulcat lit-*  
*torum arenam tractu*  
*crepitantis squamæ:*  
*et innixus moderamine*  
*navis, posuit caput in*  
*altæ puppe, donec venit ad Castrum, sacrasque sedes*  
*Lavinii, Tiberinaque ostia. Huc omnes po-*  
*pli passim, turbaque patrum matrumque, ruit obvia,*  
*virginesque, que servant tuos ignes Troica*  
*Vesta, salutantque Deum læto clamore. Quæque citâ navis ducitur per adversas undas,*

Leucosiamque petit, tepidique rosaria Pæsti.  
 Inde legit Capreas, promontoriumque Minervæ,  
 Et Surrentino generosos palmite colles, 710  
 Herculeamque urbem, Stabiasque et in otia natam  
 Parthenopen, et ab hâc Cumææ templa Sibyllæ.  
 Hinc calidi fontes, lentisci ferumque tenentur  
 Linternum, multamque trahens sub gurgite arenam  
 Vulturnus, niveisq; frequens Sinuessa colubris: 715  
 Minturnæque graves, et quam tumulavit alumnus,  
 Antiphatæque domus, Trachasque obsessa palude,  
 Et tellus Circæa, et spissi littoris Antium.  
 Huc ubi veliferam nautæ advertêre carinam;  
 (Asper enim jam pontus erat) Deus explicat orbes:  
 Perque sinus crebros et magna volumina labens,  
 Templâ parentis init, flavum tangentia littus.  
 Æquore pacato patrias Epidaurius aras  
 Linqvit: et hospitio juncti sibi numinis usus  
 Littoream tractu squamæ crepitantis arenam 725  
 Sulcat: et, innixus moderamine navis, in altâ  
 Puppe caput posuit: donec Castrumque, sacrasque  
 Lavinii sedes, Tiberinaque ad ostia venit.  
 Huc omnes populi passim, matrumque patrumque,  
 Obvia turba ruit; quæque ignes, Troica servant,  
 Vesta, tuos: lætoque Deum clamore salutant. 731  
 Quæque per adversas navis cita ducitur undas,

## TRANSLATION.

Hippotas, reigned, and the mines of Temese; and makes for the Leucosian shore, and the rose-beds of warm Pæstus. Thence he reaches Capreæ, and the promontory of Minerva, and the hill famed for the Surrentine grape, and the city of Hercules, and Stabias, and Parthenope formed for a life of ease and retirement, and the temple of the Cumæan sibyl. Hence the tepid bath of *Baiæ*, and the green retreats of Linternum offer to their sight; and Vulturnus, rolling in his current great quantities of sand, and Sinuessa, abounding in white snakes, and the marshy fens of Minturnæ, and where Æneas buried his nurse, and the habitation of Antiphates, and Trachas beset with fens, and the plains of Circe, and rocky coast of Antium. As here the mariners anchored the vessel (for the sea was now rough and stormy), the god unfolds his spires; and gliding along in large and numerous rings, enters the temple of his father, that stood upon the yellow strand. Sea being now calm, the Epidaurian god leaves his father's altars; and, quitting the hospitable temple of Apollo, furrows the sands along the coast with his rattling scales; and, leaning on the helm, placed his head on the lofty stern, until he reached Castrum, and the sacred plains of Lavinium, by the mouth of the Tiber. Here the people from all parts, in mingled crowds, run out to meet him; fathers, mothers, and the virgins appointed to guard Vesta's flame; and with joyful cries salute the god. And, where the nimble vessel cuts the opposing

Thura super ripas, aris ex ordine factis,  
 Parte ab utrâque sonant: et odorant aëra fumis :  
 Ictaque coniectos incalfacit hostia cultros. 735  
 Jamque caput rerum, Romanam intraverat urbem ;  
 Erigitur serpens; summoque acclinia malo  
 Colla movet: sedesque sibi circumspicit aptas.  
 Scinditur in geminas partes circumfluvius amnis :  
 Insula nomen habet: laterumque à parte duorum  
 Porrigit æquales mediâ tellure lacertos. 741  
 Huc se de Latîâ pinu Phœbeius anguis  
 Contulit: et finem, specie cœleste resumptâ,  
 Luctibus imposuit; venitque salutaris Urbi.  
 Hic tamen accessit delubris advena nostris: 745  
 Cæsar in urbe suâ Deus est: quem Marte togâque  
 Præcipuum, non bella magis finita triumphis,  
 Resque domi gestæ, properataque gloria rerum  
 In sidus vertère novum, stellamque comantem;

*thura sonant super ripas, ab utraque parte, aris factis ex ordine, et odorant aëra fumis, ictaque hostia, incalfacit coniectos cultris. Jamque navis intraverat Romanam urbem, caput rerum. Serpens erigitur; movetque colla acclinia summo malo, circumspicitque sedes aptas sibi. Amnis circumfluvius scinditur in geminas partes: insula habet nomen: porrigitque æqualis lacertos à parte duorum laterum, tellure mediâ. Phœbeius anguis contulit se huc de Latîâ pinu; et cœleste specie resumpta, imposuit finem luctibus, venitque salutaris urbi.*

*Hic tamen Deus accessit advena nostris delubris; Cæsar est Deus in suâ urbe:*

*quem præcipuum marte togâque, non bella finita triumphis, resque gestæ domi, properataque gloria rerum, vertere magis in novum sidus, stellamque comantem.*

## TRANSLATION.

stream, incense crackles on either side, upon altars raised along the banks, and perfumes the air with its smoke; and victims, struck, warm, with streaming blood, the knives. And now Rome, the mistress of the world, had received him; when, rising up, and waving his neck, which rested on the top of the mast, he looks round for some proper habitation. The flowing stream is divided into two parts by a piece of land; which, seated in the middle between the arms of the river, that stretch themselves on each side, is called the island. Hither the serpent, son of Phœbus, gliding from the Latian pine, repaired; and, resuming his celestial shape, put a period to their woes, and came a restorer of health to the city.

But he was admitted a stranger into our temples; Cæsar is adored as a god in his own city: whom, though alike renowned both in arms and arts, not wars ended by triumphs, his prudent administration at home, or the rapid glory of his conquests, contributed more to fix among the stars,

## NOTES.

746. *Cæsar in urbe suâ Deus est.*] Ovid thinks, we see, has been as good as his word. He has conducted this painful work from the beginning of the world to the age in which he wrote; nor could it, indeed, have been more happily terminated. The apotheosis of Julius Cæsar gave him a fine opportunity of making his court to Augustus; and that prince, who had prevailed to have his predecessor enrolled among the gods, might hope one day to receive himself the same honour, as Ovid here promises. But, as if to sojourn upon earth were preferable to his being received into heaven, he promises it not until after a long life. But the divine honours paid to Augustus were not delayed until his death; they were paid him even during his life, and altars were raised to

him. He was but eight-and-twenty, according to Appian, when he was ranked in the number of the tutelar gods, in all the cities of the empire. The Romans, who referred their original to Æneas, were pleased to have it believed, that Venus interested herself in the fate of one of the descendants of her own son; and to her was referred the whole honour of the apotheosis, the history whereof is this: Cæsar having been assassinated in the middle of the senate, Augustus some time after established solemn games to his honour. As about this time, according to Suetonius, a new star, or rather comet, appeared; it was given out to be the soul of this great man, which had taken its place among the stars; and it was added, that Venus herself had taken care to assign

*quam sua progenies.*

*Neque enim ullum opus de actis Caesaris est majus, quam quod exstitit pater hujus.*

*Scilicet, est plus domuisse aquoreos Britannos, egisque victrices rates per septemflua flumina papyriferi Nili; adjecisseque rebelles Numidas, Cinyphiumque Jubam, Pontumque tumentem Mithridatē nominibus populo Quirini, et meruisse multos egisse aliquos, triumphos; quam genuisse tantum virum, quo præsides rerum, vos, superi, abunde cavistis humano generi. Igitur ne hic foret cretus mortali semine, ille erat faciendus Deus. Quod ut aurca genitrix Æneā vidit, vidit quoque triste letum parari pontifici, et arma conjurata moveri. Palluit: et dicebat cunctis divis, ut erat obvia cuique; Aspice quantā mole.*

Quam sua progenies. Neque enim de Cæsaris actis Ullum majus opus, quam quod pater exstitit hujus Scilicet æquoreos plus est domuisse Britannos, 752

Perque papyriferi septemflua flumina Nili

Victrices egisse rates: Numidasque rebelles,

Cinyphiumque Jubam, Mithridatēisque tumentem

Nominibus Pontum, populo adjecisse Quirini; 756

Et multos meruisse, aliquos egisse triumphos;

Quam tantum genuisse virum, quo præsides rerum

Humano, generi, Superi, cavistis abunde.

Ne foret hic igitur mortali semine cretus; 760

Ille Deus faciendus erat. Quod ut aurea vidit

Æneā genitrix; vidit quoque triste parari,

Pontifici letum; et conjurata arma moveri;

Palluit: et cunctis, ut cuique erat obvia, Divis,

Aspice, dicebat, quantā mihi mole parentur 765

*triste letum parari pontifici, et arma conjurata moveri. Palluit: et dicebat cunctis divis, ut erat obvia cuique; Aspice quantā mole.*

#### TRANSLATION.

than his own progeny. For of all Cæsar's acts, none redounds more to his honour than that he is the father of Augustus. Is it a greater glory to have subdued the Britons, environed by the sea, and urged your victorious fleet along the seven channels of the Nile; to have added the rebellious Numidians, Cinyphian Juba, and Pontus, proud of the name of Mithridates, to the empire of Quirinus; to have merited many, and celebrated some triumphs, than to have been the father of so great a man; by decreeing to whom the sovereign rule, heaven has lavished her bounty on the human race. That this prince, therefore, might not be a descendant of mere mortals, his father must reach the skies. Which when the beauteous mother of Æneas foresaw, and foresaw too the bloody death that was preparing for the high-priest, and the combined arms of the conspirators, she turned pale; and said to every god she met, Behold what a

#### NOTES.

him that station. It had been even remarked, that, for a whole year after Cæsar's death, the sun appeared pale; and they failed not to attribute to the grief of Apollo, what was the mere effect of some spots, that this year appeared upon the sun's disc. Many other prodigies were spoken of, as happening about the same time, which it were tedious here to mention. Augustus, however, took the advantage of this superstition, to have Cæsar declared a god. He built a temple to him, established priests to take care of his worship, and had a statue of him carved, and set up with a star over its head. But, to say the truth, this deification came somewhat too late; the times were not now so fertile in divinities as of old. Whatever veneration was paid to the grand-nephew of Augustus, this deification did not fail to provoke some to rally

him. Some called him the puppet-maker; others said, he took care to fill up the vacancies in heaven, which had received no new colony for a long while. But Augustus made a jest of those scoffs, not doubting but he himself should one day receive the same honours: for the great affair is, once to establish a new fashion. Indeed the deifying spirit soon after raged to such a degree, that they gave a place among the gods, not only to the most wicked emperors, as Tiberius, but also to the most stupid, as Claudius. But it must be owned these new gods and their oracles did not rise to great vogue, whatever pains were taken to advance their credit. The eyes of the people came, at length, to be opened, as to an usage equally impious and ridiculous; and we find no new divinities since that time.

Insidiæ: quantâque caput cum fraude petatur,  
 Quod de Dardanio solum mihi restat Iûlo.  
 Solane semper ero justis exercita curis?  
 Quam modò Tydidæ Calydônia vulneret hâsta,  
 Nunc malè defensæ confundant mœnia Trojæ. 770  
 Quæ videam natum longis erroribus actum,  
 Jactarique freto, sedesque intrare silentûm;  
 Bellaque cum Turno gerere; aut, si vera fatemur,  
 Cum Junone magis. Quid nunc antiqua recordor  
 Damna mei generis? timor hic meminisse priorum  
 Non sinit. In me acui sceleratos cernitis enses. 776  
 Quos prohibite, precor; facinusque repellite: neve  
 Cæde sacerdotis flammâs extinguite Vestæ.

Talia nequicquam toto Venus anxia cœlo  
 Verba jacit: Superosque movet: Qui rumpere  
 quanquam 780

Ferrea non possunt veterum decreta sororum;  
 Signa tamen luctûs dant haud incerta futuri.  
 Arma ferunt inter nigras crepitantia nubes,  
 Terribilesque tubas, auditaque cornua cœlo  
 Præmonuisse nefas. Phœbi quoque tristis imago  
 Lurida sollicitis præbebat lumina terris. 786  
 Sæpe faces visæ mediis ardere sub astris:  
 Sæpe inter nimbos guttæ cecidère cruentæ.  
 Cœrulus et vultum ferrugine Lucifer atrâ  
 Sparsus erat: sparsi Lunares sanguine currus. 790

*lurida lumina sollicitis terris. Faces sæpe sunt visæ ardere sub mediis astris guttæ cruentæ  
 sæpe cecidère inter nimbos, et lucifer caralus quod ad vultum, erat sparsus atrâ ferrugine: cur-  
 rus lunares erant sparsi sanguine.*

## TRANSLATION.

weight of treachery is prepared against me; with what deep and subtle arts they assault the only remaining branch of Dardanian Iûlus. Shall I alone be ever harassed with endless cares: now wounded by the Calydonian spear of Tydeus' son; now mourning the hard fate of Troy's ill-defended walls? I have seen my son, wandering an exile from coast to coast, tossed by stormy seas, and traversing the gloomy regions of the dead. I have seen him engaged in war with Turnus, or rather, to speak without reserve, with implacable Juno. But why do I now revolve the ancient calamities of my race, since present fear defaces the memory of past ills! See you not the impious swords sharpened against me? Forbid, gods! repel the direful blow! nor extinguish Vesta's sacred fire by the blood of the high-priest.

In vain does Venus, full of anxiety, disclose the complaints all over heaven, and invoke the aid of the gods; who, though they cannot break through the iron decrees of the fatal sisters, give yet no obscure hints of the approaching disaster. They tell us, that arms, rattling amid a dark host of clouds, the clarion's dreadful sound, and the alarm of the trumpet, heard in the sky, gave warning of the hideous crime. The troubled image of Phœbus too gave but a faint light, and torches were seen to blaze amid the stars. Drops of blood fell from heaven in showers, and the morning-star was overspread with a dusky hue: the chariot of the moon was also

*Insidiæ parentur mihi, quantâque cum fraude caput petatur, quod solum restat mihi de Dardanio Iûlo. Ego ne sola ero semper exercita justis curis? quam modò Tydidæ vulneret, nunc mœnia Trojæ malè defensæ confundant. Quæ videam natum actum longis erroribus, jactarique freto, intrareque sedes silentûm, gerereque bella cum Turno, aut si fatemur vera, magis cum Junone. Sed quid nunc recordor antiqua damna mei generis? hic timor non sinit me meminisse priorum. Cernitis sceleratos enses acui in me; quos precor prohibete, repelliteque facinus, neve extinguite flammâs Vestæ cæde sacerdotis.*

*Venus anxia, nequicquam jacit talia verba toto cœlo: movetque superos; qui quanquam non possunt rumpere ferrea decreta veterum sororum, tamen dant haud incerta signa futuri luctûs. Ferunt arma crepitantia inter nigras nubes tubasque terribiles, cornuæque audita cœlo, præmonuisse nefas. Imago quoque Phæbi tristis, præbebat*

*Stygius bubo dedit tristia omnia mille locis. Ebur lachrymavit mille locis; cantusque feruntur auditi, et verba minacia audita sanctis lucis. Nulla victima litat; fibraque monet magnos tumultus instare, caputque casum reperitur inextis. Feruntque nocturnos cunes ululasse in foro, circumque domos et templa Deorum, umbrasque silentium erravisse, urbemque fuisse motam tremoribus. Tamen præmonitus Deum non potuerit vincere insidias, venturaque fata, strictique gladii feruntur in templum; enim neque ullus locus in urbe, nisi curia, placet ad facinus diramque cadem. Tum vero Cytherea percussit pectus utraque manu, et molitur condere eum atheria nube, qua Paris est prius ereptus infesto Atrida, et Æneas fugerat Diomedes enses. Sed genitor alloquitur hanc talibus verbis. Nata, tunc sola paras movere insuperabile fatum? Lieet ut ipsa intres tecta trium sororum. Cernes illic tabularia rerum facta ex ære et solido ferro vasto molimine: quæ tuta atque æterna, neque metuunt concursum cæli, neque iram fulminis; nec ulla ruinas. Illic invenies fata tui generis inclusa perenni adamante; ipse legi, notarique ea animo, et referam; ne sis etiamnum ignara futuri.*

Tristia mille locis Stygius dedit omina bubo;  
Mille locis lachrymavit ebur: cantusque feruntur  
Auditi, sanctis et verba minacia lucis.  
Victima nulla litat: magnosque instare tumultus  
Fibra monet; cæsumque caput reperitur in extis.  
Inq; foro, circumq; domos, et templa Deorum 796  
Nocturnos ululasse canes; umbrasque silentium  
Erravisse ferunt; motamque tremoribus urbem.  
Non tamen insidias venturaque vincere fata  
Præmonitus potuere Deum: strictiq; feruntur 800  
In templum gladii: Neq; enim locus ullus in Urbe  
Ad facinus, diramque placet, nisi Curia, cædem.  
Tum verò Cytherea manu percussit utraque  
Pectus; et Æneaden molitur condere nube;  
Qua prius infesto Paris est ereptus Atridæ: 805  
Et Diomedeos Æneas fugerat enses.  
Talibus hanc genitor: Sola insuperabile fatum,  
Nata, movere paras? intres licet ipsa sororum  
Tecta trium; cernes illic molimine vasto  
Ex ære, et solido rerum tabularia ferro: 810  
Quæ neque concursum cæli, neque fulminis iram;  
Nec metuunt ulla tuta atque æterna ruinas.  
Invenies illic incisa adamante perenni  
Fatâ tui generis. Legi ipse; animoque notavi:  
Et referam: ne sis etiamnum ignara futuri. 815

## TRANSLATION.

dyed with blood. In every place the infernal owl gave fatal omens; in every place the ivory statues wept: and awful music and threatening sounds were heard in the sacred groves. No victims can allay the anger of the gods; the fibres foretel that great commotions are at hand, and a wounded head was found in the entrails. In the forum, and round the domes of the gods, night-howling dogs alarm; the wandering ghosts forsake their seats, and the city is shaken with earthquakes. Yet these premonitions of the gods cannot avert the treachery, or prevent Cæsar's approaching doom. The swords of the conspirators are drawn in the temple; for no place in the city pleases so much, for perpetrating the crime and horrid murder, as the senate-house. It was now that the Cytherean goddess, in anguish, smote her breast, and tried to hide her hero in the ethereal cloud, that had before screened Paris from the vengeance of Menelaus, and rescued Æneas from the pursuing sword of Diomed. When thus her sire: Do you alone, daughter, hope to control the unconquered sway of fate? Enter yourself the habitation of the three sisters. There you will see the records of things, graved deep in brass and lasting iron; which, eternal and secure, fear neither the concussion of heaven, nor the rage of thunder; nor any shock of ruin. There you will find the various fortunes of your race, designed in perennial adamant. I have myself read them, and marked them well in my mind; and will now repeat them, that you may not any longer continue ignorant of what is to come. He Cy-



Hic sua complevit (pro quo, Cytherea, laboras)  
 Tempora, perfectis, quos terræ debuit, annis.  
 Ut Deus accedat cælo, templisque colatur,  
 Tu facies; natusque suus, qui nominis hæres,  
 Impositum feret Urbis onus: cæsiq; parentis 820  
 Nos in bella suos fortissimus ultor habebit.  
 Illius auspiciis obsessæ mœnia pacem  
 Victa petent Mutinæ: Pharsalia sentiet illum,  
 Æmathiâque iterum madefacti cæde Philippi:  
 Et magnum Siculis nomen superabitur undis: 825  
 Romanique ducis conjux Ægyptia tædæ  
 Non bene fisa cadet: frustra que erat illâ minata  
 Servitura suo Capitolia nostra Canopo.  
 Quid tibi Barbariem, gentes ab utroque jacentes  
 Oceano numerem? quodcunque habitabile tellus  
 Sustinet, hujus erit. Pontus quoque serviet illi. 831  
 Pace datâ terris, animum ad civilia vertet  
 Jura suum, legesque feret justissimus auctor:  
 Exemploque suo mores reget: inque futuri  
 Temporis ætatem venturorumque nepotum 835  
 Prospiciens, prolem sanctâ de conjuge natam  
 Ferre simul nomenque suum curasque jubebit.  
 Nec, nisi cùm senior similes æquaverit annos,  
 Æthereas sedes cognataque sidera tanget.  
 Hanc animam interea cæso de corpore raptam 840

*Illic (pro quo laboras, Cytherea) complevit sua tempora, annis, quos debuit terræ perfectis; tu, suasque natus, qui hæres nominis feret onus urbis impositum sibi; ultorque fortissimus cæsi parentis, habebit nos suos in bella, facies, ut accedat Deus cælo, colaturque templis. Sub auspiciis illius mœnia obsessæ Mutinæ victa, petent pacem. Pharsalia sentiet illum, Philippique, iterum madefacti Æmathiâ cadet; et magnum nomen superabitur Siculis undis: Ægyptiaque conjux Romani ducis, fisa non bene tædæ, cadet; illaque erit frustra minata nostra Capitolia servitura suo Canopo. Quid numerem tibi Barbariem, gentes jacentes ab utroque oceano? quodcunque habitabile tellus sustinet, erit hujus. Pontus quoque serviet illi. Pace datâ terris, vertet suum animum ad civilia jura; auctorque justissimus feret leges, regetque mores suo exemplo, prospiciens in ætatem futuri temporis, nepotumque venturorum, jubebit pro-*

*lem natam de sanctâ conjuge, ferre suumque nomen, curasque. Nec nisi cum senior æquaverit Pylios annos tanget æthereas sedes, cognataque sidera. Interea fac hanc animam raptam de caso corpore,*

## TRANSLATION.

therea, for whom you are now so anxious, has completed his term of life, and passed through the years he owed to earth. To you it is granted, that he be received as a god in heaven, and have homage paid to him in temples; and that his son, who, as the heir of his name and greatness, shall sustain the whole weight of the public administration, undertaking a noble revenge of his father's murder, find us, the gods, propitious to him in his wars. The walls of Mutina, invested under his conduct, shall, vanquished, sue for peace; Pharsalia shall know him, and Philippi again be drenched in gore. A mighty name shall be subdued in Sicilia's flood; and the Ægyptian spouse of a Roman leader, trusting to the unavailing nuptial tie, shall fall; and, in vain, flatter herself with subjecting the capitol to her Canopus. Why name I Africa, or the nations lying on both sides the ocean? Whatever the habitable earth sustains shall be his: even the sea shall submit to his sway. Having established peace, he shall turn his mind to civil cares; and enact just and equitable laws, and regulate the manners of his subjects by his own example: and, regarding ages to come, and the happiness of his future race, will appoint a son, born of his chaste spouse, to succeed, as heir of his name and rule: nor, until advanced in years, he reaches the experience of the Pylian sage, shall he enter the ethereal habitations, or be placed among his kindred stars. Mean time, snatch the hero's spirit from his wounded body, and

jubar, ut divus Julius  
semper prospectet nos-  
tra Capitolia forum-  
que ab excelsa æde.

Vix fatus erat ea,  
cum alma Venus con-  
stitit cernenda nulli  
mediâ sede senatus,  
eripuitque recentem  
animam membris sui  
Cæsaris, nec passa eam  
solvi in æra, intulit cœ-  
lestibus astris. Dum-  
que tulit, sensit eam  
capere lumen, atque  
ignescere, emisitque si-  
nu. Illa volat altius  
Luna, trahensque  
flammi ferum crinem  
spatioso limite, micat  
stella, vidensque bene-  
facta nati, fatetur  
esse majora suis; et  
gaudet vinci ab illis.  
Quamquam hic vetat  
sua acta præferri pa-  
ternis, tamen fama li-  
bera, obnoxiaque nullis  
jussis præfert eam in-  
vitum, repugnatque il-  
li in hac unâ parte. Sic  
Atreus cedit titulis  
magni Agamemnonis;  
sic Theseus vincit Æ-  
gea; sic Achilles vincit  
Pelea. Denique, ut  
utar exemplis æquan-  
tibus ipsos, sic et Sa-  
turnus est minor Jove.  
Jupiter temperat æ-  
thereas arces, et regna  
triformis mundi. Ter-  
ra est sub Augusto. U-  
terque est pater et  
rector. Precor vos, ô Dii comites Æneæ, quibus ensis et ignis cesserunt, Diique Indigetes, Quirine-  
que, genitor urbis, et te, Gradive, genitor Quirini, Vestaque sacrata inter Cæsareos penates,

Fac jubar, ut semper Capitolia nostra Forumque  
Divus ab excelsâ prospectet Julius æde.

Vix ea fatus erat; mediâ cum sede Senatus  
Constitit alma Venus nulli cernenda: suique  
Cæsaris eripuit membris, nec in æra solvi 845  
Passa recentem animam, cœlestibus intulit astris.  
Dumque tulit; lumen capere, atque ignescere sen-  
sit:

Emisitque sinu. Lunâ volat altiùs illa:  
Flammi ferumque trahens spatioso limite crinem  
Stella micat; natique videns benefacta, fatetur 850  
Esse suis majora; et vinci gaudet ab illo.  
Hic sua præferri quamquam vetat acta paternis:  
Libera fama tamen, nullisque obnoxia jussis,  
Invitum præfert; unâque in parte repugnat.  
Sic magni cedit titulis Agamemnonis Atreus: 855  
Ægea sic Theseus, sic Pelea vincit Achilles.  
Denique, ut exemplis ipsos æquantibus utar,  
Sic et Saturnus minor est Jove. Jupiter arces  
Temperat æthereas, et mundi regna triformis:  
Terra sub Augusto. Pater est et rector uterque.  
Dî, precor, Æneæ comites, quibus ensis et ignis  
Cesserunt, Diique Indigetes, genitorque, Quirine,  
Urbis, et invicti genitor, Gradive, Quirini, 863  
Vestaque Cæsareos inter sacrata Penates;

#### TRANSLATION.

change it to a beaming train of light; that the deified Julius may ever,  
from his heavenly throuce, smile upon the Roman capitol and forum.

Scarce had he done speaking, when bounteous Venus stood invisible in  
the middle of the senate-house: and, snatching the fleeting soul of her  
Cæsar from his mangled limbs, suffered it not to dissolve in air, but  
placed it among the stars of heaven. And, as she bore it, she perceived  
it to give light, and glow with new-born fires. Upward it sprung from  
her bosom; and, mounting above the lunar sphere, shot behind it a long  
trail of light. Now he shines a star; and, beholding the glorious deeds of  
his son, owns them to surpass his own; and joys to be thus out-done.  
And, though the prince himself allows not of this preference given to his  
acts, yet fame, uncontrolled, and subject to no restraint, compels him,  
reluctant, to receive the homage due; and, in this instance, only, thwarts  
his desires. So Atreus yields to the mighty fame of Agamemnon; thus  
Theseus surpassed his father Ægeus; and Achilles eclipsed the renown  
of Peleus. In fine, to make use of examples suited to the names con-  
cerned, thus does Saturn himself fall short of the fame of Jove. Jupiter  
rules the realms above, and sways the triple sceptre of the universe: the  
earth is subjected to Augustus. Each is a father and governor. Grant, ye  
gods, attendants of Æneas, to whom fire and sword, submissive, gave  
way; and ye native gods of Italy, and father Quirinus, and Mars, the

Et cum Cæsareâ tu, Phœbe domestice, Vestâ, 865  
 Quique tenes altus Tarpeias Jupiter arces,  
 Quosque alios vati fas appellare piumque,  
 Tarda sit illa dies, et nostro senior ævo,  
 Quâ caput augustum, quem temperat orbe relicto,  
 Accedat cœlo : faveatque precantibus absens. 870

*dat cœlo ; absensque faveat precantibus.*

*et tu, Phœbe domestice, cum Cæsareâ, Vestâ ; Jupiterque, qui altus tenes Tarpeias arces, quosque alios Deos fit fas piumque vati appellare : illa dies sit tarda et senior nostro ævo, quâ augustum caput, orbe quem temperat relicto, accedat*

## PERORATIO.

Jamque opus exegi : quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignes,  
 Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas.  
 Cum volet illa dies, quæ nil nisi corporis hujus  
 Jus habet, incerti spatium mihi finiat ævi :  
 Parte tamen meliore mei super alta perennis 875  
 Astra ferar : nomenque erit indelebile nostrum.  
 Quâque patet domitis Romana potentia terris,  
 Ore legar populi : perque omnia sæcula famâ,  
 (Si quid habent veri vatum præsagia) vivam.

*sive præsagia vatum habent quid veri, vivam famâ per omnia sæcula.*

## PERORATIO.

*Jamque exegi opus, quod nec ira Jovis, nec ignes, nec ferrum, nec edax vetustas poterit abolere. Illa dies, quæ habet nil jus, nisi hujus corporis, finiat mihi spatium incerti ævi cum volet ; tamen perennis meliore parte mei, ferar super alta astra ; nostrumque nomen erit indelebile : legarque ore populi, quâ Romana potentia patet domitis terris ;*

## TRANSLATION.

common father of the city, and Quirinus ; and you, Vesta, held sacred among the household gods of Cæsar ; and you, domestic Phœbus, to whom a like homage is paid ; and thou, mighty Jupiter, who, high enthroned, presidest over the Tarpeian towers ; and whatever other gods it may be lawful for a poet to invoke ; slowly may the day advance, and later than the term of my life ; when this august prince, abandoning the world, which he ruled so well, shall be enrolled among the gods ; and, propitious, hear the prayers of his disconsolate subjects.

## PERORATION.

And now I have finished a work, which neither the anger of Jove, nor fire nor steel, nor the consuming teeth of time, shall be able to destroy. Come when it will, the day which has no power but over my body ; and let it finish the doubtful term of life. Yet, in my better part, immortal, I shall soar above the lofty mansions of the stars ; nor shall my name ever cease to be in honour. Wherever Rome shall spread her dominion over the conquered world, my works will be read by the nations ; and (if the presages of poets have aught of truth) I shall live in fame through all succeeding ages.



# INDEX.

## A

**ABARIS** killed by Perseus 175.  
**Achelous** entertains Theseus 299, his combat with Alcides 315, assumes various shapes 316.  
**Achemenes's** son discovered by Macareus 486, his adventures, *ib.*  
**Achilles's** birth 392, conquers Cygnus 420, kills Hector 436, is killed by Paris *ib.*, his armour contended for 439, his ghost demands Polyxena to be sacrificed 457, kills Memnon 463.  
**Acis** killed by the Cyclop 475, transformed into a river 476.  
**Aconite**, what, and how produced 256.  
**Actæon** transformed into a stag 103, killed by his dogs 105.  
**Adonis's** birth 369, captivates Venus 370, killed by a wild boar 377, his blood transformed into a flower 378.  
**Ænathian** sisters transformed into magpies 201.  
**Æneas** leaves Troy with his father and son 464, his travels 482, descent into hell 484, various adventures 486, is transformed into a god 505, his offspring and successors *ib.*  
**Æscas** transformed into a didapper 213.  
**Æsculapius**, his worship how introduced at Rome 542.  
**Æson**, his age renewed by Medea, 248.  
**Æther**, described, 8.  
**Æthon**, one of the horses of the sun, 56.  
**Ætna**, a burning mountain in Sicily, described 60.  
**Agenor**, his daughter carried off by Jupiter 92, sends in quest of her 93.  
**Ages**, four, of the world, described 10.  
**Aglaurus** poisoned with envy at the desire of Minerva 89, transformed into a stone 90.  
**Agmon** and his companions transformed into geese 500.  
**Ajax** contends with Ulysses for the armour of Achilles 439, being refused, kills himself 455, a flower springs from his blood *ib.*  
**Alcides** conquers Achelous 316.  
**Alcmena** enjoyed by Jupiter in the shape of Amphitryon 208, her painful birth of Hercules 325.  
**Alpheus's** love and pursuit of Arethusa 198.  
**Ammon**, river, its quality 252.  
**Ampluræus**, a renowned prophet 289, swallowed up, with his chariot, by the earth 290.  
**Amphimedon** killed by Perseus 174.  
**Amphitrite**, Neptune's wife, put for the sea 3.  
**Anaxerte** rejects the suit of Iphis 510, is transformed into a statue 511.  
**Andromeda** rescued by Perseus 165.  
**Anigros** river, its poisonous quality 529.  
**Auis**, his daughters transformed into pigeons 466.  
**Ansigona**, her fine hair transformed into snakes 207, she into a stork *ib.*  
**Antiope** seduced by Jupiter in form of a satyr, 208.

**Ants** transformed into men 266, fable of them explained 260.  
**Apollo**, his rash vow to Phaëton, his son 51, dissuades him from attempting the chariot of the sun *ib.*, directs him in his course 55, where born, and whence named Cynthius 60, mourns the death of Phaëton 66, 68, resumes his chariot at the desire of the gods 69, ravishes Leucothea 142, despises Clytia's love 143, his amour with the sibyl 485.  
**Appulus**, a shepherd, transformed into a wild olive-tree 501.  
**Arachne**, her contest with Minerva 202, her curious workmanship 208, transformed into a spider 210.  
**Arcas**, son of Jupiter and Callista 73, transformed into a constellation 74.  
**Arethusa** transformed into a river 199.  
**Argonautic** expedition, an account of it, 236.  
**Argus**, why feigned to have a hundred eyes 40, has 10 committed to his care *ib.*, lulled asleep and killed by Mercury 44.  
**Ariadne** helps Theseus out of the labyrinth 282.  
**Ascalaphus** metamorphosed into an owl 196.  
**Asopus**, his daughter enjoyed by Jupiter in form of a flame 208.  
**Asteria** enjoyed by Jupiter in form of an eagle 208.  
**Atalanta**, her story 372.  
**Athamas** and his wife poisoned by Tisiphone 156, its terrible effects 157.  
**Athis** killed by Perseus 174.  
**Atlas**, a king of Mauritania, transformed into a mountain 64, 162.  
**Attis**, her story 351.  
**Autolyceus**, his birth and qualities 392.  
**Axis** of the world, what, 21.

## B

**BABYLON**, its grandeur and magnificence 133.  
**Bacchus**, son of Jupiter and Semele, his remarkable birth 108, bred up by Ino *ib.*, being deceived by some mariners, transforms them into fishes 126, the establishment of his worship in Greece much opposed 130, his various names 131, horns, why ascribed to him, *ib.*, deceived Erigene in the form of grapes 208, revenges the death of Orpheus 382.  
**Battus** transformed into a touch-stone 84.  
**Baucis** entertains the gods 303, transformed into a tree 306.  
**Bees**, how produced, according to Pythagoras 531.  
**Belus's** grand-daughters, their punishment in hell 154.  
**Biblis**, her unlawful flame for her brother 332, passionate letter to him 336, soliloquy on being repulsed 338, frantic behaviour on his leaving her 340, transformed into a fountain *ib.*

Boar sent to ravage the lands of Oeneus 268  
 killed, after murdering many heroes 294.  
 Boreas married to Orithyia 235.  
 Brass, age of, described 13.  
 Butterflies produced from moths 531.

## C

CADMUS sent in quest of Europa 93, kills a monstrous serpent 96, founds Thebes 99, his grandson and daughter transformed into sea-gods 158, and he and his wife into serpents 160.  
 Caneus, a woman, metamorphosed into a man 421, rendered invulnerable *ib.*  
 Calchas foretels the ten years siege of Troy 414.  
 Calliope, one of the muses, whence named 181, how represented *ib.*  
 Callisto, ravished by Jupiter 71, discarded by Diana 72, transformed into a bear 73, made a constellation 74, Origin of the fable 76.  
 Calydonian river's speech to Theseus 300, 306.  
 Camelion, its extraordinary qualities, 533.  
 Canens married to Picus 494, her enchanting voice *ib.*, transformed into air 498.  
 Caunus resents her sister's unlawful passion 337, flies from her 339.  
 Celmus transformed into an adamant 144.  
 Cephalus, his history 260.  
 Cerastæ, a people of the isle of Cyprus 357, why said to have been transformed into bulls *ib.*  
 Cerberus, Pluto's dog in hell 153.  
 Cercopians transformed into monkeys 483.  
 Cercyon, a famous robber, killed by Theseus 257.  
 Ceres, the goddess of corn and tillage 13, her diligent search for her daughter Proserpine 191, complains to Jupiter 194, recovers her 196, teaches Triptolemus husbandry 200, saves his life 200.  
 Cests described 176.  
 Ceyx goes to sea in quest of his brother 398, is shipwrecked 403, transformed into a bird 410.  
 Chaos described 2.  
 Chimæra described 218, explained *ib.*  
 Chione enjoyed by Apollo and Mercury 392, bears Autolycus and Philammon *ib.*, struck dumb 393.  
 Oinyras, king of the Assyrians, transformed into a stone 207, his daughters into the steps of a temple *ib.*, ignorantly enjoys his own daughter 367, his resentment 368.  
 Cipus, his history, 540.  
 Circe in love with Glaucus 480, revenge on Scylla, her rival, 481, her court described 490, transforms the companions of Ulysses into swine 491, her various enchantments 492, 497, her love to Picus rejected 495, transforms him into a woodpecker 496.  
 Circles in the heavens described 5.  
 Clio, one of the muses, whence named 183, how represented *ib.*  
 Clymene, mother of Phæton, refers him to his father for a proof of his origin 47, grief for his death 66, her daughters transformed into trees 67.  
 Clitæ, her love of Apollo, and envy of her sister 142, being neglected by him, is transformed into a flower 143.  
 Coral, its nature and origin 168  
 Cornucopia, what meant by it 317.  
 Coronis transformed into a jackdaw 78, killed by Neptune 79.  
 Crocale, daughter of Ismenus, a river in Bœotia 101.  
 Crocus, why transformed into a flower 141.  
 Crotona, by whom built 518.  
 Cures produced by a shower of rain 144.  
 Cyane upbraids Pluto for the rape of Proserpine 190, is transformed into water 191.  
 Cyclades, a cluster of islands in the Ægean sea 62, 182.  
 Cyclic poem, what, 2.

Cyclop described 21, 277, his courtship of Galatea 471, kills Acis 475.  
 Cygnus transformed into a swan 68.  
 Cygnus conquered by Achilles 417, transformed into a swan *ib.*  
 Cyparissus, by mistake kills his favourite stag 353, is transformed into a cypress-tree *ib.*

## D

DÆDALION transformed into a hawk 304.  
 Dædalus, his flight, 285.  
 Danaë impregnated by Jupiter in a shower of gold 161, 208.  
 Daphne, why said to be the daughter of Penens 31, her aversion to marriage 32, flies the courtship of Phæbus 33, transformed into a laurel 37.  
 Daphnis transformed into a stone 144.  
 Dart of Cephalus, its extraordinary qualities, 268.  
 Decreto, a goddess, her extraordinary image, 133.  
 Dejanira contended for by Hercules 313, becomes jealous of him 319, sends him a poisoned shirt 320.  
 Delphos, a city of Phocis, famous for its oracle 34.  
 Deluge, account of it, 21.  
 Decis, enjoyed by Jupiter in form of a snake 203.  
 Deucalion saved from the deluge 24, speech to Pyrrha his wife 26, explains Themis's dubious answer 28, the earth how re-peopled by him 29.  
 Diana, where born, and whence called Cynthia 60, surprised by Acteon while bathing 102, transforms him into a stag 103.  
 Dido bestows her affections and kingdom on Æneas 482, kills herself *ib.*  
 Dirce, a celebrated fountain of Bœotia 60.  
 Dragon, that guarded the golden fleece, lulled asleep by Jason's enchantment 243.  
 Dragons' teeth sown produce men 98, 242.  
 Dryope transformed into the tree lotos 328.

## E

EARTH, how formed 5, drowned by a deluge 21, how re-peopled and replenished 29, complaint against Phæton 63.  
 Echo, why transformed into a shadow by Juno 111.  
 Egeria transformed into a spring 530.  
 Elements, four, Pythagoras's account of, 526.  
 Emathion killed by Chronis 175.  
 Empires, their various revolutions, 531.  
 Envy, person and cave of, described 87, accosted by Minerva 88.  
 Eous, one of the horses of the sun 56.  
 Epaphus upbraids Phæton with his origin 47.  
 Erato, one of the muses 183.  
 Erinny's, the furies, whence so called 20.  
 Erisichthon, his impious contempt of the gods 307, punished by a terrible famine 310.  
 Erycina, Venus, whence so called 188.  
 Erythus killed by Persens 174.  
 Eryx, a mountain of Sicily sacred to Venns 60.  
 Evippe, wife of Pierus and mother of the Pierides 185.  
 Europa ravished by Jupiter 92.  
 Eurus, the east-wind, why so called 7.  
 Eurydice killed by the bite of a serpent 347, sought by Orpheus in hell 348, restored to him, but hurried back on his looking behind 349.  
 Euterpe, one of the muses, how represented 183.

## F

FAME, temple of, described 415, her attendants *ib.*  
 Famine described 309, sent to punish Erisichthon 310, its dreadful effects *ib.*  
 Flesh, eating of, forbidden, by Pythagoras 519, 535.  
 Forms of the gods, the meaning of, 8.  
 Frogs, how produced, 531.

## G

- GALATEA** refuses the solicitations of the Cyclops 475.  
**Galanthis** imposes on the goddess **Lucina** 326, is transformed into a weasel 327.  
**Ganymede** ravished by **Jupiter** in form of an eagle 354, the fable explained *ib.*  
**Gems**, how formed, 533.  
**Gerane**, queen of the **Pygmies**, transformed into a crane 206, origin of the fable *ib.*  
**Giants**, their war against the gods, 14.  
**Glaucus** transformed into a sea-god 476, his vain pursuit of **Scylla** *ib.*, 478, has recourse to **Circe** 479, declines her solicitations 480.  
**Golden age** described 10.  
**Golden Fleece** carried off by **Jason** 244.  
**Gorgon**, two hundred persons transformed into stone at the sight of it, 180.  
**Gravitation** of bodies, known by **Ovid**, 3.  
**Greeks** embark for the siege of **Troy** 413, their landing opposed by the **Trojans** 416, take and burn **Troy** 462.

## H

- HÆMUS**, why transformed into a mountain 206.  
**Halcyone** dissuades **Ceyx** from going to sea, or pleads to accompany him 397, is informed of his death in a dream 407, her grief for him *ib.* transformed into a bird 409.  
**Harpocrates**, God of Secrecy and Silence 342, how represented *ib.*  
**Heaven**, court of, described, 16.  
**Hebe** restores youth to **Iolaus** 330, how the step-daughter and daughter-in-law of **Jupiter** 331.  
**Hecate**, the first who foud out poisonous herbs 209, who she was 240.  
**Hector** killed by **Achilles** at the siege of **Troy** 436, his body dragged thrice round its walls *ib.*  
**Hecuba** bewails her daughter **Polysena** 457, made captive at the siege of **Troy** 459, laments her son **Polydorus** 461, resentment of his murder 462, transformed into a bitch *ib.*  
**Helenus**, his predictions to **Aeneas** 534.  
**Hercules** fences the river **Achelous** 313, tortured with the envenomed shirt 320, his labours recited 321, destroys **Lichas** 322, makes and sets fire to his funeral pile 323, made a god, and carried to heaven 324, account of his painful birth 325, his feats before **Troy** 435.  
**Hermaphroditus**, the story of him and **Salmacis** 144, its origin *ib.*  
**Herse** captivates **Mercury** 85.  
**Hersilia** made a goddess and joined to **Romulus** 515.  
**Hippolitus**, his history, 537.  
**Hippomenes** conquers **Atalanta** by means of three golden apples 376, turned into a lion 377.  
**Horn of Plenty**, whence, 317.  
**Hornets**, how produced according to **Pythagoras** 531.  
**Hyacinthus** killed 355, transformed into a flower 356.  
**Hyena** changes its sex yearly 533.  
**Hymen**, whence derived, 33.  
**Hypseus** kills **Protenor** 175, is killed by **Lyncides** *ib.*

## I

- IANTHE**, her history, 343.  
**Iapetides** killed by **Petalus**, 176.  
**Jason** demands the golden fleece 237, swears fidelity to **Medea** 241, his several exploits 242.  
**Ibis**, an Egyptian bird, described, 186.  
**Icarus**, attempting to fly, is drowned in the sea 286.  
**Inachus**, a river of **Achaia**, whence named, 38.

- Ino**, daughter of **Cadmus**, and sister of **Semele** 108, transformed into a sea-goddess 158.  
**Io**, daughter of **Inachus**, ravished by **Jupiter** 39, transformed into a cow *ib.*, committed by **Juno** to the care of **Argus** 40, recovers her shape, and becomes an Egyptian goddess 46.  
**Iolaus**, his youth restored by **Hebe**, 330.  
**Iphigenia**, when about to be sacrificed, has a doe substituted in her place 414.  
**Iphis**, a girl, her passion for **Ianthe** 343, is transformed into a boy, and enjoys her 346, hangs himself for love of **Anaxarte** 511.  
**Iris**, her genealogy and history, 22.  
**Iron age** described 13.  
**Ister**, the **Danube**, the greatest river of **Europe** 61.  
**Itys** killed by his mother 232, transformed into a pheasant 233, fable explained *ib.*  
**Julius Cæsar**, his apotheosis, 547.  
**Juno**, her resentment against **Io** 40, against **Callisto** 73, complaint to the sea-gods 75, imposes on **Semele** 107, her resentment against the offspring of **Cadmus** 152, 158.  
**Jupiter** dethrones his father **Saturn** 12, silver age in his time *ib.*, speech to the gods 16, 18, ravishes **Io**, and transforms her into a cow 39, ravishes **Callisto** 71, transformed into a bull 91, 207, carries off **Europa** 92, kills **Semele** 108, transformed into a shower of gold 161, begets **Perseus** upon **Danaë** *ib.*, origin of this fable *ib.*, transformed into an eagle, a swan, and a satyr 208, into **Amphitryon** *ib.*, a lambent flame, a shepherd, and a snake *ib.*, his speech concerning renewing age 331.  
**Ixion**, his punishment in hell 151.

## L

- LAMPETIE**, transformed into a tree 67, **Laomedon** is assisted by **Apollo** and **Neptune** in building the walls of **Troy** 387, his ingratitude punished 388.  
**Latona** despised by **Niobe** 211, her history 218.  
**Leda** enjoyed by **Jupiter** in the form of a swan 208.  
**Leucothoe** ravished by **Apollo** 142, transformed into a shoot of frankincense 143.  
**Lichas** carries the envenomed shirt to **Hercules** 320, is turned into stone 322.  
**Life**, human, its various stages described 525.  
**Lucina** opposes the birth of **Hercules** by a charm 326, is deceived by **Galanthis** *ib.*, transforms her into a weasel 327.  
**Lycabas** killed by **Perseus** 174.  
**Lycæon**, his history 19.  
**Lycians**, how punished by **Latona** 220.  
**Lygdus** and **Teletusa**, their history 341.  
**Lyncæstis**, river, its intoxicating quality 530.  
**Lyncus** attempts to kill **Triptolemus** 200, is transformed into a lynx *ib.*

## M

- MACAREUS** transformed by **Circe** into a sow 491, his shape restored 492.  
**Man**, how formed 9.  
**Mars** caught in the embraces of **Venus**, becomes the sport of the gods 139.  
**Marsya**, a river of **Phrygia**, its origin, 122.  
**Meandros**, a river of **Phrygia**, remarkable for its many windings 61.  
**Medea**, her passion for **Jason** 237, gives him some enchanting herbs 241, her various enchantments 246, renews **Æson's** age 248, causes **Pelias** to be killed by his own daughters 251, her journey through the air 253.  
**Medusa**, her story 161, 169, origin of the fable *ib.*  
**Melas**, a river of **Migdonia**, its peculiar quality 61.  
**Meleager**, his history 295.  
**Melicerta** transformed into the god **Palemon** 181.

Melpomene, one of the muses, how represented 183.

Memnon killed by Achilles 463.

Memnonides, birds formed of the ashes of Memnon 464, their battle *ib.*

Mercury, why represented with wings at his ankles 42, lulls Argus asleep and kills him 45, whence called Cyllene *ib.*

Metamorphoses of Ovid, the design of it 1.

Metra had a power to assume what shape she pleased 312.

Midas, his foolish wish granted 383, punished 384, revoked 385, why punished with ass's ears 386, how discovered 387.

Milky way described 15.

Minerva, her contest with Arachne 202, gets the better of Neptune 205, her unjust envy to Arachne 202, transforms her into a spider 210.

Minos, in besieging Alcathous, captivates Sylla 277, rejects her treasurable offer 282.

Minyas, his three daughters transformed in bats 151.

Mnemosyne enjoyed by Jupiter in form of a shepherd 208.

Moly, an enchanting herb given to Ulysses 402.

Morpheus, a complete mimic 405, informs Hecuba in a dream of her husband's shipwreck 406.

Mulberries, their purple colour, whence 136.

Murex, a fish whose blood produced the best purple 202.

Muses, an account of them 183.

*Mutata dicere formas*, this phrase whether an hyppallage 2.

Myrrha, her incestuous passion 361, prevented by her nurse from hanging herself 364, by her means enjoys her own father 367, is transformed into a tree 368.

## N

NABATH, son of Ismaël, his possessions 7.

Narcissus, son of Cephisus and Lerope 110, shuns the embraces of Echo 112, incurs the odium of the nymphs by his coyness 113, becomes enamoured of his own shadow 114, transformed into a flower 118, the moral of this fable 113.

Neptune transformed into a bull 208, enjoys the daughter of Æolus in that shape *ib.*, begets the Alciades in the form of Eupheus *ib.*, deceives Theophane in the shape of a ram *ib.*

Nereus, a sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys 17.

Nessus, attempting to carry off Dejanira, is killed by Hercules 318, the terrible effect of his blood 320.

Nile river described 30, 61.

Ninus, his grand sepulchre described 335.

Niobe, her extravagant pride 211, severely punished 214, turned into a marble statue 217.

Nisus robbed by his daughter of a lock of his hair in which his strength lay 279, transformed into a sea-eagle 282.

## O

OCYRRHOE, daughter of Cliron and Chariclo 81, transformed into a mare 83.

Odytes killed by Clymenus 175.

Olympus a mountain, giants buried under 15.

Orion's daughters, fable of, 467.

Orpheus, the origin of the fables concerning him 347, his descent into hell, in quest of Eurydice 348, loses her a second time, by looking behind him 349, his grief for her 350, his song 353, is killed by the Thracian matrons 381, fable explained 379.

## P

PANDION, marries Procne, his daughter 222, threatened with ill omens *ib.*

Paphos, his birth 360.

Paris kills Achilles 436.

Peacocks, their tails, on what occasion painted 45, 76.

Peleus ravishes Thetis, and begets Achilles 390, kills Phœnix *ib.*, his punishment 395.

Pellas killed by his own daughters 251.

Pelops killed by his father 221, restored to life *ib.*

Pentheus derides Tiresias 118, chides the Bacchantes 119, torn in pieces, for prying into the ceremonies of the orgies 129.

Perimela, transformed into an island 300.

Persens, his origin 161, expedition against the Gorgons *ib.*, kills Atlas and carries off the golden apples 162, rescues Andromeda 164, marries her 168, conquers Phineas and his company 181.

Phœditusa transformed into a tree 67.

Phaeton, son of Apollo and Clymene, insulted by Epaphus 46, complains to his mother *ib.*, accosts his father for a proof of his origin 50, asks to guide the chariot of the sun for one day 51, persisting in his request, receives his father's instructions 55, loses his way, and sets the earth on fire 59, falls headlong into the Po 65, whether a real person *ib.*, funeral and epitaph 66.

Pheneus, the remarkable quality of its waters 530.

Philemon and Baucis, their happy poverty 302, entertain the gods 303, transformed into trees 306.

Philomela, ravished by Terens 226, cruelly used by him 227, makes an artful discovery of it to her sister 229, bloody revenge 232, transformed into a nightingale 233, fable explained *ib.*

Phineus, his conflict with Persens 172, overcome, and transformed into a statue 181, rescued from the harpies 237.

Phlegon, one of the horses of the sun 56.

Phœbe, the moon, why so called 3.

Phœbus wounded by Cupid 32, his violent love to, and pursuit of, Daphne 34, his regard continued to her in the laurel 37. See Apollo.

Phœnix, its remarkable history 532.

Phorbas, killed by Persens 174.

Picus married to Canens 494, captivates Circe *ib.*, rejects her suit 495, transformed by her into a wood-pecker 496, his companions into various monsters 497.

Pipe, music of, charms Argus 43, its origin 44.

Plague described 261.

Plectrum, what, 176.

Polydectus transformed into a stone 182.

Polydorus murdered by Polymnestor 457. Bewailed by his mother Hecuba 461, his death revenged 462.

Polyhymnia, one of the muses, how represented 183.

Polymedon killed by Persens 175.

Polymnestor murders Polydorus 457, his eyes put out by Hecuba 462.

Polyxena sacrificed to the ghost of Achilles 458.

Pomona courted by the rural gods 506, after various attempts is gained by Vertumnus 512.

Priam, his death 456, the misfortunes of his family *ib.*

Procne, her unhappy marriage with Pandion 222, sends for her sister Philomela 223, is informed of her abuse 229, bloody revenge 232, transformed into a swallow 233, fable explained *ib.*

Procris, her groundless jealousy 273, killed by mistake, by her husband 274.

Prometheus, history and fable of him 9, 60.

Proteides, said to have been the first prostitutes 357, turned into stone 358.

Proserpine ravished by Pluto 187, 190, fable explained 187.

Protens, a sea-god, assumed what shape he pleased 49, 306.

Pygmalion falls in love with a statue of his own carving 359, the statue transformed into a woman 360, fable explained 360.



Pygmies, who and where situated 206.  
 Pyramus and Thisbe, their story 113, moral of it *ib.*  
 Pyrenes offers violence to the muses 184, is dashed in pieces *ib.*  
 Pyroëis, one of the horses of the sun 56.  
 Pyrrha, wife of Deucalion 26.

R

RAM, age of, renewed by Medea 251.  
 Raven, colour of, why changed from white to black 76.  
 Rhætns, killed by Phinens 173.  
 Rhodope, a mountain of Thrace, constantly covered with snow 60, why transformed 206.  
 Rhodos, daughter of Neptune and Venus, bore seven children to Apollo 140.  
 River in Thrace, its petrifying quality 331.  
 Rome, its grandeur predicted 534.  
 Romulus transported to heaven 514, is united to his wife Hersilia 515.

S

SALMACIS captivated by Hermaphroditus 145, becomes united to him 149.  
 Salmacis river, its extraordinary quality 529.  
 Sardis river, how tinged with gold 386.  
 Saturn the same with Adam 10, dethroned by Jupiter 12, in the form of a horse begets Chiron 208.  
 Scorpions, how produced according to Pythagoras 533.  
 Scylla shuns the courtship of Glaucus 478, is transformed into a hideous monster by Circe 481, afterward into a rock 482.  
 Seasons of the year described 524.  
 Semele deceived by Juno 107, is killed by Jupiter 108.  
 Septentrio, the north quarter of the world, whence so called 8.  
 Serpent transformed into a stone 414.  
 Shipwreck described 403.  
 Sibyl, her foolish wish granted 485, ingratitude to Apollo, how punished *ib.*  
 Silver age described 12.  
 Sisyphus, a noted robber, his punishment in hell 154.  
 Sleep, cave of, described 404.  
 Smilax, why transformed into a flower 141.  
 Snake transformed into a stone 381.  
 Spinning, by whom invented 202.  
 Storm at sea described 399.  
 Sun, palace of, described 48, chariot of, its course delineated 51.  
 Styx, a river in hell 13.  
 Sylla captivated by Minos 277, her treason against her father 279, her offers to Minos rejected 280, her rage on that account 281, transformed into a bird 282.  
 Syrinx transformed into reeds 45.

T

TAGES, his extraordinary origin 539.  
 Tantalus, his punishment in hell 154.

Tereus, his violent passion for Philomela 223, ravishes her 226, uses her barbarously 228, cruelly revenged 232, turned into a lapwing 233, fable explained *ib.*  
 Terpsichore, one of the muses, how represented 183.  
 Thalia, another of them, her representation *ib.*  
 Thebes, by whom built 99.  
 Themis, goddess, her answer to Deucalion and Pyrrha 28.  
 Theseus kills the minotaur 282, his feats before Troy 427.  
 Thespiades, the muses, why so called 185.  
 Thetis', fable of, explained 388, assumes various shapes to avoid the embraces of Peleus 389, is ravished by him 390.  
 Thisbe, her story 133.  
 Thracian matrons transformed into trees 382.  
 Tiphæus, a giant, buried under mount Ætna 188.  
 Tiresias, why struck blind by Juno 109, endowed with the spirit of prophecy by Jupiter *ib.*, his prediction concerning Narcissus 110.  
 Tisiphone poisons Athamas and his wife 156.  
 Tityus, his punishment in hell 153.  
 Timolus gives judgment in favour of Apollo against Pan 386.  
 Transmigration, doctrine of, taught by Pythagoras, 523.  
 Trinacris, Sicily, whence so called 187.  
 Triptolemus taught agriculture by Ceres 200.  
 Tritonia goes in quest of a remarkable fountain, 183.  
 Trojan fleet rescued from the flames by Juno 502, transformed into Nereids 503.  
 Troy, achievements at the siege of, 416, burnt 462.  
 Turnus, his attempt to burn the Trojan fleet 502.  
 Typhæus, an enormous giant, author of the war 108.

U

VENUS, whence called Erycina 60, her love to Adonis 371, assists Hippomenes to conquer Atalanta 375.  
 Vertumnus courts Pomona in various shapes 507, obtains her at last 512.  
 Ulysses contends with Ajax for the armour of Achilles 444, conquers with his eloquence 455, his achievements 487, fable of, explained 486, his entertainment at Circe's court 492.  
 Urania, one of the muses, how represented 183.

W

WASPS, how produced according to Pythagoras 531.  
 Wolf transformed into a rock 396.  
 World, its various changes 527.

Y

YEAR, by whom divided into four seasons 12.

Z

ZEPHYR, the wind why so called 7.  
 Zones, torrid and frigid, described 6.

LONDON:  
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES,  
Northumberland-court.







204309013041

SECT.

AUG 31 1974

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE  
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

---

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

---

FA  
6519  
M2  
1822

Ovidius Naso, Publius  
Metamorphoses.  
5th ed., corr.

61

